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| NORTH OF |
THE THAMES

| SIR WALTER |
| BESANT |

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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LONDON

NORTH OF THE THAMES

BY

SIR WALTER BESANT



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P R E F A C E

THIS is the second of the topographical volumes in the Survey of London, and the first consisting of those perambulations of which Sir Walter Besant thought so much in his original scheme. Some of this volume has already appeared in print, in the popular little series "The Fascination of London." The matter so issued had all been edited by Sir Walter before his death, and a good deal of it was written by him. This was specified on the title-pages of the smaller volumes, but is not indicated here, as it was part of the scheme that the contributions of those he called "perambulators"—inevitable in view of the mass of matter required—should all be welded into the great Survey. With the exception of Sir Walter's own writing, the signed contributed articles, and the section containing Mayfair, the rest of the perambulation in this book was made by G. E. Mitton, Sir Walter's chief lieutenant.

The book is essentially a survey of London as it was *circa* the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries, and no attempt has been made to bring the facts up to date, as it was considered that it is much more interesting to have a record of London—so much of which has vanished—at a definite date, rather than to make the sections all of different dates, thus destroying their value for reference in time to come. The text consists of a street to street survey, interweaving past history and exact description, so that any one living in a district may easily identify all past associations, and may behold his district in the light of history.



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HAMMERSMITH

IN Doomsday Book Hammersmith is undoubtedly included under Fulham, not being then a separate parish. The name Hamersmith occurs in the Court Rolls of the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign. This is evidently more correct than the present spelling of the name, which is undoubtedly derived from *Ham*, meaning in Saxon a town or dwelling, and *Hythe* or *Hyde*, a haven or harbour, "therefore," says Faulkner,¹ "Hamhythe, a town with a harbour or creek."

Hammersmith is bounded on the south by Fulham and the river, on the west by Chiswick and Acton, and on the east by Kensington. Until 1834 it was incorporated with the parish of Fulham, and on Ascension Day of that year the first ceremony of "beating the bounds" took place. The West London Railway runs in the bed of an ancient stream which rose north of Wormwood Scrubs and ended at Chelsea Creek, and this brook was crossed by a bridge at the place where the railway bridge (Addison Bridge) now stands on the Hammersmith Road. The stream was evidently the determining factor in the old parish boundary line between Kensington and Hammersmith, but Hammersmith borough includes the line in its course from Willesden to Uxbridge Road, going beyond it to the Harrow Road and Kensal Green Cemetery at the north end; further south it runs out in an irregular loop to include Latimer Road Station, returning to the railway at Uxbridge Road; subsequently it dips just westward of the railway to Hammersmith Road. On the south side the boundary line marches with Fulham—that is to say, westward along the Hammersmith Road as far as St. Paul's School, where it dips southward to include the school and grounds, and thence to the river by Yeldham and Chancellor Roads. From here it proceeds midway up the river to a point almost opposite the end of Chiswick Ait, then northward up British Grove as far as Ravenscourt Gardens, almost due north to within a few yards of the Stamford Brook Road; it follows the trend of that road westward to the North- and South-Western Junction Railway. It crosses the railway three times, going northward until it is on a level with Jeddo Road. It then turns eastward, cuts across the north of Jeddo Road to Wilton Road West. Northward it runs to the Uxbridge Road, follows this eastward for a few yards, and strikes again

¹ *History of Fulham and Hammersmith*, 1813.

northward up Old Oak Road and Old Oak Common Road, until it reaches Wormwood Scrubs public and military ground. It then trends north-eastward, curves back to meet the Midland and South-Western Line as it crosses the canal, and follows Old Oak Common Road until on a level with Willesden Junction Station, from thence eastward to the Harrow Road. It follows the Harrow Road until it meets the western Kensington boundary, running between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries at Kensal Town. Thus the complete circuit of the Borough has been indicated.

HISTORY

Hammersmith was originally merely a hamlet in the parish of Fulham.

With Fulham, it shared in the incursion of the Danes in 879, and it is especially mentioned in the Chronicle of Roger de Hoveden that they wintered in the island of Hame; this Faulkner thought was the ait or island near Chiswick, which, he says, must have considerably decreased in size during the nine centuries that have elapsed. In 1647 Cromwell removed his quarters from Isleworth to Hammersmith, and "when he was at Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, the headquarters were near the church." The general officers were quartered at Butterwick, now Bradmore House, then the property of the Earl of Mulgrave.

PERAMBULATION.—The first thing noticeable after crossing the boundary from Kensington is St. Paul's School. It stands on the south side of the road, an imposing mass of red brick in an ornamental style. The present building was erected in 1884 from the design of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and a statue to the memory of Dean Colet, the founder, standing within the grounds, was unveiled in 1902. It was designed by W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. The frontage of the building measures 350 feet, and the grounds, including the site, cover six acres. Dr. John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, founded his school in 1509 in St. Paul's Churchyard, but it is not known how far he incorporated with it the then existing choir-school. The number of his pupils was 153, in accordance with the number of fishes in the miraculous draught, and the foundation scholars are limited to the same number at the present day. The old school stood on the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, and suffered so much in the Great Fire that it had to be completely rebuilt. When, in the nineteenth century, the site had become very valuable, the school was removed to Hammersmith, and its original site is now covered by business premises. Dean Colet endowed the foundation by leaving to it lands that were estimated by Stow to be worth £120 annually, and that are now valued at over £20,000. The school is governed under a scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners in 1900, and part of the income is diverted to maintain the new girls' school in Brook Green. (For further details see the article on "Ancient Schools in the City," by A. F. Leach, in the volume *The City of London*.)

Lily, the grammarian, was the first head master, and the roll of the pupils includes many great names—the antiquaries Leland, Camden and Strype; John Milton, prince of poets; Halley, the astronomer; Samuel Pepys; Sir Philip Francis, supposed author of the *Letters of Junius*; the famous Duke of Marlborough; among bishops, Cumberland, Fisher, Ollivant and Lee; among statesmen, Charles, Duke of Manchester, Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington), Prime Minister, and Lord Chancellor Truro; also Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Hannen, Sir Frederick Halliday, and Benjamin Jowett.



MISS BURNEY (MADAME D'ARBLAY)

The preparatory school, called Colet Court, stands on the northern side of the road. It was founded in 1881, and owns two and a half acres of land. White Cottage, for some time the residence of Charles Keene, was situated farther westward on the site now occupied by the premises of Messrs. Lyons & Co.

Next to the Red Cow public-house, on the south side of the road, lived Dr. Burney, D.D., LL.D., learned father of a celebrated daughter, who became afterwards Madame D'Arblay. He kept a school here for seven years from 1786. There are other old houses in the vicinity, but to none of them is there attached any special interest. The Convent of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth is in a large brick building on the south side of the road. This was built in 1857 for the convent

purposes. It is the mother-house of the Nazareth nuns, so that the numbers continually vary, many passing through for their noviciate. The nuns collect alms for the aged poor and children, and many of the poor are thus sustained. Besides this, there are a number of imbecile or paralytic children who live permanently in the convent. The charity is not confined to Roman Catholics.

The Latymer Foundation School is a plain brick building standing a little back from the highroad. It bears the Latymer arms and a cross in stone over the doorway, as well as the date of the foundation. The Latymer charity was established in 1624 by the will of Edward Latymer. He left several pieces of land in the hands of trustees, who were to apply the rents to the following uses :

To elect and choose eight poor boys inhabiting Hammersmith within the age of twelve and above the age of seven, and provide for every boy a doublet and a pair of breeches of frieze or leather, one shirt, one pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes on the 1st of November ; and also to provide yearly, against Ascension Day, a doublet and a pair of breeches of coarse canvas lined, and deliver the same unto the said boys, and also a shirt, one pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes ; and that on the left sleeve of every poor boy's doublet a cross of red cloth or baize should be fastened and worn ; and that the feoffees should cause the boys to be put to some petty school to learn to read English till they attain thirteen, and to instruct them in some part of God's true religion. The allowance of clothing to cease at thirteen. And that the feoffees shall also elect six poor aged men of honest conversation inhabiting Hammersmith, and provide for every one of them coats or cassocks of frieze or cloth, and deliver the same upon the 1st of November in every year, a cross of red cloth or baize to be fastened on the left sleeve ; and that yearly, on Ascension Day, the feoffees should pay to each man ten shillings in money.

To this charity were added various sums from benefactors from time to time, and the number of recipients was increased gradually, until in 1855 there were 100 boys and 45 almsmen. At that date the men's clothing consisted of a body coat, breeches, waistcoat, hat, pair of boots, stockings, and shirt one year, and the next, great-coat, breeches, pair of boots, stockings, shirt, and hat. The boys received gifts of clothes carefully specified. At present part of the money is given in alms, and the rest is devoted to the Lower Latymer School and the Upper Latymer School, built in 1894, situated in King Street West.

At the back of the Latymer Foundation, in Great Church Lane, is the Female Philanthropic Society. The object is for the reformation of young women convicted for a first offence or addicted to petty pilfering.

Opposite is a recreation-ground and St. Paul's parochial room. In King's Mews, Great Church Lane, lived Cipriani, the historical painter and engraver ; though born in Florence he spent the best part of his life in England and died here in 1785. The entrance to Bradmore House, the oldest house in Hammersmith, is in the lane. The grounds stretch out a long way eastward, and one or two old cedars are still growing here. The eastern portion of the house has a fine front with fluted pilasters running up to a stone parapet surmounted by urns. The windows are circular-headed, and those over the central doorway belong to a great room, 30 feet by 20, and 20 feet in height. The house, though much altered, is part of a very

old building named Butterwick House, built by Edmund, third Baron Sheffield and Earl of Mulgrave, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The name was taken from a village in Lincolnshire where the Sheffield family had long lived. This Earl of Mulgrave was grandfather of John, Duke of Buckingham. He died in 1646, and is buried in the church. The estate probably passed from the Sheffield family soon after his death, for in 1653 the manor-house or farm of Butterwick, called the Great House, "passed to Margaret Clapham, wife of Christopher Clapham and widow of Robert Moyle, and her son Walter Moyle after her." In 1677 it was conveyed by Walter Moyle for the use of Anne Cleeve and her heirs. She alienated it to Mr. Ferne in 1700. The house was greatly modernised by Mr. Ferne, Receiver-General of the Customs, who added some rooms to the north-east, "much admired," says Lysons, "for their architectural beauty."

He intended this part of the house for Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, but she never inhabited it. One of Mr. Ferne's daughters married a Mr. Turner, who in 1736 sold the house to Elijah Impey, father of Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of Bengal. He divided the modern part, built by Mr. Ferne, from the older building, and called it Bradmore House, and under this name it was used as a school for more than a century. It was again divided into two parts, and the western portion, which fronts the church, is of dark brick with red-brick facings, which glow through the overhanging creepers. The older part was sold by the Impey family in 1821, and fifteen years later was pulled down. Some small houses, which still stand on the south side, with irregular tiled roofs and walls covered with heavy green ivy, were built on the site.

St. Paul's Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid July 1882, by the late Duke of Albany, is opposite. The square pinnacled tower rises to a considerable height, and its slender proportions give it a graceful appearance. Bowack says: "The limits of this chapel was divided from Fulham before the year 1622, as appears in a benefaction to the poor of Fulham."

The chapel of ease to the parish of Fulham was founded in 1628, and opened in 1631. The whole cost was about £2000, of which Sir Nicholas Crispe gave £700. This church was the last consecrated by Archbishop Laud. The old monumental tablets have been carefully preserved, and hang on the walls of the present building. The most important object in the church is a bronze bust of Charles I. on a pedestal 8 or 9 feet high, of black and white marble. Beneath the bust is the inscription:

"This effigies was erected by special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, knight and Baronet, as a grateful commemoration of that glorious Martyr Kinge Charles I. of blessed Memory."

Below, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn containing the heart of the loyal subject, and on the pedestal beneath is written:

"Within this Urne is entombed the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, knight and

Baronet, a Loyall sharer in the sufferings of his Late and Present Majesty. Hee first settled the Trade of Gould from Guyny, and there built the Castle of Cormantine. Died 25 Feb. 1665 aged 67 years."

Sir Nicholas Crispe's name is closely identified with Hammersmith. He was born in 1598, the son of a London merchant, and, though inheriting a considerable fortune, he was bred up to business. He was subsequently knighted by King Charles I., and made one of the farmers of the King's Customs. During the whole of the Civil War he never faltered from his allegiance, but raised money and carried supplies to the King constantly. He had built Brandenburg House (p. 22), on which he is said to have spent £23,000. This was confiscated by Cromwell and used by his troops during the rebellion, but at the Restoration Sir Nicholas was reinstated and rewarded by a baronetcy. His body was not buried at Hammersmith, but in the church of St. Mildred in Bread Street with his ancestors; however, it was removed here subsequently, so it now lies in the Hammersmith churchyard. There is a portrait of the baronet in Lysons' *Environs of London*. He is "said to have been the inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised" (Lysons). He left £100 for the poor of Hammersmith, to be distributed as his trustees and executors should think fit. This amount, being expended in land and buildings, has enormously increased in value, and at the present day brings in a yearly income of £52 : 15 : 5, which is spent on blankets for the poor inhabitants of the parish. The monument of Edmund, Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Baron of Butterwick, who died in 1646, is supposed to be beneath the vestry floor. One of the Impey monuments, which hangs over the north door, contains no less than nine names, and another on the wall close by is to the memory of Sir Elijah Impey and his wife, who are both buried in the family vault beneath the church. These are plain white marble slabs surmounted by coats of arms.

There is a monument to W. Tierney Clarke, C.E., F.R.S., who designed the first suspension bridge at Hammersmith and executed many other great engineering designs; also a monument to Sophia Charlotte, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, son of James, Duke of Leinster.

These are all on the north wall and are very much alike.

In the south aisle hangs a plain, unpretentious little slab of marble, to the memory of Thomas Worlidge, artist and engraver, who died in 1766. His London house was in Great Queen Street, and in it he had been preceded by Kneller and Reynolds, but in his last years he spent much time at his "country house" at Hammersmith. Not far off is the name of Arthur Murphy, barrister and dramatic writer, who died in 1805. Above the south door is a monument to Sir Edward Nevill, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1705. In the baptistery at the west end stands a beautiful font cut from a block of white-veined marble. In the churchyard rows of the old tombstones, which were displaced when the new church was built,

stand against the walls of the adjacent school. Adjoining the churchyard on the south there once stood Lucy House, for many generations the home of the Lucys, descendants of the justice who prosecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing.

In the churchyard stand the schools, formerly the Latymer and Charity Schools, now St. Paul's National Schools. The school was originally built in 1756 at the joint expense of the feoffees of Mr. Latymer and trustees of the Female Charity School, and was restored and added to in 1814. The Charity School was founded in 1712 by Thomas Gouge, who left £50 for the purpose, which has since been increased by other benefactions.

On the south side of the church are two picturesque old cottages, which would seem to be contemporary with the old church. Near the north end of the Fulham Palace Road, which here branches off from Queen Street, is the Roman Catholic Convent of the Good Shepherd. The walls enclose nine acres of ground, part of which forms a good-sized garden at the back. The nucleus of the nunnery was a private house called Beauchamp House. The convent is a refuge for penitents, of whom some 230 are received. These girls contribute to their own support by laundry and needle work.

Chancellor Road, the parish boundary, which cuts across Fulham Palace Road, was so called from having been made through the grounds of an old house of that name. In St. James's Street, near the river end, there is a small mission church, called St. Mark's, attended by the clergy of St. Paul's. In Queen Street, which runs from the Broadway down to the river, there are one or two red-tiled houses, but toward the river end it is squalid and miserable. Bowack says that in his time (1705) two rows of buildings ran from the chapel riverwards, and another along the river westward to Chiswick. The first two were undoubtedly the origin of Queen Street. The last is the Lower Mall, in which there are several old houses, including the Vicarage, but there is no special history attached to any of them. In 1684 a celebrated engineer, Sir Samuel Morland, came to live in the Lower Mall. Evelyn records a visit to him as follows :

“ 25th *October*, 1695.

“The Abp and myselfe went to Hammersmith, to visit Sir Sam Morland, who was entirely blind, a very mortifying sight. He showed us his invention of writing, which was very ingenious ; also his wooden Kalendar, which instructed him all by feeling, and other pretty and useful inventions of mills, pumps, etc.”

Sir Samuel was the inventor of the speaking-trumpet, and also greatly improved the capstan and other instruments. He owed his baronetcy to King Charles II., and was one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber and Master of Mechanics. He died in 1696, and was buried at Hammersmith. There are here also large lead-mills. Behind the Lower Mall in a narrow passage, called Aspen Place, is a row of neat brick cottages, erected in 1868. These were founded in 1865, and are known as William Smith's Almshouses. Besides the building, an endowment of

£8000 in Consols was left by the founder. There are ten inmates, who may be of either sex, and who receive 7s. a week each.

Waterloo Street was formerly Plough and Harrow Lane. Faulkner mentions a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel here, built in 1809, which gave its name to Chapel Street hard by. The building still exists, but is absorbed in a Board School.



JAMES THOMSON (1700-1748)

From the Painting by Aikman in Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

Near the west end of the Lower Mall is the Friends' Meeting-House, a small brick building which, though new, inherits an old tradition; for there is said to have been a meeting-house here from the beginning of the seventeenth century, and one of the meetings was disturbed and broken up by Cromwell's soldiers. At the back is a small burial-ground, in which the earliest stone bears date 1795.

The Lower is divided from the Upper Mall by a muddy creek. This creek can now be traced inland only so far as King Street, but old maps show it to have risen

at West Acton. An old wooden bridge, erected by Bishop Sherlock in 1751, crossed it; it was made entirely of oak, and was repaired in 1837 by Bishop Blomfield, but has now been superseded by a new bridge. Near the creek the houses are poor and mean, inhabited by rivermen, etc., whence the place was once called Little Wapping. There is a little passage between creek and river, and in it is a low door marked "The Seasons." It was here that James Thomson wrote most of his great poem, though "Winter" was written in a room overlooking the water, in the upper part of the Doves public-house, which was then a coffee-tavern. The poem was so little



CAPTAIN MARRYAT (1792-1848)

appreciated by the booksellers, who then combined the functions of publishers with their own trade, that it was with difficulty he persuaded one of them to give him three guineas for it.

Near by is Sussex House, once the residence of the Duke of Sussex, who came to the riverside for change of air; the house was afterwards tenanted by Captain Marryat, the novelist. In Kelmscott House, just round the corner, No. 26, lived William Morris, whose influence on the artistic development of printing and in many other directions is well known. On a small outer building adjacent is a tablet stating that in this house Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., made the first electric telegraph, eight miles long, in 1816. There are good houses here with

a pleasant outlook on the river. Sir Godfrey Kneller lived for a time in the Upper Mall; and Bowack tells us that "Queen Katherine, when Queen-Dowager, kept her palace in the summer-time" by the river. This was Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II. Her mansion stood just beyond the present Riverscourt Road. She came here after the king's death, and remained until 1692. She took great interest in gardening, and the elms by the riverside are supposed to have been of her planting. Her banqueting hall survived until within the last thirty years. It was a building with handsome recesses on the front filled by figures cast in lead. In the reign of Queen Anne the celebrated physician Dr. Radcliffe lived in the same house. He had the project of founding an hospital, and began to build, but never carried his intention into effect. He bequeathed the greater part of his property and his library to the University of Oxford, and thus became the founder of the famous Radcliffe Library there. Bishop Lloyd of Norwich was a near neighbour at Hammersmith. He died in the Upper Mall in 1710, and left many valuable books to St. John's College, Cambridge.

J. M. Turner, R.A., lived in the Upper Mall, 1808-14, after which he moved to Sandycombe Lodge, Twickenham. Mickephor Alphery, a member of the Russian Imperial Family, took Holy Orders in England in 1618, and lived at Hammersmith. Weltje Road was named after a favourite cook of George IV.'s, who lived at Linden House. He is buried in the churchyard. Beavor Lodge, which gives its name to Beavor Lane, was formerly owned by Sir Thomas Beavor. In it now lives Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A. Old Ship Lane takes its name from a picturesque old tavern, the Old Ship, the doorway of which is still standing. In Hammersmith Terrace many old houses remain. In No. 13 lived P. J. de Louthembourg, an artist and member of the Royal Academy. He died here in 1812. Arthur Murphy, whose monument in the church has been mentioned, lived at No. 16. He wrote lives of Fielding, Johnson, and Garrick, besides numerous essays and plays, and was well known to his own contemporaries. Mrs. Mountain, the celebrated singer, also had a house in the terrace, now No. 5.

The fisheries of Hammersmith were formerly much celebrated. They were leased in the seventeenth century to Sir Nicholas Crispe, Sir Abraham Dawes, and others for the value of three salmon annually. Flounders, smelt, salmon, barbel, eels, roach, dace, lamprey, were caught in the river, but even in 1839 fish were growing very scarce. Faulkner, in the second edition of *Hammersmith*, dated that year, says it was ten years since a salmon had been caught.

In Black Lion Lane is St. Peter's Church, built in 1829. It is of brick, and has a high lantern tower and massive portico, supported by pillars. Close by are the girls' and infant schools, built 1849-52. From this point to the western boundary of the parish there is nothing further of interest.

We may now go northwards to King Street West, and so to the Broadway. In King Street West are the new or Upper Latymer Schools, with the arms of the founder over the doorway. The buildings are in red brick, with stone facings.

Almost opposite is one of the entrances to Ravenscourt Park, acquired by the L.C.C. in 1888-90. The grounds cover between thirty and forty acres, and are well laid out in flower-beds, etc., at the southern end. The Ravenscourt Park Railway Station is on the east side, and the arched railway bridge crosses the southern end of the park. A beautiful avenue of fine old elms leads to the Public Library, which is at the north end in what was once the old manor-house.

All this part of Hammersmith was formerly included in the Manor of Pallenswick or Paddingswick. Faulkner says this manor is situated "at Pallengswick or Turnham Green, and extends to the western road." The first record of it is at the end of Edward III.'s reign, when it was granted to Alice Perrers or Pierce, who was one of the King's favourites. She afterwards married Lord Windsor, a Baron and Lieutenant of Ireland. Report has also declared that King Edward used the manor-house as a hunting-seat, and his arms, richly carved in wood, stood in a large upper room until a few years before 1813. But the house itself cannot have been very ancient then, for Lysons says it had only recently been rebuilt at the date he wrote—namely, 1795. The influence of Alice Perrers over the King was resented by his courtiers, who procured her banishment when he died in 1378. After her marriage, however, King Richard II. granted the manor to her husband.

There is a gap in the records of the manor subsequently until John Payne died, leaving it to his son William in 1572. This was the "William Payne of Pallenswick, Esq.," who placed a monument in Fulham Church to the memory of himself and his wife before his own death, and who left an island called Makenshawe "to the use of the poor of this parish on the Hammersmith side." This bequest is otherwise described as being part of an island or twig-ait called Mattingshawe, situated in the parish of Richmond in the county of Surrey. At the time the bequest was left the rent-charge on the island amounted to £3 yearly, which was to be distributed among twelve poor men and women the first year, and to be used for apprenticing a poor boy the second year, alternately. Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London, bought the manor in 1631. It was several times sold and resold, and in Faulkner's time belonged to one George Scott. It had only then recently begun to be known as Ravenscourt. The house was granted to the commissioners of the public library by the London County Council at a nominal rent, and the library was opened by Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury), March 19, 1890. A series of the Kelmscott Press books, presented by William Morris, can be seen at the library. Round the walls of the rooms hang many interesting old prints, illustrative of ancient houses in Hammersmith and Fulham. There is also a

valuable collection of cuttings, prints, and bills relating to the local history of the parish. In the entrance hall are hung prints of Rocque's and other maps of Hammersmith, and the original document signed by the enrolled band of volunteers in 1803. Among the treasures of the library may be mentioned the minute-book of the volunteers, a copy of Bowack's *Middlesex*, and an original edition of Rocque's maps of London and environs.

Just outside the park, on the east side, is the Church of Holy Innocents, opposite St. Peter's Schools. It is a high brick building, opened September 25, 1890. There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel with school attached in Dalling Road near by. In Glenthorne Road is the Church of St. John the Evangelist, founded in 1858, and designed by Mr. Butterfield. A magnificent organ was built in it by one of the parishioners in memory of her late husband.

Behind the church are the Godolphin Schools, founded in Great Church Lane in the sixteenth century by the will of W. Godolphin, and rebuilt in 1861. In Southerton Road there is a small Welsh chapel.

We may now traverse King Street, which is the High Street of Hammersmith. It is very narrow, and, further, blocked by costers' barrows, so that on Saturday nights it is hard work to get through it at all. The pressure is increased by the electric trams, which run on a single set of rails to the Broadway. In King Street is the Hammersmith Theatre of Varieties, the West End Lecture Hall and the West End Chapel, held by the Baptists. It stands on the site of an older chapel, which was first used for services of the Church of England, and was acquired by the Baptists in 1793. The old tombstones standing round the present building are memorials of the former burial-ground.

The Broadway dates its origin back to very early times; it was a clearing in the woods; we read in Domesday that there was "wood for 1000 swine hereabouts." There stood in the Broadway until recent years a charming old building called The Cottage—one of those picturesque but obstructive details in which our ancestors delighted. Behind the Congregational Chapel there is an old hall, used as a lecture hall; this was originally a chapel, and is said by Faulkner to have been the oldest Nonconformist place of worship in West London. It was built by the Presbyterians—tradition says by some of Cromwell's Presbyterian soldiers. The first authentic mention of its minister is in 1706, when the Rev. Samuel Evans "collected on the brief for Torrington at a meeting of Protestant Dissenters held at the White Hart, Hammersmith, 13s. 6d."

Returning to the north side of the Hammersmith Road, which has for some time been overlooked, we find the King's Theatre, stone-fronted and new, bearing date 1902. Near it is the West London Hospital, instituted May 1856, and opened in July of the same year. Since that time it has been greatly enlarged, and an immense new wing overlooking Wolverton Gardens has been added. The

hospital was incorporated by royal charter, November 1, 1894. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Near the Broadway is the convent of the Sacred Heart, standing on ground which has long been consecrated to religious uses, for a nunnery is said to have existed here before the Reformation. In 1669 a Roman Catholic school for girls was founded here, and in 1797 the Benedictine nuns, driven out of France, took refuge in it. The present buildings were erected in 1876 for a seminary, and it was not until 1893 that the nuns of the Sacred Heart re-established a convent within the walls. The present community employ themselves in teaching, and superintend schools of three grades.

At No. 16 Rowan Road Leigh Hunt lived for a time. Following the road northwards we come out on Brook Green; it is a long strip of grass, in shape like a curving tongue, and is bordered by some fine old elms. Faulkner speaks of it as "a pleasant village," and says that an annual fair was held here on the 1st of May, lasting three days. The place retains something of the "village" aspect still. Dr. Iles' almshouses, known as the Brook Green Almshouses, have long been established here, though the present buildings date only from 1839, when the old almshouses were pulled down. They stand at the corner of Rowan Road, and are rather ornately built in brick with diamond-paned windows. The charity was founded in 1635 by Dr. Iles, who left "houses, almshouses, and land on Brook Green, and moiety of a house in London." At the north end of Brook Green, next door to the Jolly Gardeners public-house, stood Eagle House, a very fine old mansion, only demolished within the last twenty years. Bute House stands on the site. Eagle House was built in the style of Queen Anne's reign, and had a fine gateway with two stone piers surmounted by eagles. The back of the house was of wood and the front of brick, and there was a massy old oak staircase. Like many other old houses, it became for a time a school.

Sion House is a square stuccoed building, which was used as a nunnery until 1892, and the wall decorations in the room used by the nuns as a chapel are still quite fresh. This room is ugly and meagre and without attractiveness. It has a fine garden at the back, stretching out parallel to that of its neighbour, and the two together embrace an area of close upon four acres. There is a good deal of unbuilt-on land on this side, lying between the Green and Brook Green Road. On Brook Green will soon be established St. Paul's School for girls, a companion to the large school for boys already described.

Near the corner of Caithness Road is the Hammersmith and West Kensington Synagogue, opened on September 7, 1890, which forms one of the thirteen synagogues in London that constitute together the United Synagogue, of which Lord Rothschild is the President. The building was designed by Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A. The leading features of the design are a gabled façade with

sham minarets, and a recessed porch with overhanging balcony. The façade is flanked by square towers containing the staircases.

At the south end of the Green there is quite a Roman Catholic colony. Some almshouses stand on the west side, facing the road, behind a quadrangle of green grass. They were founded in 1824, and contain accommodation for thirty inmates of either sex. Five of the houses are endowed, and the pensioners pass on in rotation from the unendowed to the endowed rooms. They must be Roman Catholics, and must exceed the age of sixty years before they are received. On the north side of the quadrangle is the Roman Catholic Parish Church, a fine building in the Gothic style, with a high spire and moulded entrance doorway, built in 1851.

Immediately opposite, across the road, is St. Mary's Training College for elementary schoolmasters. These young men must have passed the King's Scholarship examination and be over the age of eighteen before they enter on the two years' course of study. The large building near on the north side is the practising school, where the students learn the art of teaching practically. There is a pretty little chapel in the college, and the walls enclose three acres of land, including site.

St. Joseph's School for pauper children is adjacent to the practising school, on the north side. This building is certified for 180 children, who are received from the workhouse, etc. They enter at the age of three years, and leave at sixteen for situations. It was founded and is managed by the Daughters of the Cross, and was established in its present quarters September 19, 1892. Faulkner says of Brook Green, "Here is a Roman Catholic Chapel and School called the Arke," so that this part of Hammersmith has long been connected with the Catholics.

No. 79 Blythe Road is a fine old house with an imposing portico, which now overlooks a dingy yard. This is Blythe House, "reported to have been haunted, and many strange stories were reported of ghosts and apparitions having been seen here; but it turned out at last that a gang of smugglers had taken up their residence in it." It was once used as a school, and later on as a reformatory. It is now in the possession of the Swan Laundry Company.

In Blythe Road there is a small mission church called Christ Church. In Shepherds Bush Road, at the corner of Netherwood Road, is West Kensington Park Chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists. Shepherds Bush and many of the adjoining roads are thickly lined with bushy young plane-trees. St. Simon's Church, in Minford Gardens, is a red-brick building with ornamental facings of red brick, and a high steeple of the same materials. It was built in 1879. St. Matthew's, in Sinclair Road, is very similar, but has a bell-gable instead of a steeple. The foundation-stone was laid in 1870. In Ceylon Road there is a Board school. Facing Addison Road Station is the well-known place of entertainment called Olympia, with walls of red brick and stone and a semicircular glass roof. It contains the largest covered arena in London.

Shepherds Bush Green is a triangular piece of grass an acre or two in extent. There seems to be no recognised derivation of the curious name. At Shepherds Bush, in 1657, one Miles Syndercomb hired a house for the purpose of assassinating Oliver Cromwell as he passed along the highroad to the town. The plot failed, and Syndercomb was hanged, drawn, and quartered in consequence. The precise spot on which the attempt took place is impossible to identify. It was somewhere near "the corner of Golders Lane," says Faulkner, but the lane has long since been obliterated. It was at 3 Blomfield Villas that Charles Reade, the novelist, died, April 11, 1884.

St. Stephen's Church, in the Uxbridge Road, was the earliest church in this part of Hammersmith. It was built and endowed by Bishop Blomfield in 1850. Its tower and spire, rising to the height of 150 feet, can be seen for some distance.

St. Thomas's, in the Godolphin Road, is rather a pretty church of brick with red-tiled roof, and some ornamental stonework on the south face. It was built in 1882, designed by Sir A. Blomfield, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The chancel was added in 1887.

In Leysfield Road stands St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the 8th Duke of Argyll, March 30, 1870.

The Goldhawk Road is an old Roman road, a fact which was conclusively proved by the discovery of the old Roman causeway accidentally dug up by workmen in 1834.

In the extreme west of the Goldhawk Road is St. Mary's Church, in bright red brick, erected 1886. The Duchess of Teck laid the foundation-stone. This has brought us to the end of the houses. Behind St. Mary's lie waste land and market-gardens. Just outside the parish boundary are two old houses of brick in the style of the seventeenth century; they used to be known as Stamford Brook Manor House, but they have no authentic history. Starch Green Road branches off from the Goldhawk Road opposite Ravenscourt Park; this road, running up into the Askew Road, was formerly known by the still more extraordinary name of Gaggle Goose Green.

In Cobbold Road, to the north of the waste land, is St. Saviour's. An iron church was first erected here in 1884, and the present red-brick building was consecrated March 4, 1889. The chancel was only added in 1894.

In Becklow Road are a neat row of almshouses with gabled roofs. These are the Waste Land Almshouses. In the words of the charity report, ordered to be printed by the Vestry of Hammersmith in 1890, "This foundation owes its origin to a resolution which was entered into by the copyholders of the Manor of Fulham on the 23rd April 1810, that no grants of waste land belonging to the manor should in future be applied to the purpose of raising a fund and endowing almshouses."

Part of the money received from the Waste Lands Fund thus created has been appropriated to the Fulham side, and part to the Hammersmith side. The Hammersmith almshouses were at first built at Starch Green. In 1868 these houses were pulled down and new ones erected. The present almshouses were erected in 1886 for twelve inmates.

In the Uxbridge Road, opposite Becklow Road, is St. Luke's Church, a red-brick building with no spire or tower, erected in 1872. The iron church which it succeeded stands still behind it, and is used for a choir-room and vestry.

A short way westward, in the Uxbridge Road, is Oaklands Congregational Church, a somewhat heavy building covered with stucco, with a large portico supported by Corinthian columns.

Behind the houses bordering the north of the Uxbridge Road is a wide expanse of waste land with one or two farms. This part of the Manor of Fulham was leased in 1549 by Bishop Bonner to Edward, Duke of Somerset, under the name of the Manor of Wormholt Barns. Through the attainder of the Duke the Crown eventually obtained possession of it. It passed through various hands, and was split up at last into two parts, Wormholt and Eynham lands; these two names are still preserved in Wormholt and Eynham Farms. In 1812 the Government took a lease of the northern part of the land for twenty-one years at an annual rent of £100, which was subsequently renewed. On part of this land was built the prison of Wormwood Scrubs in 1874. Part is used as a rifle-range, and to the north is a large public and military ground for exercising troops, etc. To the east of the prison is the North Kensington cricket and football ground.

The prison walls enclose an area of sixteen acres. The building was all done by convict labour. To the south, without the walls, lie the houses of the officials, warders, etc. On the great towers by the gateway are medallions of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry. Within the courtyard are workshops, etc., and immediately opposite the gateway is a fine chapel with circular windows built of Portland stone. Four great "halls" stretch out northward, at right angles to the gates. These measure 387 feet in length, are four stories in height, and each provides accommodation for 360 prisoners. The three western ones are for men, that on the east for women. On the male side one "hall" is reserved for convicts doing their months of solitary confinement before passing on elsewhere. The men are employed as masons, carpenters, etc., the women in laundry and needle work. The exercise grounds are large and airy; the situation is very healthy.

The district lying east of the railway, through which Latimer Road runs, is a squalid, miserable quarter with poor houses. In Clifton Street is St. Gabriel's, the mission church of St. James's, a little brick building erected in 1883 by the parishioners and others.

Farther northward, near the station, is Holy Trinity Church. The foundation-

stone was laid on Ascension Day, 1887, by the Duchess of Albany. It is a red-brick building with a fine east window decorated with stone tracery.

There is nothing further of interest in the borough except St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Green. It comprises thirty acres, and was opened in May 1858. There are many notable names among those buried here, namely: Cardinals Wiseman and Manning; Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.; Dr. Rock, who was Curator of Ecclesiastical Antiquities in the South Kensington Museum; Adelaide A. Proctor, Panizzi, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and others. To the west of the cemetery lies a network of interlacing railways, to the north a few streets, in one of which there is an iron church.

We have now made practical acquaintance with this vast borough, stretching from the river to Kensal Green, and including within its limits an exceptional number of churches and chapels of all denominations. There are numerous convents, almshouses, and schools. Hammersmith has always been noted for its charities, and no bequest to its poor has ever been made without being doubled and trebled by subsequent gratuities. On a general survey, the three most interesting places within the boundaries seem to be: St. Paul's School, flourishing in Hammersmith, but not indigenous; Ravenscourt Park, with its aroma of old history; and the sternly practical institution of Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Hammersmith can boast not a few great names among its residents, by no means least that of the loyal Sir Nicholas Crispe; but with Kneller, Radcliffe, Worlidge, Morland, Thompson, Turner, and Morris, it has a goodly list.

Perhaps the tradition mentioned by Faulkner as to the name, and even by him ridiculed, may just be given here:—

“the two churches of [Fulham and Putney] were, many ages since, built by two sisters of gigantic stature, who had but one hammer between them, which they used to throw over the river, from one to the other, when they wanted it; but one time, in its fall, it happened unfortunately upon its claws and broke them, so that the pious work must have unavoidably stood still, if they could not have got it mended; but going to a smith that lived at this place [Hammersmith], he set all to rights again; and for such a public piece of service it has ever since retained the name of Hammersmith.”

FULHAM

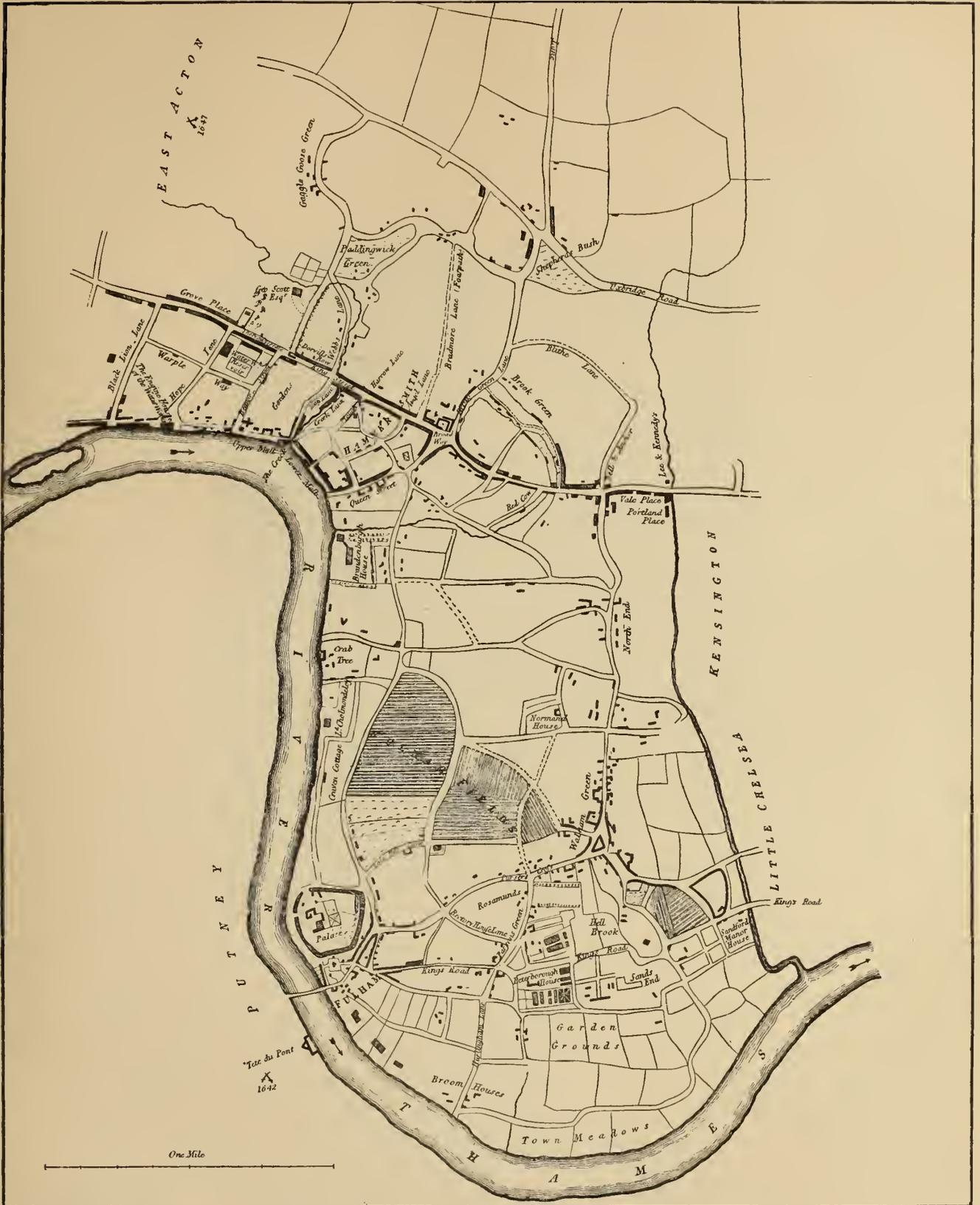
THE earliest authority for the derivation of the name of Fulham is Camden in his *Britannia*, and he is quoted by all succeeding writers. Norden says: "Fulham, of the Saxons called Fullon-ham, which (as Master Camden taketh it) signifieth Volucrum Domus, the Habitable of Birds or the place of Fowls. Fullon and Furglas in the Saxon toong signifieth Fowles, and Ham or Hame as much as Home in our Toong. So that Fullonham or Fuglahame is as much as to say the Home House or Habitable of Fowle. Ham also in many places signifieth Amnis a River. But it is most probable it should be of Land Fowle which usually haunt Groves and Clusters of Trees whereof in this Place it seemeth to have been plenty."

Bowack also quotes Camden, adding: "In all Probability a Place where all sorts of Water Fowls were bred and preserved for the Diversion of our Saxon Monarchs."

Lysons, commenting on this derivation, adds in a note: "The Saxon word *ful* is translated foul: *fuhl*, a fowl: *full* and *fullan* are full, as *full mona*, the full moon." This latter meaning has been chosen by the authors of the Anglo-Saxon dictionaries, notably Somner, Lye and Bosworth.

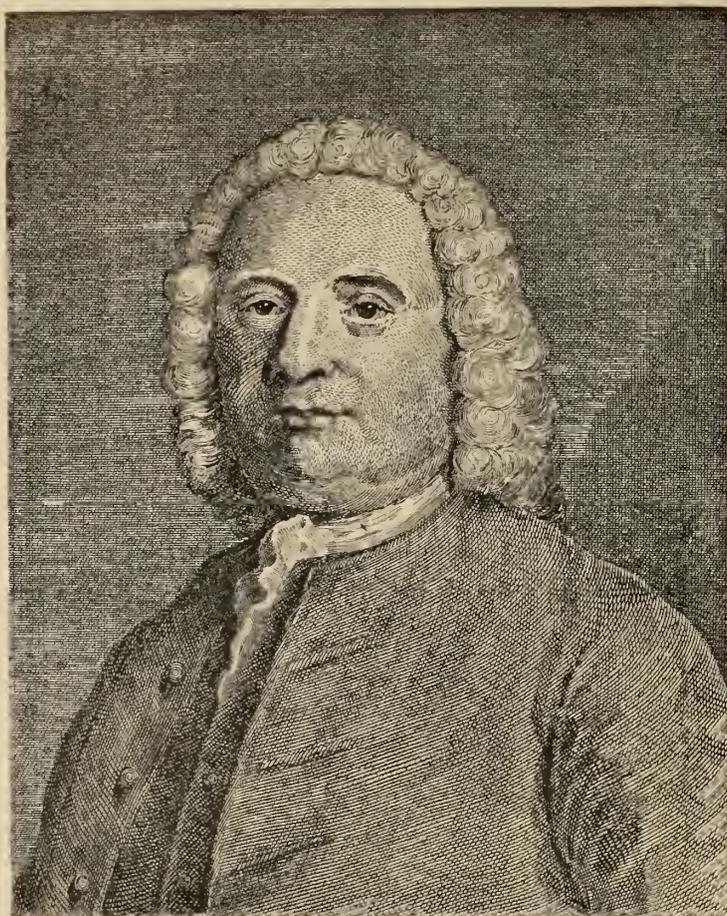
Fulham is bounded by Chelsea and Kensington on the east, by the river on the west and south, and by Hammersmith on the north. The eastern boundary follows generally the railway line between Addison Road Station and the river, and the northern one is identical with the southern one of Hammersmith already given. The earliest record we have of Fulham is in 691, when a grant of the manor was made by Tyrtilus, Bishop of Hereford, to Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors. In 879 a body of Danes made Fulham their winter quarters, and amused themselves by constructing the moat around the palace. Norden tells us that Henry III. often "lay" at the palace, and on two occasions Bishop Bancroft received visits here from Queen Elizabeth. James I. also came here before his coronation. In 1627 Charles I. dined with Bishop Montaigne. In 1642 the Parliamentary army encamped at Fulham, 24,000 strong, under Essex.

If we enter the borough of Fulham at the Hammersmith end, we come upon one of the most interesting associations of the whole district, just before the North



A MAP OF FULHAM IN 1813

End Road makes a decided bend. Here are two houses, formerly one, called the Grange, in which the novelist Samuel Richardson passed the greater part of his life. This pompous, vain little man, who never to the end of his life abated one whit of his savage envy of his successful contemporaries, was endowed with the genius of originality which prompted him to write as no one had ever thought of writing before. He remained here until 1755, when he moved to Parson's



SAMUEL RICHARDSON (1689-1761)

After the Portrait by Joseph Highmore.

Green. He had begun life as one of the nine children of a man of small means, and was apprenticed to a printer. This work he carried on long after the necessity for it had ceased, for he was above all things punctual, methodical, neat, and entirely the opposite in character from the temperament usually ascribed to genius. To a man of his type it seems almost sinful to give up routine work in order to depend on the work of imagination. He had a house at Salisbury Court near his business premises, and the Grange at North End was his country residence. Here he composed *Sir Charles Grandison* and *Clarissa*, writing for the most part in a grotto in the

garden, where the admiring circle of women who adored him, and whose effusive flattery he ever received with pleasure, paid court to him. He was twice married, and while at North End was living with his second wife and their four daughters. Thus he was surrounded by womenkind, who forgave him all faults on account of his appreciation of sentimentality.

The house is distinctly picturesque. The southern half is of red brick, and is surrounded by a high wall, in which is a gateway with tall brick piers surmounted by stone balls. Over the wall hangs an acacia tree, and on the front of the house is an old sundial—altogether a house one could well associate with an imaginative novelist. It was the residence of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart. The other part of the house has been painted a light stone colour. Even as early as 1813 the Grange had been divided into two houses.

St. Mary's Church, facing the Hammersmith Road, is in Fulham. It was built by a Mr. Richard Hunt, to whose memory there is a tablet on the wall; it was opened as a chapel of ease in 1814. Some fine carving on the north side of the chancel and the oak panelling of the gallery were brought from Lady Mary Coke's old mansion at Chiswick.

In 1860 the site of Edith Road was, according to Crofton Croker, to be let on building lease. In it, Croker says, "once stood the house of Cipriani." But there is some doubt as to the exact site of Cipriani's house, which is also claimed for Great Church Lane, Hammersmith. Cipriani lived in England from 1755 to 1785, and his works were largely engraved by Bartolozzi, who also had a house at North End.

Farther south, to the east of Queen's Club grounds, is a maze of new streets, in one of which, Castletown Road, is a large and fine Congregational Chapel and hall. The chapel has a square tower rising to a considerable height, and the roof is supported by flying buttresses. This is an offshoot of the Allen Street Congregational Chapel, whose trustees have the control of it, and help to support it financially. The foundation-stone was the last laid by the 8th Earl of Shaftesbury, November 22, 1882.

The well-known Earls Court Exhibition has an entrance in the North End Road. It occupies the area between this on the one side, and Eardley Crescent and Philbeach Gardens on the other. It belongs partly to Kensington and partly to Fulham, for the boundary line is close to the railway.

St. Andrew's Church, at the corner of Greyhound and Vereker Roads, was built in 1873. It has a spire, and differs little from the accepted model.

The entrance to Queen's Club grounds is in the Comeragh Road. On the right of the gate is a grand stand, from which a fine view of the eleven or twelve acres of ground can be obtained. Along the west side run the principal buildings, including secretary's offices, grand stands, tennis and fives courts, etc.

The covered lawn-tennis courts are laid with great care and expense, the floors being of American maple, screwed and fitted over a patent wooden floor to ensure absolute accuracy. The great public event of the year is the Oxford and Cambridge sports, which in interest rank after the University boat-race and cricket match.

Close to Queen's Club is the Hammersmith Cemetery, an extensive piece of ground of some twenty acres. There is a broad gravel walk down the centre, and two small chapels; the graves are thickly clustered round these, and have spread gradually westward as space has been required. The first burial took place in 1869. The principal entrance is in the Margravine Road. The significance of this unexpected name in such a position is explained by the fact that the Margravine of Brandenburg-Anspach had a house near the river in this district for many years. It is described in detail below.

Just across the road is the Fulham and Hammersmith Union Workhouse and Infirmary, facing Fulham Palace Road. Between the workhouse and the river is a stretch of land used by market-gardeners. It was by the riverside that Brandenburg House, built by Sir Nicholas Crispe in the beginning of Charles I.'s reign, was situated. General Fairfax quartered himself here in 1647 during the Civil War, and his troops afterwards plundered the house; but at the close of the war Sir Nicholas returned and restored his property to its former state. After his death in 1666 it descended to his nephew, who sold it seventeen years later to Prince Rupert, who gave it to Margaret Hughes. It passed through the possession of various owners. One of these, George Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, repaired and modernized it, altering the name to La Trappe. In 1792 it became the property of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach and Bayreuth, and at his death the Margravine, formerly Lady Craven, continued to live there. Faulkner gives a minute account of the house and a long inventory of all the pictures in it while it was the residence of this lady. She built a theatre near the waterside, and herself took part in the performances. Bills of the plays in which her name appears are still extant. One of them is preserved in the Hammersmith Free Library. Though Brandenburg House was situated in Fulham, it is often described and spoken of as in Hammersmith. This is perhaps owing to its connection with Sir Nicholas Crispe, who was a great benefactor to the latter parish, and perhaps because the house existed when Hammersmith and Fulham were still one parish. Lysons says that during the interregnum it was proposed to make the hamlet of Hammersmith parochial, and add to it Sir Nicholas Crispe's house and a part of North End, but, as stated, the separation of the parishes did not take place until 1834.

On May 3, 1820, Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., came to live at Brandenburg House, and on the fifteenth of that month was presented with a

congratulatory address by the inhabitants of Hammersmith. On the abandonment of the Bill of "Pains and Penalties" by the House of Lords she received a second address. She had been petitioned by people of all classes and conditions during the progress of the Bill, the demonstration of the watermen and lightermen of the Thames on October 8 having been especially noticeable. The Queen stood on the balcony of her residence and bowed her acknowledgments to the enthusiastic crowd. She died in 1821, and the King caused the house to be destroyed shortly afterwards, it is said, in jealousy of her popularity.

In a villa near Brandenburg House lived Mrs. Billington, the famous singer, who died at Venice in 1818. At her death Sir John Sibbald, a Civil Servant of the East India Company, and at one time Ambassador to the Court of Hyder Ali Khan, bought the house. It was tenanted later by the novelist Captain Marryat, R.N. Southward there is a large extent of ground devoted to market-gardens, for which Fulham has long been famous. This is broken only by a few houses about Crabtree Alley and Crabtree Lane. Close to the latter is St. Clement's Church, of yellow brick, consecrated in 1886. The reredos painting is in the early Florentine style, and represents the Resurrection. There are several stained-glass windows and a handsome wrought-iron chancel screen. The font and its cover were originally at St. Matthew's, Friday Street. Opposite to the church is a public recreation-ground, and south of it the Fulham Cemetery, not so large, but more thickly planted with shrubs than that of Hammersmith, already noted.

St. James's Diocesan Home for Penitents is on the river side of the Fulham Palace Road. It was originally established in 1856, though it was not then in Hammersmith. Funds failed, and the institution would have come to an untimely end but for the intervention of the then Bishop of London, who made the Home diocesan; the present building was erected in 1871. The total number of inmates at present is 76. These are employed at laundry and needle work, etc. The penitents are divided into three classes, and are employed according to their position. Very nearly opposite to the Home are the Fulham Waste Land and Lygon Almshouses. The buildings form two sides of a square, the sides being respectively for married and single pensioners. The latter may be of either sex. The married couples have two rooms and a small scullery, and receive 8s. a week. The single persons have one room, with 5s. per week. The houses are neatly built of brick with slate roofs and high chimneys. In the centre there is a room used as a chapel. There are altogether fourteen inmates. On a stone set into the wall nearest the road is the inscription: "The Fulham Waste Land and Lygon Almshouses, founded 1833 and rebuilt 1886. This stone was laid by Frederick, Lord Bishop of London, April 21, 1886."

The origin of the double name was in this wise: The vestry of the parish

of Fulham and Hammersmith in 1810 had a fund of money derived from the enclosure of certain waste lands belonging to the parish. By 1833 this fund had so much increased that it was resolved to build almshouses, which were accordingly erected on a piece of land in the Dawes Road. In the beginning of the 'eighties Lady Lygon bought a piece of land in the Fulham Palace Road for the purpose of founding almshouses on it. This project was never carried out, and the ground was eventually given to the Waste Land Trustees, who built the present almshouses on it in 1886.

The part of Fulham to the east of the Fulham Palace Road is very dreary; long, dull streets, lined by small houses and varied by small chapels and big Board Schools, constitute an area at the best highly respectable, and at the worst squalid. It is useless to enumerate all the churches and chapels that have sprung up here, particularly as there are none of any architectural or historical interest. They have been built from time to time to meet the rapid increase of population in a growing district that will doubtless soon spread over the market-gardens that now reach the river. The principal churches are St. Augustine's, in Lillie Road, of red brick with freestone dressings; and St. Peter's, in Reporton Road, which contains a pulpit that might make more ancient churches proud, for it is of carved oak, and is supposed to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. It came from St. Matthew's, Friday Street. The Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury in Rylston Road is Roman Catholic, and was designed by Pugin, who also designed the altars and reredos of the minor chapels in it.

Lillie Road is so named after Sir John Lillie, who was a director of the East India Company and lived at Fulham. To Normand House in Normand Road there is some interest attached. The name is supposed to be a corruption of "No-man." Bowack alludes to it thus: "There is also a handsome ancient seat in Fulham Field called No-Man's-Land House, now belonging to — Wild, Esq. The piece of ground which it stands on was known as No-Man's-Land." The date 1664 is worked into the iron scroll-work of a gateway. The house has been considerably added to from time to time, but the wide, low passage with its pretty archways and panelling, which is seen on entrance, is distinctly one of the oldest parts. Two staircases, one of which is carved with the Tudor roses, are very picturesque. Many of the rooms are panelled. Crofton Croker gives the date incorrectly as 1661. He adds: "It is said to have been used as a hospital for persons recovering from the Great Plague in 1665." Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton resided here at one time. Later on it was used as a lunatic asylum, and was so when Thorne wrote his *Environs* in 1876. It is now the Community of the Sisters of St. Katherine for the work of assisting and rescuing young women convicted of a first offence or discharged for dishonesty without conviction, but otherwise of good moral character. The girls are employed in house and laundry

work, which is taken in from outside, and the proceeds go to the funds. After two years' training they are placed in service. This institution has a branch at Hammersmith, and a small one at Walham. It belongs to the Church of England. In Lillie Road, to the east of North End Road, is the Mount Carmel Hermitage. This convent is a red-brick building with a small chapel attached, erected in 1880 by some French Sisters who had come to London in 1865, and settled at Fulham in 1867 in a house near the site of the present convent. There are eleven nuns, of whom three are lay Sisters. They are devoted to the contemplative life. Just opposite is a large brewery, established 1867. At the east end of Eustace Road is a small brick Wesleyan Chapel, hidden away in a corner, which deserves a word of mention, as it is a German chapel and the services are in that language.

The Fulham Congregational Church in Dawes Road is a large building of red brick with stone facings, opened on April 5, 1887. There is a lecture-room beneath, besides library, class-rooms, and infant Sunday-school.

We have now arrived at Walham Green, once a small village standing in the fields. It has been variously spelt. In a map of 1686 by Lea it is "Wollam," and in 1706 "Wallam"; in a 1720 map (Seale) it is "Wallow," and in Rocque's map of 1745 "Wallam" again. Before 1686 it was Wandon and Wansdon, according to Crofton Croker; and Lysons derives it from Wendon, either because the traveller had to wend his way through it to Fulham, or because the drainage from higher grounds "wandered" through it to the river. The Church of St. John is situated at Walham Green. It has a high square tower with corner pinnacles, and is partly covered with ivy. It is built of stone, and the total cost was £9680. It was consecrated on August 14, 1828, and restored in 1892-93. The schools in connection with it, built in 1894, stand in the Dawes Road opposite. Passing eastward on the Fulham Road, we come to the Walham Green Station of the District Railway. Just opposite is the Town Hall, a square building of brick with stone frontage, ornamentally decorated with carving. It was built in 1891. Further on, on the opposite side, is the Wesleyan Chapel at Walham Green, opened in April 1892. The buildings are of brick, with stone dressings. In the Moore Park Road, which branches off the Fulham Road near the boundary, stands St. James's Church, an ugly brick building with no spire or tower, which was consecrated on June 28, 1867; the apse was built out at the east end about a dozen years later. There is a row of stained-glass windows low down across the west end. Going back to Walham Green proper, we find a double row of almshouses, shut off from the Vanston Place Road by iron gates. These are the almshouses of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, which was founded on October 16, 1828. The almshouses themselves were begun at Walham Green in 1840. The object is described in the report as, "for affording relief to

decayed or distressed master butchers, master pork butchers, cattle and meat commission salesmen, their widows and orphans."

In Fulham Road, westward, John Rocque lived. His maps of London and environs are still used by all topographers, and are full of accurate detail. In the map published in 1741-45 his name is printed across the road at this spot. On the south side of the road formerly stood Ravensworth House, pulled down in 1877. The site of it is now occupied by the Swan Brewery. The grounds of Ravensworth House stretched out as far as the present railway, where there was a large pond. When Thorne wrote his *Environs* in 1876, the house was still standing, and he describes it as of "but moderate proportions, but more capacious than it looks." The Queen and Prince Consort were entertained here by Lord Ravensworth in 1840. Faulkner refers to Ravensworth House as "Mr. Ord's house and garden," and mentions the Glastonbury thorn which flowered on Christmas Day, and the moss-rose which, being "laid" year after year, at length covered a space 47 feet in diameter. The Swan Brewery, owned by Messrs. Stansfeld, was founded on the same site in 1765. It passed through several hands, and eventually, in 1880, Messrs. Stansfeld acquired possession and proceeded to erect new premises. Bolingbroke House was a little farther on. Tradition says it was the residence of Lord Bolingbroke, who was visited here by Pope. It was eventually divided into two houses—Dungannon House and Albany Lodge—and these were demolished only in 1893. Dungannon House was also known as Acacia Cottage, and in it lived the first publisher of Cowper's works—a Mr. Joseph Johnson—until 1809.

We are now at Purser's Cross, and after a digression southward shall presently return. East End House, pulled down in 1885, stood at the corner where Delvino Road now joins the Green. It was the residence for some time of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. It was built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London, in 1699, and was a plain white house. Admiral Sir Charles Wager and Dr. Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, lived here at different times. The gardens stretched over much of the land now built upon at the back, and contained a magnificent cedar tree, which had to be blown up by dynamite when the house was pulled down. Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, lived at Parson's Green from 1605 to 1609 (Lysons).

At the back of a network of small streets to the east lies Eelbrook Common. In Faulkner's map, 1813, it is marked Hell-brook, though in the printed matter he uses both titles. It has been suggested that the title may have originally been Hill-brook, as there was a curious rise in the ground just to the west; but, on the other hand, eels may have been common in the pond above referred to. Faulkner gives a notice relative to it embodied in an order concerning Wormholt Wood, presented at a court held for the Manor of Fulham on May 9, 1603, which runs as follows: "That no person or persons shall put in any horse or other cattle into Hell-brook

until the last day of April every year henceforth : nor shall not at any time after the 11th of May put in nor take out any of their said cattles, any other way but the old and accustomed way upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every such offence £01. 00. 00." In 1656 Colonel Edmund Harvey, who had bought the manor confiscated under the Commonwealth, agreed to pay fifty shillings yearly to the poor for taking in the common called Hell-brook. Through part of the land included in Eelbrook Common runs the District Railway between Walham Green and Parson's Green stations.

We now return to the junction of Parson's Green Lane and Fulham Road, called Purser's Cross, which has been variously written Persicross, Percycross. The stone bearing inscription "Purser's Cross, 7th of August 1738," is built into the wall of the corner house, now a grocer's shop. It was originally in the house on the same site occupied for a time by Madame Grisi. The stone itself is very small, about 8 by 6 inches, and, being high up, is rather difficult to see. The story goes that the place was so called in memory of a highwayman, who, being overtaken at the cross-roads, shot himself after flinging his purse into the crowd, and was buried here with a stake driven through his body. Purser's Cross is mentioned in the parish books in 1602.

Arundel Gardens were built over the site of Arundel House, demolished in 1898.

The origin of the name Arundel House is not known. It seems probable that the house was originally a Tudor structure, as some unmistakable Tudor mullions were found built up in an old wall ; yet the greater part of it dated from the Stuart period. A large ornamental cistern which stood in the scullery bore date 1703. The back view of the house, with its irregular dark-brick buildings and additions, here and there covered with creepers, was very picturesque. Tradition says that Henry Hallam, the historian, lived here about 1819.

Close at hand stands the Fulham Free Public Library. It came into existence in 1886, when an old building, standing a few feet back from the main Fulham Road, was adapted for offices, lending and reference rooms, and a new reading-room of magnificent dimensions—70 by 30 feet, and 22 feet in height—was added at a cost of £6000. This was opened by the then Bishop of London, October 20, 1888.

Farther westward, at the entrance of Chesilton Place, stands Munster Park Wesleyan Chapel, with a square tower surmounted by four high pinnacles. It was opened in 1882.

At the west entrance of the Munster Road stood Munster House, demolished in 1895. Faulkner spells it Mustow or Munster, and in John Rocque's Survey of 1741-1745 it is "Muster." Lysons says: "Mustow (commonly called Munster) House on the north side of the road to London between Fulham and Purses Cross

was during the greater part of the last century the property of the Powells, from whom it came to Sir John Williams of Pengethly, Monmouthshire, Baronet. It is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq., and is occupied as a school." Faulkner mentions the tradition of its having been a hunting-seat of King Charles II. Croker says it is supposed to owe its name to Melesina Schulenberg, created by George II. Duchess of Munster. For some time before it was pulled down it was used as a lunatic asylum.

From Munster Road onwards the houses on the south side of Fulham Road are not aggressively new. In the grounds of one of them—Eridge House—there is a fine cedar, which shows that the grounds must have belonged to some building older than that standing at present, probably that of Fulham Lodge. On the east of the High Street stand All Saints' National Schools. In the continuation of the High Street is an old house on the left-hand side called Fulham House. It stands back on the east side of the road behind a wall. Some of the carving on the fireplaces and doors is very elaborate. In a large room upstairs a sumptuously carved wooden mantel encloses a coloured marble block with a white marble centre. The door of this room is also very fine. The cellars are extraordinarily large and massively built. This used to be called Stourton House. Faulkner mentions that in 1449 John Sherbourn and others sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at 3s. 4d. per annum, to John, first Lord Stourton, and it remained in possession of the family many years. The Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Company stands just at the corner of the New King's Road and Burlington Street. The business was established here by John Dwight in 1671. Specimens of his stoneware are to be seen in the British Museum, which in 1887 acquired twelve new examples. It is said that John Dwight, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford, was the inventor of porcelain in England. He also discovered the mystery of the Cologne ware, and successfully competed with it in England. Doulton himself, the founder of the great Doulton ware, was an apprentice at Fulham. In 1840 the buildings were greatly enlarged and improved, and again in 1864. The ornamental pottery which is still made—though in a small quantity—resembles Doulton ware, but the great development of the industry has been in the direction of glazed ware of great resisting power. Cheavin's patent filters are sent all over the world, and a speciality is made of the chemical trade, immense baths for the electro-plating acids being supplied to Government.

Close at hand, at the back of High Street, stood the old workhouse, which has been for many years pulled down. At the back of the High Street also was a gaol for female convicts, which has now vanished. The gaol was built about 1854 on the site of Burlington House, which had been a school.

Church Row is a charming old-fashioned row, and the houses mentioned by Bowack as "very handsome and airy" are probably those still standing. At the

end of the row are Sir William Powell's Almshouses, prettily designed with red-tiled roofs, and at one end is a tower surmounted by statues of female characters from the Bible. Directly across the road is the old rectory house. A shady avenue of young limes leads up to the church. The tower, which is square, is shown in old prints to have been surmounted by a steeple. It contains a peal of bells cast by Ruddle in the middle of the eighteenth century; all the bells bear inscriptions, and many of them the date of casting. Within the church porch is a board with the following words: "1881. The Parish Church of All Saints, Fulham, lapsed into a state of decay, and, being subject to the floods from the river Thames, was pulled



FULHAM CHURCH IN 1812

From an engraving published in Faulkner's *Chelsea*.

down and rebuilt. In the construction of the present church, stones belonging to three previous churches, the oldest of which apparently dated from the twelfth century, were discovered.

"The east end has been carried nine feet, and the south wall five feet, beyond the limits of the previous church, while the floor of the nave has been raised two feet nine inches, and the roof thirteen feet above the former levels. The corner-stone at the east angle of the north transept was laid by Archibald Campbell Tait, 1880, and the church was re-consecrated by John Jackson, Bishop of London, on July 9th, 1881."

The monuments preserved from the older buildings stand in the church in rather

different order from formerly. In the west end is that in remembrance of Viscount Mordaunt, son of the Earl of Peterborough. It is a statue of a man larger than life; the figure, which is carved in marble, has a proud and defiant attitude. It stands on a slab of black marble supported by a pedestal. On either side on smaller pedestals are the Viscount's coronet and gauntlets. He is in Roman dress, and holds a baton as Constable of Windsor Castle. On the left is his pedigree engraved on marble. The date inscribed on the tablet to his memory is 1675. At the west end of the north aisle is the ancient font mentioned by Faulkner as standing in the east end of the south aisle. It was the gift of Mr. Thomas Hyll, churchwarden in 1622, and is of stone, painted and gilt. On the east wall of the north aisle are three monuments which attract attention. That of "Payne of Pallenswick Esqre," who "hath placed this monument to the memory of himself and Jane his wife who hath lived with him in wedlock XLVIII years and died the first day of May in Anno Dmi 1610, and the said William Payne the day of Anno Dmi . The sayd William Payne hath given forever after his decease an Ilande in the Ryver of Thames called Makenshawe to the use of the poor of this parish on Hammersmith side." The date of his own death not having been filled in, it is probable he is buried elsewhere. Next to his is the monument of Thomas Bonde, dated March 1600, with a quaint inscription beginning: "At Earth in Cornwell was my first begininge, from Bondes and Corringtons as it may apere." Next to this is the monument of Katharine Hart, of which a representation is given by Faulkner. She is kneeling with her two sons and two daughters, in a style similar to the Lawrence monument in Chelsea Old Church. The inscription bears date 1605. On the north side of the chancel is a large monument to Sir Thomas Smith, died November 28, 1609. Opposite is that of Lady Margaret Legh, who is represented life-size dressed in stiff ruff and farthingale, holding an infant in swaddling bands on her knee. Another infant in swaddling bands is on her left side. Over her is an arch supported by pillars. The coat of arms of her family rests in the centre of the arch. She died July 3, 1603. The monument has been very much admired. In the southern aisle is the organ, with handsomely carved oak case. On a jutting wall close by is a curious old brass plate found buried in 1770. The inscription is in Latin to Margaret Svanders, who died 1529. The floor of the church is thickly covered with flat tombstones. One of these is in memory of Thomas Carlos, son of Colonel Careless, who hid in the oak tree with King Charles II., and who was consequently allowed to change his name to Carlos, and to bear upon his arms a branching oak tree. The coat of arms on the tomb is very distinct, and the date is 1665.

Opposite to the Peterborough monument at the west end is a very large marble monument in memory of Dorothy Clarke and her second husband. A great marble urn upon it is said by Bowack to have been the work of Grinling Gibbons, and to have cost £300. A memorial window to Archbishop Tait is fixed in the west end

of the south aisle. In the churchyard are the tombs of Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. Here also is the grave of Theodore Hook, the wit, with a perfectly plain stone at the head recording his death, "24th Aug. 1841 in the 53rd year of his age."

Near the entrance to what are now the public gardens stood Pryor's Bank, a well-known house, built about the beginning of the eighteenth century in an ancient



QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1820

From a contemporary print.

1. Witness and Interpreter. 2. King's and Queen's Counsel. 3. Queen and her Attendants. 4. New Galleries.

style. It was originally called Vine Cottage, and was very elaborately fitted up. Nearly all the doors were surrounded with carving and gilding. Many of them were of solid oak, and the panelling in the rooms corresponded. Two quaint old panels of painted wood in one of the reception-rooms bore curious figures on pedestals; underneath one, who was in ecclesiastical robes, was written: "John Baylis, Lord Pryor, 1554, of Werlock Abbey"; and under the other: "William of Wickham, 1366, Bishop of Winchester." Close by Pryor's Bank stood Egmont Lodge, where Theodore Hook lived. It was a small house, pulled down in 1855. The aspect of

the whole of this part has been completely changed of late years by the building of a river-wall, and the laying-out as a public garden of the strip of ground by the river called Bishop's Park.

The grounds of this public park are decorated with flower-beds and supplied with seats. On part of the space once stood Craven Cottage, built by the Margravine of Brandenburg when she was Countess Craven. Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton lived here from 1840 to 1846. At the beginning of Bishop's Avenue is the entrance to the Manor House, or Fulham Palace, as it is commonly called, the residence of the Bishop of London. Passing between two lodges of red brick, and following a short drive, we come to a massive gateway with heavy oak doors. Through this lies the first courtyard, very little altered from Faulkner's print in 1813. The Manor of Fulham, as we have seen already, has belonged to the See of London since about 691, when it was given to Bishop Erkenwald and his successors by "Tyrtilus, a bishop, with the consent of Sigehard, king of the east Saxons and the king of the Mercians." Lysons adds that Tyrtilus, Bishop of Hereford, who, he supposes, is intended, was contemporary with Erkenwald. In 1647 it was sold to Colonel Harvey with the leasehold land belonging to it for £7617 : 8 : 10, but was given back to the See at the Restoration. In Domesday Book we read: "In Fulham the Bishop of London holds forty hides. . . . Its whole value is forty pounds, the like when received in Edward's [the Confessor's] time fifty pounds."

The carriage-entrance is in Fulham Palace Road, and this leads to an avenue of limes. To the north lies a part of the public park, once a field belonging to the Bishop. The drive crosses the wonderful moat, which is nearly a mile in circuit, and, if dug by the Danes as conjectured, must be a thousand years old. This moat has given rise to much discussion, as it is too far from the palace for any purpose of defence, and the idea that it was made by the Danes as a partial safeguard against the floods of the river is that which gains most credence.

The palace is built round two courtyards, and the one first entered is by far the older. It was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII. and the great gateway which leads to it bears his arms cut in stone. There are few places that preserve so completely their ancient aspect as this courtyard; the material is red brick, and in summer, when creepers climb over the worn bricks, its attractiveness is greatly enhanced. The wing on the west or river side contains the rooms used by Laud while Bishop; this part has been refaced, and the buttresses were added at the same time, but within it is unchanged. Opposite, on the eastern side, are the rooms once occupied by Bishop Bonner, which carry an association no less interesting, though of a different kind. The great porch facing the entrance gateway leads into the hall, which is also part of Bishop Fitzjames's work. The hall is divided by a screen of dark oak, which came from old Doctor's Commons, and the other oak fittings were brought here from the former chapel, and originally belonged to the

chapel of London House, Aldersgate Street. A new ceiling was put up by Bishop Sherlock, whose arms are over the fireplace, in conjunction with a framed inscription recording the building of Bishop Fitzjames's on a site where buildings had stood as far back as the Conquest. The hall was at one time used as the chapel, of which more will be told presently. In the same block is the kitchen, once the dining-room.

In 1715 Bishop Robinson presented a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that the palace was in a ruinous condition, and was too large for the revenues. A number of Commissioners, amongst whom were Sir John Vanbrugh and Sir Christopher Wren, were accordingly appointed to examine into the matter and report upon it. The purport of their report was that, after taking down the "bake-house and the pastry-house, which adjoined to the kitchen, and all the buildings to the northward of the great dining-room, there would be left between fifty and sixty



FULHAM PALACE

Pictorial Agency.

rooms beside the chapel, hall and kitchen." These being judged sufficient for the use of the Bishop, a licence was granted to pull down what was superfluous and put the rest into better condition.

However, in 1764, Bishop Terrick began a further extension and rebuilding, and it is to him we owe the idea of the second quadrangle or courtyard. He died too soon to complete his project, and left only the western wing of the new courtyard; but his work was carried on by his successor, Sherlock. The design was distinctly good, particularly for that age of debased taste. Engravings of Sherlock's palace show battlemented angle towers, and a recessed main building which is very picturesque. In the southern wing he placed the library and dining-room, and on the eastern side he made the chapel. When Bishop Howley came into power, he

set to work at once to alter the palace of his predecessors, and replace it by something which can only be described as a block. He levelled the frontage between the towers, and cut off the battlements, and made the building much as we see it now, with the exception of the modernization of some of the windows. Howley then converted the building made for the chapel into the library, which it still remains. It includes the famous collection of books made by Bishop Porteus. The rooms on the south side became, under Bishop Howley's modifications, the dining- and drawing-rooms, and the great hall he used for a chapel.

It was not until 1867, under Bishop Tait, that the present chapel was opened. It is connected with the main building by a passage, and stands on the river side of the palace. It was designed by Mr. Butterfield, and is bright and well proportioned. Behind the altar at present stands a reredos of carved wood with a representation of the Crucifixion.

The palace grounds have been considerably curtailed by the formation of the public park, which now bounds them riverwards. The idea of giving this portion of land to the public was carried out by Bishop Temple, though it originated with his predecessor. The park includes the long strip above mentioned, lying outside the moat, and the field to the north already spoken of in connection with the drive. The embankment has entirely altered the aspect of this part of Fulham, and the days when the Bishop of London "took water" at his private stairs have gone for ever.

Within the palace gardens are many curious specimens of trees not found elsewhere in England. Bishop Grindal was the first of the Bishops to take an interest in gardening, but it is to Bishop Compton that we owe the real beauty of the gardens. He was bold enough to defy James II., and to declare in the House of Lords that the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the kingdom was in danger; he further incensed the King by refusing to suspend a clergyman who had preached a sermon against Roman Catholicism. For this he himself was suspended, and not allowed to exercise his ecclesiastical functions, though, as according to the law, the temporalities of the See were his own—they could not be touched. The Bishop therefore retired to Fulham and sought solace among his plants, to the great gain of his successors in the See.

But the palace and its grounds have occupied us long enough, and the ramble through Fulham must be resumed.

A small footbridge leads across the moat to the churchyard. Crossing this, we find ourselves in Church Row, which brings us to the junction of the New King's Road and the old High Street. Following the New King's Road and passing under the railway, we come almost immediately to the shady drive leading to Mulgrave House. Adjoining the grounds of Mulgrave House are those of Hurlingham Club, which cover fifty acres, and include a picturesque lake. Pigeon-

shooting, polo-playing, tennis, and archery are all provided for. The entrance in the Hurlingham Road leads to a well-kept drive, which takes us straight up to the club-house. The house is of white stone, and the front facing the river has an arcade supported by enormous pillars running right up to the cornice. On the west side is a fine conservatory, on the east the large dining-rooms and smoking-lounge, which have been added to meet requirements. Within the house itself the drawing-room and coffee-room have been ornamented with coloured designs on ceiling and walls, and are very bright and handsomely furnished. Many of the rooms upstairs have ornamented carved cornices and panels. The club was started in 1867, mainly for pigeon-shooting, under the auspices of Mr. Frank Heathcote, who leased it from Mr. Naylor. Before that time the house had been the residence of the Horsley-Palmers and of Lord Egremont. In 1874 the property was bought by the club, and polo-playing was begun. King Edward and Queen Alexandra—as Prince and Princess of Wales—and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh watched the first game in June that year.

The ancient history of the house is defective. In the churchwardens' accounts of the parish in 1681 we read : " It is ordered that there be built and erected two small tenements next to the north side of ye poore Almes Houses given by John Lappy with such old stuff as was lately taken downe from the Pest Houses in Hurlingham Field at ye charge of the Parish contayning two roomes." And Faulkner adds an extract from Brayley's *London* to the above in the form of a note : " Hurlingham Field is now the property of the Earl of Ranelagh, and the site of his house. It was here that great numbers of people were buried during the plague." The origin of the name seems lost in obscurity, though it has been suggested, perhaps facetiously, it was derived from the custom of hurling the bodies of the plague dead into any grave without care or compunction. Broom House, next door, with adjoining grounds, is noticed in Rocque's 1757 map, and is inscribed in Faulkner's 1813 map as " Broom Houses." Faulkner refers to it as a little village, but mentions that " the Dowager Countess of Lonsdale has an elegant house and garden here in full view of the Thames." The place is said to have received its name from the broom which grew here profusely. Broomhouse Road runs from Hurlingham Road, past the gates of Broom House, down to the river. It is a veritable lane, with leafy trees shadowing it. On the east side, a little above Broom House, is a very striking building of red brick, with bright white stone facings, and a square central tower surmounted by four pinnacles. This is the Elizabeth Free School, founded and endowed by Mr. Sullivan of Broom House, in 1855. Further down the road, close by the river, is Carnwath House, the residence of the Earl of Carnwath. It is irregularly built of brick. Beyond it is a raised path, which winds along by the river and leads past acres of market-gardens in which are large plum-orchards.

Northward is Parson's Green, so called from the fact that the old rectory house stood on the west side. Lysons says: "Parsonage house stands upon the west side of Parson's or Parsonage Green, to which it gave its name. It is now divided into two tenements. In the year 1598 it was in the tenure of Sir Francis Walsingham's widow." Bowack, in 1705, wrote that it was old and much decayed. He says an old stone building adjoining seemed to be 300 or 400 years old, and might have been used for religious services by the Rectors and their households. Parson's Green was once a very fashionable place; in Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey* it is commented on as having "very good houses for gentry." St. Dionis' Church is a noticeable object, built of red brick, with Bath stone dressings. Though only consecrated on June 18, 1885, it carries with it associations from an older building, St. Dionis Backchurch, which stood at the corner of Lime Street and Fenchurch Street. When that church had been pulled down, the pulpit, font, and altar were transferred to the new building at Fulham, and £10,000 was devoted out of the proceeds of the sale of the site for the use and endowment of the new church. The pulpit and font date from 1666. The plate also is interesting, including two flagons, four chalices, four patens, etc., which are of various dates from 1625 to 1725. A large red-brick hall, separated from the church by Rectory Road, is used as a mission hall. A few steps farther northward, partly hidden from the road by intervening buildings, was the old house called Rosamond's Bower. Before its demolition in 1892 it was quaintly pretty, with leaded window-panes and red-tiled roof, and was then known as Audley Cottage. It was called Rosamond's Bower first in order to perpetuate the tradition of its standing on the site of a mansion of Fair Rosamond. The earliest mention of it is in 1480, when it was valued at ten marks per annum. It belonged to Sir Michael Wharton before 1725, and when he died in that year it was divided between his co-heirs. It was the residence of Mr. Crofton Croker between 1837 and 1846, and he has written a very full account of it. Samuel Richardson came to Parson's Green in 1755 from North End. In Ashington Road stands the Church of the Holy Cross, a Roman Catholic building of plain yellow brick, with a cross at each end, built in 1886. Just after leaving Parson's Green, there is on the right a high red-brick wall, which shows signs of age. Within it stood, until recently, Peterborough House, the second of the name. The original Peterborough House stood on the site of one still older, known as Brightwells. It was the property of John Tarnworth, Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, who died here in 1569.

Sir Thomas Knolles afterwards owned it, and sold it in 1603 to Sir Thomas Smith, whose only daughter married the Hon. Thomas Carey. It was he who pulled down the old house and built a new one, calling it Villa Carey. Carey's daughter married Viscount Mordaunt, younger son of the Earl of Peterborough. The house recently demolished only dated from the beginning of the nineteenth

century. Bowack describes the old house as a "very large square regular Pile, built of brick, and has a gallery all round it upon the roof." Building of red-brick mansions and small houses is being carried on vigorously all about here, and the face of the district has changed very rapidly.

Wandsworth Bridge Road runs across Townmead Road to the bridge. On the south of Townmead Road there is a small hospital for small-pox, built in 1876. Below it lies West Wharf. Eastward, acres of market-gardens extend right up to the premises of the Imperial Gasworks. This part of the parish is called Sands End. Somewhere about here a very ancient house, called Grove House, stood. Rocque marks it "The Grove" in 1757 and 1761. The house called Sandford Manor is still standing, and is very little changed from the small print of it given on the title-page of Faulkner's large edition. It is a small white house close to Stanley Bridge, and has been often spoken of as if it were included in Chelsea. Addison, who lived here, used to date his letters from Chelsea. Therefore the house has been more particularly described in the section devoted to Chelsea. The Manor of Sandford is first mentioned in 1403, when Henry, Earl of Northumberland, gave it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin-le-Grand in exchange for a house in Aldersgate Street. King Henry VIII. granted the collegiate church of St. Martin and endowments to Westminster. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster granted the manor to the King again in 1549. It was sold by Queen Mary to the Maynards, in whose family it remained till 1756.

We have now traversed Fulham from end to end, beginning at the north-east corner, and ending in the south-east corner close to Stanley Bridge. Fulham can boast with pride of one ancient mansion—the palace of the Bishops of London—and of one literary reminiscence—that of Richardson—worthy to rank, if not in the very first class, yet somewhere near it.

CHELSEA

PART I

THE name Chelsea, according to Faulkner and Lysons, only began to be used in the early part of the eighteenth century. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the place was known as Chelsey, and before that time as Chelceth or Chelchith. The very earliest record is in a charter of King Edward the Confessor, where it is spelt Cealchyth. In Domesday Book it is noted as Cercehede and Chelched. The word is derived variously. Newcourt ascribes it to the Saxon word *ceald*, or *cele*, signifying cold, combined with the Saxon *hyth*, or *hyd*, a port or haven. Norden believes it to be due to the word "chesel" (*ceosol*, or *cesol*), a bank "which the sea casteth up of sand or pebble-stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Chelsey [Winchelsea?] in Sussex." Skinner agrees with him substantially, deriving the principal part of the word from banks of sand, and the *ea* or *ey* from land situated near the water; yet he admits it is written in ancient records Cealchyth—"chalky haven." Lysons asserts that if local circumstances allowed it he would have derived it from "hills of chalk." Yet, as there is neither hill nor chalk in the parish, this derivation cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The difficulty of the more generally received interpretation—viz. shelves of gravel near the water—is that the ancient spelling of the name did undoubtedly end in *hith* or *heth*, and not in *ea* or *ey*.

BOUNDARIES

The dividing line which separated the old parish of Chelsea from the City of Westminster was determined by a brook called the Westbourne, which took its rise near West End in Hampstead. It flowed through Bayswater and into Hyde Park. It supplied the water of the Serpentine, which we owe to the fondness of Queen Caroline for landscape gardening. This well-known piece of water was afterwards supplied from the Chelsea waterworks. The Westbourne stream then crossed Knightsbridge, and from this point formed the eastern boundary of St. Luke's parish, Chelsea. The only vestige of the rivulet now remaining is to be seen at its southern extremity, where, having become a mere sewer, it empties itself into the Thames about 300 yards above the bridge. The name survives in Westbourne Park and

Westbourne Street. The boundary line of the present borough of Chelsea is slightly different; it follows the eastern side of Lowndes Square, and thence goes down Lowndes Street, Chesham Street, and zig-zags through Eaton Place and Terrace, Cliveden Place, and Westbourne Street, breaking off from the last-named at Whitaker Street, thence down Holbein Place, a bit of Pimlico, and Bridge Road to the river.

In a map of Chelsea made in 1664 by James Hamilton, the course of the original rivulet is clearly shown. The northern boundary of Chelsea begins at Knightsbridge. The north-western, that between Chelsea and Kensington, runs down Basil and Walton Streets, and turns into the Fulham Road at its junction with the Marlborough Road. It follows the course of the Fulham Road to Stamford Bridge, near Chelsea Station. The western boundary, as well as the eastern, had its origin in a stream which rose to the north-west of Notting Hill. Its site is now occupied by the railway line (West London extension); the boundary runs on the western side of this until it joins an arm of Chelsea Creek, from which point the Creek forms the dividing line to the river.

The parish of Chelsea, thus defined, is roughly triangular in shape, and is divided by the King's Road into two nearly equal triangles.

An outlying piece of land at Kensal Town belonged to Chelsea parish, and is included in the Parliamentary representation, though not in the Municipal borough.

Bowack, in an account of Chelsea in 1705, estimates the inhabited houses at 300; they are now computed at 8641.

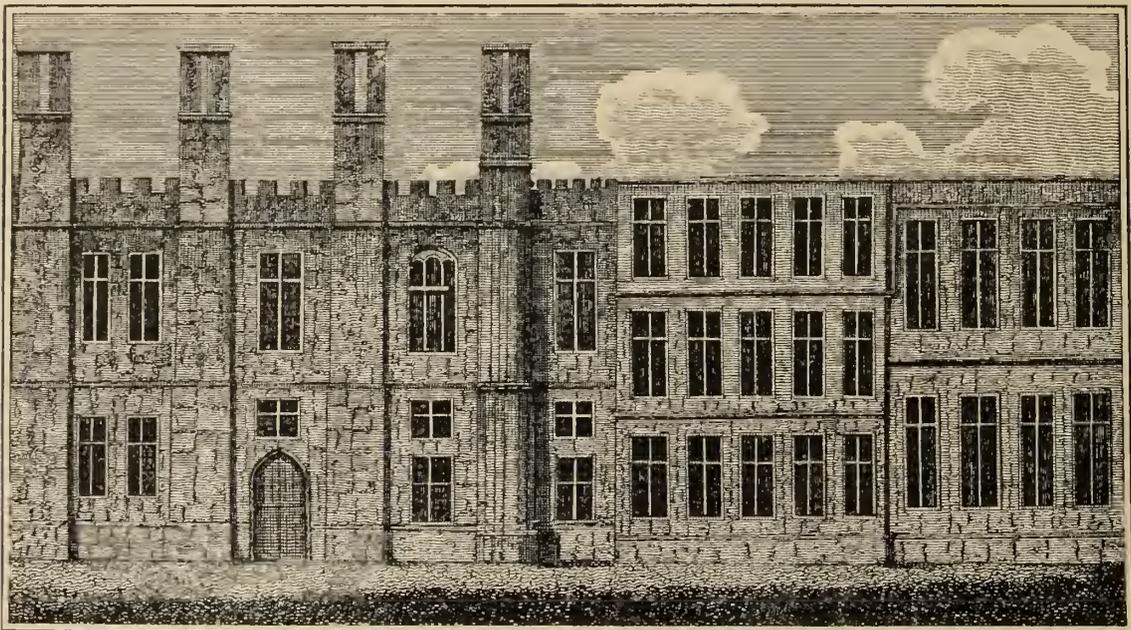
HISTORY

The first recorded instance of the mention of Chelsea is about 785, when Pope Adrian sent legates to England for the purpose of reforming the religion, and they held a synod at Cealchythe.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor Thurstan gave Chilchelle or Chilcheya, which he held of the King, to Westminster Abbey. This gift was confirmed by a charter which is in the Saxon language, and is still preserved in the British Museum. Gervase, Abbot of Westminster, natural son of King Stephen, alienated the Manor of Chelchithe; he bestowed it upon his mother, Dameta, to be held by her in fee, paying annually to the church at Westminster the sum of £4. In Edward III.'s reign one Robert de Heyle leased the Manor of Chelsith to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster during his own lifetime, for which they were to make certain payments: "£20 per annum, to provide him daily with two white loaves, two flagons of convent ale, and once a year a robe of Esquier's silk." The manor at that time was valued at £25 : 16 : 6. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster hold among their records several court rolls of the Manor of Chelsea during the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. With the exception that one

Simon Bayle seems to have been lessee of the Manor House in 1455, we know nothing definite of it until the reign of Henry VII., after which the records are tolerably clear. It was then held by Sir Reginald Bray, and from him it descended to his niece Margaret, who married Lord Sandys. Lord Sandys gave or sold it to Henry VIII., and it formed part of the jointure of Queen Catherine Parr, who resided there for some time with her fourth husband, Lord Seymour.

Afterwards it appears to have been granted to the Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in 1553 for his attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The Duchess of Northumberland held it for her life, and at her death it was granted to John Caryl, who only held it for a few months before parting with it to John



THE MANOR HOUSE AT CHELSEA, BUILT BY HENRY VIII

From an engraving published in 1810.

Bassett, "notwithstanding which," says Lysons, "Lady Anne of Cleves, in the account of her funeral, is said to have died at the King and Quene's majestys' Place of Chelsey beside London in the same year."

Queen Elizabeth gave it to the Earl of Somerset's widow for life, and at her death it was granted to John Stanhope, afterwards first Lord Stanhope, subject to a yearly rent-charge. It is probable that he soon surrendered it, for we find it shortly after granted by Queen Elizabeth to Katherine, Lady Howard, wife of the Lord Admiral. Then it was held by the Howards for several generations, confirmed by successive grants, firstly to Margaret, Countess of Nottingham, and then to James Howard, son of the Earl of Nottingham, who had the right to hold it for forty years after the decease of his mother. She, however, survived him, and in 1639 James,

Duke of Hamilton, purchased her interest in it, and entered into possession. He only held it until the time of the Commonwealth, when it was seized and sold; but it seems that the purchasers, Thomas Smithby and Robert Austin, had bought it to hold in trust for the heirs of Hamilton, for in 1657 Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the Duke of Hamilton, and her husband, Lord Douglas, sold it to Charles Cheyne. He bought it with part of the large dower brought him by his wife, Lady Jane Cheyne, as is recorded on her tombstone in Chelsea Church. Sir Hans Sloane in 1712 purchased it from the then Lord Cheyne. He left two daughters, who married respectively Lord Cadogan and George Stanley. As the Stanleys died out in the second generation, their share reverted by will to the Cadogans, in whom it is still vested.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DETAIL

Beginning our account of Chelsea at a point in the eastern boundary in the Pimlico Road, we have on the right-hand side Holbein Place, a modern street so named in honour of the great painter, who was a frequent visitor at Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea. Holbein Place curves to the west, and finally enters Sloane Square.

In the Pimlico Road, opposite to the barracks, there stood until 1887-88 a shop bearing the sign of the "Old Chelsea Bun House." But this was not the original Bun House, which stood farther eastward, outside the Chelsea boundary. It had a colonnade projecting over the pavement, and it was fashionable to visit it in the morning. George II., Queen Caroline, and the Princesses frequently came to it, and later George III. and Queen Charlotte. A crowd of some 50,000 people gathered in the neighbourhood on Good Friday, and a record of 240,000 buns being sold on that day is reported. Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*, 1712, writes: "Pray are not fine buns sold here in our town as the rare Chelsea Buns?" In 1839 the place was pulled down and sold by auction.

The barracks, on the south side of the road, face westwards, and have a frontage of a thousand feet in length. As a matter of fact, they are not included in the borough of Chelsea, though the old parish embraced them; but as they are Chelsea Barracks, and as we are here more concerned with sentiment than surveyor's limits, it would be inexcusable to omit all mention of them.

The chapel stands behind the drill-yard at the back. It is calculated that it seats 800 people. The organ was built by Hill. The brass lectern was erected in 1888 in memory of Bishop Claughton. The east end is in the form of an apse, with seven deeply-set windows, of which only two are coloured. The walls of the chancel are inlaid with alabaster. Round the walls are glazed tiles to the memory of the men of the Guards who have died. The oak pulpit is modern, and the font, cut from a solid block of dark-veined marble and supported by four pillars, stands

on a small platform of tessellated pavement. Passing out of the central gateway of the barracks and turning northward, we come to the junction of Pimlico Road and Queen's Road. From this point to the corner of Smith Street the road is known as Queen's Road. Along the first part of its southern side is the ancient burial-ground of the hospital. At the western end of this the tombstones cluster thickly, though many of the inscriptions are now quite illegible. The burial-ground was consecrated in 1691, and the first pensioner, Simon Box, was buried here in 1692. In 1854 the ground was closed by the operation of the Intramural Burials Act, but by special permission General Sir Colin Halkett was buried here two years later. His tomb is a conspicuous object about midway down the centre path. It is said that two female warriors, who dressed in men's clothes and served as soldiers, Christina Davies and Hannah Snell, rest here, but their names cannot be found. The first Governor of the Royal Hospital, Sir Thomas Ogle, K.T., was buried here in 1702, aged eighty-four, and also the first Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Lieutenant-Colonel George Williamson, in 1812. The pensioners are now buried in the Brompton Cemetery. For complete account of the Royal Hospital and the Ranelagh Gardens adjoining, see p. 72.

At the corner between Turks Row and Lower Sloane Street there is a great red-brick mansion rising several stories higher than its neighbours. This is an experiment of the Ladies' Dwelling Company to provide rooms for ladies obliged to live in London on small means, and has a restaurant below, where meals can be obtained at a reasonable rate. The first block was opened in February 1889. It is in a very prosperous condition, the applications altogether surpassing the accommodation. The large new flats and houses called Sloane Court and Revelstoke and Mendelssohn Gardens have been built quite recently, and replace very "mean streets." The little church of St. Jude's—district church of Holy Trinity—stands on the north side of the Row, and at the back are the National and infant schools attached to it. It was opened for service in 1844. In 1890 it was absorbed into Holy Trinity parish. It seats about 800 persons. From Turks Row we pass into Franklin's Row. On Hamilton's map (corrected to 1717) we find marked "Mr. Franklin's House," not on the site of the present Row, but opposite the north-western corner of Burton's Court, at the corner of the present St. Leonard's Terrace and Smith Street. The name Franklin has been long connected with Chelsea, for in 1790 we find John Franklin and Mary Franklin bequeathing money to the poor of Chelsea. At the south end is an old public-house, with overhanging story and red-tiled roof; it is called the Royal Hospital, and contrasts quaintly with its towering modern red-brick neighbours.

The entrance gates of the Royal Military Asylum, popularly known as the Duke of York's School, open on to Franklin's Row just before it runs into Cheltenham Terrace. The building itself stands back behind a great space of

green grass. It is of brick faced with Portland stone, and is of very solid construction. Between the great elm-trees on the lawn can be seen the immense portico, with the words "The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of the Soldiers of the Regular Army" running across the frieze.

The building is in three wings, enclosing at the back laundry, hospital, Commandant's house, etc., and great playgrounds for the boys. Long low dormitories, well ventilated, on the upper floors in the central building, contain forty beds apiece, while those in the two wings are smaller, with thirteen beds each. Below the big dormitories are the dining-rooms, the larger one decorated with devices of arms; these were brought from the Tower and arranged by the boys themselves. There are 550 inmates, admitted between the ages of nine and eleven, and kept until they are fourteen or fifteen. The foundation was established by the Duke of York in 1801, and was ready for occupation by 1803. It was designed to receive 700 boys and 300 girls, and there was an infant establishment connected with it in the Isle of Wight. In 1823 the girls were removed elsewhere. There are a number of boys at the sister establishment, the Hibernian Asylum, in Ireland. The Commandant, Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, is allowed 6½d. per diem for the food of each boy, and the bill of fare is extraordinarily good. Cocoa and bread-and-butter, or bread-and-jam, for breakfast and tea; meat, pudding, vegetables, and bread for dinner; cake on special fête-days as an extra. The boys do credit to their rations, and show by their bright faces and energy their good health and spirits. They are under strict military discipline, and both by training and heredity have a military bias. There is no compulsion exercised, but fully 90 per cent. of those who are eligible finally enter the army; and the school record shows a long list of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and even two Major-Generals, who owed their early training to the Chelsea Asylum. The site on which the Asylum stands was bought from Lord Cadogan; it occupies about twelve acres, and part of it was formerly used for market-gardens.

One of the schoolrooms has still the pulpit, and a raised gallery running round, which mark it as having been the original chapel; but the present chapel stands at the corner of King's Road and Cheltenham Terrace. On Sunday morning the boys parade on the green in summer and on the large playground in winter before they march in procession to the chapel with their band playing, a scene which has been painted by Mr. Morris, A.R.A., as "The Sons of the Brave." The chaplain is the Rev. G. H. Andrews. The gallery of the chapel is open to any one, and is almost always well filled. The annual expenditure of the Asylum is supplied by a Parliamentary grant.

On Hamilton's Survey the ground now occupied by the Duke of York's School is marked "Glebe," and exactly opposite to it, at the corner where what is now Cheltenham Terrace joins King's Road, is a small house in an enclosure called

“Robins' Garden.” On this spot now stands Whitelands Training College for school-mistresses. “In 1839 the Rev. Wyatt Edgell gave £1000 to the National Society to be the nucleus for a building fund, whenever the National Society could undertake to build a female training college.” But it was not until 1841 that the college for training school-mistresses was opened at Whitelands. In 1850 grants were made from the Education Department and several of the City Companies, and the necessary enlargements and improvements were set on foot. Some of the earlier students were very young, but in 1858 the age of admission was raised to eighteen. From time to time the buildings have been enlarged. Mr. Ruskin instituted in 1880 a May Day Festival, to be held annually, and as long as he lived he himself presented to the May Queen a gold cross and chain, and distributed to her comrades some of his volumes. Mr. Ruskin also presented to the college many books, coins, and pictures, and proved himself a good friend. In the chapel there is a beautiful east window erected to the memory of Miss Gillott, one of the former governesses. The present Principal is the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, F.R.G.S.

On the west side is Walpole Street, so called from the fact that Sir Robert Walpole is supposed to have lodged in a house on this site before moving into Walpole House, now in the grounds of the Royal Hospital. Walpole Street leads us into St. Leonard's Terrace, formerly Green's Row, which runs along the north side of the great court known as Burton's Court, treated in the account of the Hospital. In this terrace there is nothing calling for remark. Opening out of it, parallel to Walpole Street, runs the Royal Avenue, also connected with the Hospital. To the north, facing King's Road, lies Wellington Square, named after the famous Wellington, whose brother was Rector of Chelsea (1805). The centre of the square is occupied by a double row of trees. St. Leonard's Terrace ends in Smith Street, the southern part of which was formerly known as Ormond Row. This half is full of interest. Durham House, now occupied by Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, stands on the site of Old Durham House, about which very little is known. It may have been the town residence of the Bishops of Durham, but tradition records it not. Part of the building was constructed of long, narrow bricks two inches wide, thus differing from the present ones of two and a half inches; some of the same sort are still preserved in the wall of Sir Thomas More's garden. This fact indicates that the house was probably of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period. Yet in Hamilton's Survey it is not marked; instead, there is a house called “Ship House,” a tavern which is said to have been resorted to by the workmen building the Hospital. It is possible that this is the same house which degenerated into a tavern, and then recovered its ancient name. Connected with this until quite recently there was a narrow passage between the houses in Paradise Row called Ship Alley, supposed to have led from Gough House to Ship House. This was closed by the owner after a lawsuit about right of way.

A little to the north of Durham House was one of the numerous dwellings in Chelsea known as Manor House. It was the residence of the Steward of the Manor, and had great gardens reaching back as far as Flood Street, then Queen Street. This is marked in a map of 1838. This house was afterwards used as a consumption hospital, and formed the germ from which the Brompton Hospital sprang. On its site stands Durham Place. Below Durham Place is a little row of old houses, or, rather, cottages, with plaster fronts, and at the corner a large public-house known as the Chelsea Pensioner. On the site of this, the corner house, the local historian Faulkner lived. He was born in 1777, and wrote histories of Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Brentford, Chiswick, and Ealing, besides his invaluable work on Chelsea. He is always accurate, always painstaking, and if his style is sometimes dry, his is, at all events, the groundwork and foundation on which all subsequent histories of Chelsea have been reared. Later on he moved into Smith Street, where he died in 1855. He is buried in the Brompton Road Cemetery.

The continuation of St. Leonard's Terrace is Redesdale Street; we pass down this and up Radnor Street, into which the narrow little Smith Terrace opens out. Smith Street and Smith Terrace are named after their builder. Radnor House stood at the south-eastern corner of Flood Street, but the land owned by the Radnors gave its name to the adjacent street. At the northern corner of Radnor Street stands a small Welsh chapel built of brick. In the King's Road, between Smith and Radnor Streets, formerly stood another manor-house. Down Shawfield Street we come back into Redesdale Street, out of which opens Tedworth Square. Robinson's Street is a remnant of Robinson's Lane, the former name of Flood Street, a corruption of "Robins his street," from Mr. Robins, whose house is marked on Hamilton's map. Christ Church is in Christchurch Street, and is built of brick in a modern style. It holds 1000 people. The organ and the dark oak pulpit came from the old church at Queenhithe, and were presented by the late Bishop of London; and the carving on the latter is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. At the back of the church are National Schools. Christchurch Street, which opens into Queen's Road West (old Paradise Row), was made by the demolition of some old houses fronting the Apothecaries' Garden.

At the extreme corner of Flood Street and Queen's Road West stood Radnor House, called by Hamilton "Lady Radnor's House." In 1660, when still only Lord Robartes, the future Earl of Radnor entertained Charles II. here to supper. Pepys, the indefatigable, has left it on record that he "found it to be the prettiest contrived house" that he ever saw. Lord Cheyne (Viscount Newhaven) married the Dowager Duchess of Radnor, who was at that time living in Radnor House. After the death of the first Earl, the family name is recorded as Roberts in the registers, an instance of the etymological carelessness of the time. In Radnor House was one of the pillared arcades fashionable in the Jacobean period, of which

a specimen is still to be seen over the doorway of the dining-room in the Queen's House. On the first floor was a remarkably fine fireplace, which has been transferred bodily to one of the modern houses in Cheyne Walk. At the back of Radnor House were large nursery-gardens known as "Mr. Watt's gardens" from the time of Hamilton until far into the nineteenth century. An old hostel adjoining Radnor House was called the Duke's Head, after the Duke of Cumberland, of whom a large oil-painting hung in the principal room.

From this corner to the west gates of the Hospital was formerly Paradise Row. Here lived the Duchess of Mazarin, sister to the famous Cardinal. She was married to the Duke de la Meilleraie, who adopted her name. It is said that Charles II. when in exile had wished to marry her, but was prevented by her brother, who saw at the time no prospect of a Stuart restoration. The Duchess, after four years of unhappy married life with the husband of her brother's choice, fled to England. Charles, by this time restored to his throne, received her, and settled £4000 on her from the secret service funds. She lived in Chelsea in Paradise Row. Tradition asserts very positively that the house was at one end of the row, but that remains a disputed point. L'Estrange¹ and others have inclined to the belief that it was at the east end, the last of a row of low creeper-covered houses still standing, fronted by gardens and high iron' gates. The objection to this is that these are not the last houses in the line, but are followed by one or two of a different style.

The end one of all, now a public-house, is on the site of Faulkner's house, and it is probable that if the Duchess had lived there, he, coming after so comparatively short an interval, would have mentioned the fact; as it is, he never alludes to the exact locality. Even £4000 a year was quite inadequate to keep up this lady's extravagant style of living. The gaming at her house ran high; it is reported that the guests left money under their plates to pay for what they had eaten. Saint-Évremond, poet and man of the world, was frequently there, and he seems to have constituted himself "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the wayward lady. She was only fifty-two when she died in 1699, and the chief records of her life are found in Saint-Évremond's writings. He, her faithful admirer to the end, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A near neighbour of the Duchess's was Mrs. Mary Astell, one of the early pioneers in the movement for the education of women. She published several volumes in defence of her sex, and proposed to found a ladies' college. She gave up the project, however, when it was condemned by Bishop Burnet. She was ridiculed by the wits of her time—Swift, Steele, and Addison—but she was undoubtedly a very able woman.

The Duke of St. Alban, Nell Gwynne's son, also had a house in Paradise

¹ *The Village of Palaces.*

Row. The Duke of Ormond lived in Ormond House, two or three doors from the east corner. In 1805 the comedian Suett died in this row. Farther down towards the river are enormous new red-brick mansions. Tite Street runs right through from Tedworth Square to the Embankment, being cut almost in half by Queen's Road West. It is named after Sir W. Tite, M.P. The houses are modern, built in the Queen Anne style, and are mostly of red brick. To this the white house built for Mr. Whistler is an exception; it is a square, unpretentious but pleasant-looking building.

At different times the names of many artists have been associated with this street, which is still a favourite one with men of the brush. The great block of studios—the Tower House—rises up to an immense height on the right, almost opposite to the Victoria Hospital for Children. The nucleus of this hospital is ancient Gough House, one of the few old houses still remaining in Chelsea. John Vaughan, third and last Earl of Carbery, built it in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He had been Governor of Jamaica under Charles II., and had left behind him a bad reputation. He did not live to enjoy his Chelsea home, for Faulkner tells us he died in his coach going to it in 1713. Sir Robert Walpole, whose land adjoined, bought some of the grounds to add to his own.

In 1866 the Victoria Hospital for Children was founded by a number of medical men, chief of whom were Edward Ellis, M.D., and Sydney Hayward, M.D. There was a dispute about the site, which ended in the foundation of two hospitals—this and the Belgrave one. This one was opened first, and consequently earned the distinction of being the first children's hospital opened after that in Ormond Street. At first only six beds were provided; but there are now seventy-five, and an additional fifty at the convalescent home at Broadstairs, where a branch was established in 1875. The establishment is without any endowment, and is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions. From time to time the building has been added to and adapted, so that there is little left to tell that it was once an old house. Only the thickness of the walls between the wards and the old-fashioned contrivances of some of the windows betray the fact that the building is not modern. Children are received at any age up to sixteen; some are mere babies. Across Tite Street, exactly opposite, is a building containing six beds for paying patients in connection with the Victoria Hospital.

Paradise Walk, a very dirty, narrow little passage, runs parallel to Tite Street, in which is Shelley Court (mansions), a reminder of Shelley Theatre, built by Sir P. Shelley for private theatricals, but when money was taken at the door, even though it was in behalf of a charity, the performances were suppressed. Paradise Row opens into Dilke Street, behind the pseudo-ancient block of

houses on the Embankment. Some of these are extremely fine. Shelley House is said to have been designed by Lady Shelley. Wentworth House is the last before Swan Walk, in which the name of the Swan Tavern is kept alive. This tavern was well known as a resort for all the gay and thoughtless men who visited Chelsea in the seventeenth century. It is mentioned by Pepys and Dibdin, and is described as standing close to the water's edge and having overhanging wooden balconies. In 1715 Thomas Doggett, a comedian, instituted a yearly festival, in which the great feature was a race by watermen on the river from "the old Swan near London Bridge to the White Swan at Chelsea." The prize was a coat, in every pocket of which was a guinea, and also a badge. This race is still rowed annually, Doggett's Coat and Badge being a well-known river institution.

Adjoining Swan Walk is the Apothecaries' Garden, the oldest garden of its kind in London. Sir Hans Sloane, whose name is revered in Chelsea and perpetuated in one of the principal streets, is so intimately associated with this garden that it is necessary at this point to give a short account of him. Sir Hans Sloane was born in Ireland, 1660. He began his career undistinguished by any title and without any special advantages. Very early he evinced an ardent love of natural history, and he came over while still a youth to study in London. From this time his career was one long success. When he was only twenty-seven he was selected by the Duke of Albemarle, who had been appointed Governor of Jamaica, to accompany him to the West Indies as his physician. About a year and a half later he returned, bringing with him a wonderful collection of dried plants.

Mr. Sloane was appointed Court physician, and after the accession of George I. he was created a Baronet. He was appointed President of the Royal Society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton in 1727. He will be remembered, however, more especially as being the founder of the British Museum. During the course of a long life he had collected a very valuable assortment of curiosities, and this he left to the nation on the payment of a sum of £20,000—less than half of what it had cost him. In 1712 he purchased the Manor of Chelsea, and when the lease of the Apothecaries' Garden ran out in 1734, he granted it to the Society perpetually on certain conditions, one of which was that they should deliver fifty dried samples of plants every year to the Royal Society until the number reached 2000. This condition was fulfilled in 1774. In 1898 the garden was transferred to a new managing body.

A marble statue by Rysbrach in the centre of the garden commemorates Sir Hans Sloane. It was erected in 1737 at a cost of nearly £300. Philip Miller (1691-1771), son of a gardener employed by the Apothecaries, wrote a valuable horticultural dictionary, and a new genus of plants was named after him.

Linnæus visited the garden in 1736. Of the four cedars—the first ever brought to England—planted here in 1683, one alone survives.

Returning to the Embankment, we see a few more fine houses in the pseudo-ancient style. Clock House and Old Swan House were built from designs by Norman Shaw, R.A. Standing near is a large monument, with an inscription to the effect: "Chelsea Embankment, opened 1874 by Lt.-Col. Sir J. Macnaghten Hogg, K.C.B. Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, C.B., engineer." The Embankment is a magnificent piece of work, extending for nearly a mile, and made of Portland cement concrete, faced with dressed blocks of granite. Somewhere on the site of the row of houses in Cheyne Walk stood what was known as the New Manor House, built by King Henry VII. as part of the jointure of Queen Catherine Parr, who afterwards lived here with her fourth husband, Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral. Here the young Princess Elizabeth came to stay with her stepmother, and also poor little Lady Jane Grey at the age of eleven. The history of the Manor House, of course, coincides with the history of the manor, which has been given at length elsewhere. Lysons, writing in 1795, states that the building was pulled down "many years ago." It was built in 1536, and thus was probably in existence about 250 years. More than a century after, some time prior to 1663, James, Duke of Hamilton, had built a house adjoining the Manor House on the western side. The palace of the Bishops of Winchester at Southwark had become dilapidated, and the Bishop of that time, George Morley, purchased Hamilton's new house for £4250 to be the episcopal residence. From that time until the investment of Bishop Tomline, 1820, eight Bishops lived in the house successively. Of these, Bishop Hoadley, one of the best-known names among them, was the sixth. He was born in 1676, and was the son of a master of Norwich Grammar School. He was a Fellow of Catherine's Hall at Cambridge, and wrote several political works which brought him into notice. He passed successively through the sees of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. He was succeeded by the Hon. Brownlow North, to whom Faulkner dedicated his first edition of *Chelsea*. Lady Tomline, the wife of the Bishop of that name, took a dislike to the house at Chelsea and refused to live there. The great hall was forty feet long by twenty wide, and the three drawing-rooms extended the whole length of the south front. The front stood rather farther back than the Manor House, not on a line with it. The palace stood just where Oakley Street now opens into Cheyne Walk. The houses standing on the site of these palaces are mostly modern. No. 1 has a fine doorway which came from an old house at the other end of the row. In the next Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his wife lived for a short time after their marriage.

No. 4 has had a series of notable inmates. William Dyce, R.A., was the occupant in 1846, and later on Daniel Maclise, R.A. Then came George Eliot,

with Mr. Cross, intending to stay in Chelsea for the winter, but three weeks after she caught cold and died here. Local historians have mentioned a strange shoot which ran from the top to the bottom of the house; this has disappeared, but on the front staircase still remain some fresco paintings executed by Sir J. Thornhill, and altered by Maclise. In 1792 a retired jeweller named Neild came to No. 5. The condition of prisoners incarcerated for small debts occupied his thoughts and energies, and he worked to ameliorate it. He left his son James Neild an immense fortune. This eccentric individual, however, was a miser, who saved and scraped all his life, and at his death left all his money to Queen Victoria. The gate-piers before the house are very fine, tall, and square, of mellowed red brick, surmounted by vases. These vases superseded the stone balls in fashion at the end of the Jacobean period. Hogarth is said to have been a frequent visitor to the house. In the sixth house Dr. Weedon Butler, father of the Head Master of Harrow, kept a school, which was very well known for about thirty years. In the next block we have the famous Queen's House, marked by the little statuette of Mercury on the parapet. It is supposed to have been named after Catherine of Braganza, but beyond some initials—C. R. (Catherine Regina) in the ironwork of the gate—there seems no fact in support of this tradition. The two Rossettis, Meredith, and Swinburne came here in 1862, but soon parted company, and D. G. Rossetti alone remained. He decorated some of the fireplaces with tiles himself; that in the drawing-room is still inlaid with glazed blue and white Persian tiles of old design. In his time it was called Tudor House, but when the Rev. H. R. Haweis (d. 1901) came to live here, he resumed the older name of Queen's House. It is supposed to have been built by Wren, and the rooms are beautifully proportioned, panelled, and of great height.

The next house to this on the eastern side was occupied for many years by the artistic family of the Lawsons. Thomas Attwood, a pupil of Mozart and himself a great composer, died there in 1838. The house had formerly a magnificent garden, to the mulberries of which Hazlitt makes allusion in one of his essays. No. 18 was the home of the famous Don Saltero's museum. This man, correctly Salter, was a servant of Sir Hans Sloane, and his collection was formed from the overflowings of his master's. Some of the curiosities dispersed by the sale in 1799 are still to be seen in the houses of Chelsea families in the form of petrified seaweed and shells. The museum was designed to attract people to the building, which was also a coffee-house; this was at that time something of a novelty. It was first opened in 1695. Sir Richard Steele, in the *Tatler*, says: "When I came into the coffee-house I had not time to salute the company before my eye was diverted by ten thousand gimcracks round the room and on the ceiling." Catalogues of the curiosities are still extant, and one of them is preserved in the Chelsea Public Library:

Of the remaining houses none have associations. The originals were too small for the requirements of those who wished to live in such an expensive situation, and within the last score of years they have been pulled down and others built on their sites. One of these so destroyed was called the Gothic House; in it lived Count D'Orsay, and it was most beautifully finished both inside and out. The decorative work was executed by Pugin, and has been described by those who remember it as gorgeous. In another there was a beautiful Chippendale



DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI (1828-1882)

Taken at Cheyne Walk in 1864.

staircase, which, it is to be feared, was ruthlessly chopped up. In the last house of all was an elaborate ceiling after the style of Wedgwood. The doorway of this house is now at No. 1.

The garden which lies in front of these houses adds much to their picturesqueness in summer by showing the glimpses of old walls and red brick through curtains of green leaves. In it, opposite to the house where he used to live, there is a grey granite fountain to the memory of Rossetti. It is surmounted by a bronze alto-relievo bust modelled by Mr. F. Madox Brown.

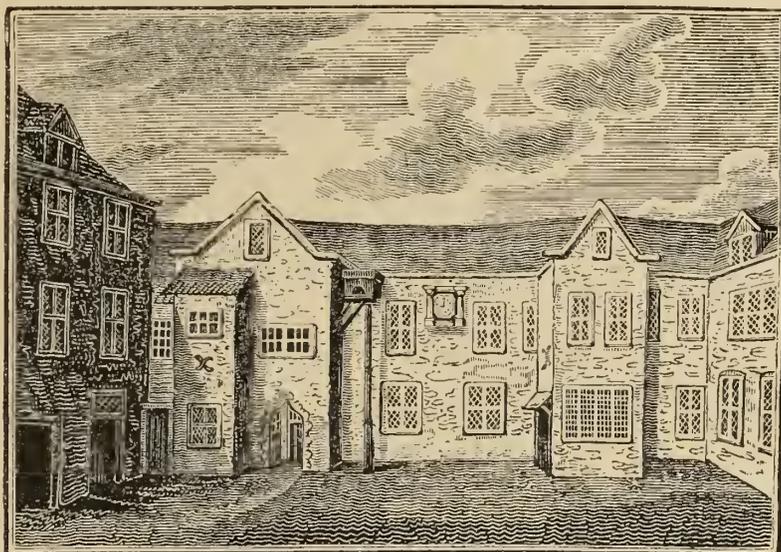
A district old enough to be squalid, but not old enough to be interesting, is enclosed by Smith and Manor Streets, running at right angles to the Embankment. New red-brick mansions at the end of Flood Street indicate that the miserable plaster-fronted houses will not be allowed to have their own way much longer. No street has changed its name so frequently as Flood Street. It was first called Pound Lane, from the parish pound that stood at the south end; it then became Robinson's Lane; in 1838 it is marked as Queen Street; and in 1865 it was finally turned into Flood Street, from L. T. Flood, a parish benefactor, in whose memory a service is still held every year in St. Luke's Church.

Oakley Street is very modern. In a map of 1838 there is no trace of it, but only a great open space where Winchester House formerly stood. In No. 32 lives Dr. Phené, who was the first to plant trees in the streets of London. Phené Street, leading into Oakley Crescent, is named after him. The line of houses on the west side of Oakley Street is broken by a garden thickly set with trees. This belongs to Cheyne House, the property of Dr. Phené; the house cannot be seen from the street in summer-time. The oldest part is perhaps Tudor, and the latest in the style of Wren. One wall is decorated with fleurs-de-lis. In the garden was grown the original moss-rose, a freak of Nature, from which all other moss-roses have sprung. In the grounds was discovered a subterranean passage, which Dr. Phené claims fixes the site of Shrewsbury or Alston House. It runs due south, and indicates the site as adjacent to Winchester House on the west side. Faulkner, writing in 1810, says: "The most ancient house now remaining in this parish is situated on the banks of the river, not far from the site of the Manor House built by King Henry VIII., and appears to have been erected about that period. It was for many years the residence of the Shrewsbury family, but little of its ancient splendour now remains." He describes it as an irregular brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal room, which was wainscoted with oak, was 120 feet long, and one of the rooms, supposed to have been an oratory, was painted in imitation of marble. Faulkner mentions the subterranean passage "leading towards Kensington," which Dr. Phené has now opened out.

Shrewsbury House was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was succeeded in 1538 by his son Francis. The son of Francis, George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who succeeded in his turn, was a very wealthy and powerful nobleman. He was high in Queen Elizabeth's favour, and it was to his care that the captive Mary Queen of Scots was entrusted. Though Elizabeth considered he treated the royal prisoner with too much consideration, she afterwards forgave him, and appointed him to see the execution of the death-warrant. He married for his second wife a lady who had already had three husbands, each more wealthy than the last. By the second of these, Sir William Cavendish, she

had a large family. Her fourth husband left his house at Chelsea wholly to her. She outlived him seventeen years, and with her immense wealth built the three magnificent mansions of Chatsworth, Oldcotes, and Hardwick, and all these she left to her son William Cavendish, afterwards created Baron Cavendish and Earl of Devonshire. A son of a younger brother was created Marquis of Newcastle, and his daughter and co-heiress was Lady Jane, who brought her husband, Charles Cheyne, such a large dower that he was enabled to buy the Manor of Chelsea.

After the death of the Earl of Devonshire, Shrewsbury House became the residence of his widow until her death in 1643. It then was held by the Alstons, from whom it took its secondary name, and was finally in the possession of the Tates, and was the seat of a celebrated wall-paper manufactory. "The manufacture



SHREWSBURY HOUSE, CHELSEA

of porcelain acquired great celebrity. It was established near the waterside. . . . Upon the same premises was afterwards established a manufactory of stained paper." This seems to point to Shrewsbury House as the original home of the celebrated Chelsea china. But, on the other hand, all later writers point authoritatively to Lawrence Street, at the corner of Justice Walk, as the seat of the china manufactory. There seems to be some confusion as to the exact site of the original works, for in *Nollekens and his Times* they are indicated as being at Cremorne House, farther westward. One Martin Lister mentions a china manufactory in Chelsea as early as 1698, but the renowned manufactory seems to have been started about fifty years later. The great Dr. Johnson was fired with ambition to try his hand at this delicate art, and he went again and again to the place to master the secret; but he failed, and one can hardly imagine any one less likely to have succeeded. The china service in the possession of Lord Holland,

known as Johnson's service, was not made by him, but presented to him by the proprietors as a testimony to his painstaking effort. The first proprietor was a Mr. Nicholas Sprimont, and a jug in the British Museum, bearing date "1745 Chelsea," is supposed to be one of the earliest productions.

The first sale by auction took place in the Haymarket in 1754, when table sets and services, dishes, plates, tureens, and epergnes were sold. These annual sales continued for many years. In 1763 Sprimont attempted to dispose of the business and retire owing to lameness, but it was not until 1769 that he sold out to one Duesbury, who already owned the Derby China Works, and eventually acquired those at Bow also.

The Chelsea china was very beautiful and costly. An old tradition is mentioned in the *Life of Nollekens* that the clay was at first brought as ballast in ships from China, and when the Orientals discovered what use was being made of it, they forbade its exportation, and the Englishmen had to be content with their own native clay. Nollekens says that his father worked at the pottery, and that Sir James Thornhill furnished designs. The distinctive mark on the china was an anchor, which was slightly varied, and at times entwined with one or two swords. Walpole in 1763 says that he saw a service which was to be given to the Duke of Mecklenburg by the King and Queen, and that it was very beautiful and cost £1200.

From the corner of Oakley Street to the church, Cheyne Walk faces a second garden, in which there is a statue of Carlyle in bronze, executed by the late Sir Edgar Boehm and unveiled in 1882. This locality is associated with many famous men, though the exact sites of their houses are not known. Here lived Sir Richard Steele and Sir James Northcote, R.A. Somewhere near the spot Woodfall, the printer of the famous *Letters of Junius*, lived and died. A stone at the north-east corner of the church (exterior) commemorates him. In the Chelsea Public Library is preserved the original ledger of the *Public Advertiser*, showing how immensely the sales increased with the publication of these famous letters.

In this part there was a very old inn bearing the name of The Magpie and Stump. It was a quaint old structure, and the court-leet and court-baron held sittings in it. In 1886 it was destroyed by a fire, and is now replaced by a very modern structure of the same name. Farther on there are immense red-brick mansions called Carlyle Mansions, and then, at right angles, there is Cheyne Row, the home for many years of one of England's deepest and sincerest thinkers. Carlyle was the loadstar who drew men of renown from all quarters of the civilised globe to this somewhat narrow, dark little street in Chelsea. The houses are extraordinarily dull, of dark brick, monotonously alike; they face a row of small trees on the west side, and Carlyle's house is about the middle, numbered 24 (formerly 5). A medallion portrait was put up by his admirers on the wall; inscribed beneath it is: "Thomas Carlyle lived at 24, Cheyne Row, 1834-81." The house has been acquired by

trustees, and is open to any one on the payment of a shilling. It contains various Carlylean relics—letters, scraps of manuscript, furniture, pictures, etc.,—and attracts visitors from all parts of the world. There is no need to expatiate on the life of the philosopher; it belongs not to Chelsea, but to the English-speaking peoples of all countries. Here came to see him Leigh Hunt, who lived only in the next street, and Emerson from across the Atlantic; such diverse natures as Harriet Martineau, Tennyson, Ruskin, and Tyndall found pleasure in his society.



TOBIAS SMOLLETT (1721-1771)

From the portrait in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

At the north end of Cheyne Row is a large Roman Catholic Church, built 1896. Upper Cheyne Row was for many years the home of Leigh Hunt. A small passage from this leads into Bramerton Street. This was built in 1870 upon part of what were formerly the Rectory grounds, which by a special Act the Rector was empowered to let for the purpose. Parallel to Cheyne Row is Lawrence Street, and at the corner, facing the river, stands the Hospital for Incurable Children. It is a large brick building, with four fluted and carved pilasters running up the front. The house is four stories high and picturesquely built. In 1889 it was ready for use. The charity was established by Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Flower, and had been

previously carried on a few doors lower down in Cheyne Walk. Voluntary subscriptions and donations form a large part of the income, and besides this a small payment is required from the parents and friends of the little patients. The hospital inside is bright and airy. The great wide windows run down to the ground, and over one of the cots hangs a large signed engraving of Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," a gift from the artist himself, who formerly lived in a house on this site and in it painted the original. The ages at which patients are received are between three and ten, and the cases are frequently paralysis, spinal or hip disease.

Lawrence or Monmouth House stood on the north side of Lordship Yard. Here Dr. Smollett once lived and wrote many of his works; one of the scenes of *Humphrey Clinker* is actually laid in Monmouth House. The old parish church



CHELSEA OLD CHURCH

After an etching by Miss E. Piper.

stands at the corner of Church Street. The exterior is very quaint, with the ancient brick turned almost purple by age; and the monuments on the walls are exposed to all the winds that sweep up the river. The square tower was formerly surmounted by a cupola, which was taken down in 1808 because it had become unsafe. The different parts of the church have been built and rebuilt at different dates, which makes it difficult to give an idea of its age. Faulkner says: "The upper chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the chapel of the Lawrence family at the end of the north aisle appears to have been built early in the fourteenth century, if we may judge from the form of the Gothic windows, now nearly stopped up. The chapel at the west end of the south aisle was built by Sir T. More, about the year 1522, soon after he came to reside in Chelsea. The tower was built between the years 1667 and 1679."

The interior is so filled up with tombs and a great gallery, that the effect is most strange, and the ghosts of the past seem to be whispering from every corner. There are few churches remaining so untouched and containing so miscellaneous a record of the flying centuries as Chelsea Old Church. A great gallery which hid Sir Thomas More's monument was removed in 1824. Soon after the church was finished it was enlarged by the addition of what is now known as the Lawrence Chapel on the north side. This was built by Robert Hyde, called by Faulkner "Robert de Heyle," who then owned the manor-house. In 1536 the manor was sold to King Henry VIII., who parted with the old manor-house and the chapel to the family of Lawrence. There are three monuments of the family still existing in the chapel. The best known of these is that against the north wall, representing Thomas Lawrence, the father of Sir John, kneeling with folded hands face to face with his wife in the same attitude. Behind them are respectively their three sons and six daughters. This is the monument which Henry Kingsley refers to through the mouth of Joe Burton in his novel *The Hillyars and the Burtons*.

Not far from this is a large and striking monument to the memory of Sarah Colville, daughter of Thomas Lawrence. She is represented as springing from the tomb clothed in a winding sheet. The figure is larger than life and of white marble, which is discoloured and stained by time. Overhead there was once a dove, of which only the wings remain, and the canopy is carved to represent clouds. The third Lawrence monument is a large tablet of black marble set in a frame of white marble, exquisitely and richly carved. This hangs against the eastern wall, and is inscribed to the memory of Sir John Lawrence. A hagioscope opens from this chapel into the chancel, and was discovered accidentally when an arch was being cut on the north wall of the chancel to contain the tomb of Lord Bray. This tomb formerly stood in the "myddest of the hyghe chancel," but being both inconvenient and unsightly, it was removed to its present position in 1857. It possessed formerly two or three brasses, which have now disappeared. This is the oldest tomb in the church, dated 1539.

The Lawrence Chapel was private property, and could be sold or given away independently of the church. Between it and the nave—or, more accurately, over the north aisle, at its entrance into the nave—is a great arch which breaks the continuity of line in the arch of the pillars. This is the Gervoise monument, and may have originally enclosed a tomb. Of this, however, there is no evidence. In the chancel opposite to the Bray tomb stands the monument of Sir Thomas More, prepared by himself before his death, and memorable for the connection of the word "heretics" with thieves and murderers, which word Erasmus afterwards omitted from the inscription. More's crest, a Moor's head, is in the centre of the upper cornice, and the coats-of-arms of himself and his two wives are below. The inscription is on a slab of black marble, and is very fresh, as it was restored in 1833. The

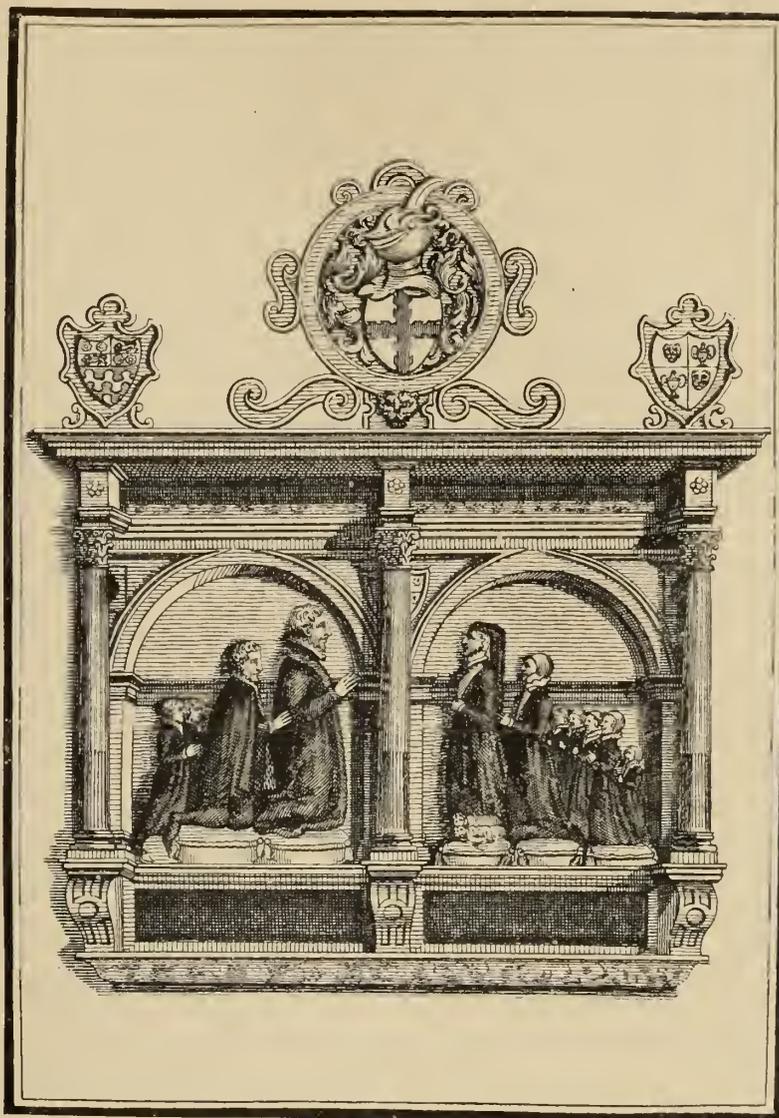
question whether the body of Sir Thomas More lies in the family vault will probably never be definitely answered. Weever in his *Funeral Monuments* strongly inclines to the belief that it is so. "Yet it is certain," he says, "that Margaret, wife of Master Roper and daughter of the said Sir Thomas More, removed her father's corpse not long after to Chelsea."

Sir Thomas More's chapel is on the south side of the chancel. It was to his seat here that More himself came after service, in place of his man-servant, on the day when the King had taken his high office from him, and, bowing to his wife, remarked with double meaning, "Madam, the Chancellor has gone." The chapel contains the monuments and tombs of the Duchess of Northumberland and Sir Robert Stanley. The latter is at the east end, and stands up against a window. It is surmounted by three urns standing on pedestals. The centre one of these has an eagle on the summit, and is flanked by two female figures representing Justice and Solitude in flowing draperies. The one holds a shield and crown, the other a shield. In the centre pedestal is a man's head in alto-relievo, with Puritan collar and habit. On the side-pedestals are carved the heads of children. The whole stands on a tomb of veined marble with carved edges, and slabs of black marble bear the inscriptions of Sir Robert Stanley and two of his children. The tomb of the Duchess of Northumberland which stands next, against the south wall, has been compared with that of Chaucer in Westminster Abbey. This has a Gothic canopy, and formerly contained two brasses, representing the Duchess's eight sons and five daughters kneeling, one behind the other, in the favourite style of the time. The brass commemorating the sons has disappeared.

A little farther south, in the aisle, formerly stood the tomb of A. Gorges, son of Sir A. Gorges, who was possessor of the chapel for many years. This blocked up the aisle and was taken to pieces. The black slab which was on the top is set in the floor, and the brasses containing an epitaph in doggerel rhyme, attributing all the merits in the universe to the deceased, hang on the wall on the north side. The date of the chapel, 1528, is on the capital of one of the pillars supporting the arch which divides the chapel from the nave. The capitals are beautifully executed, though the design is grotesque. In one of them the rough end of the stone is left unfinished, as if the builder had been called hastily away and had never been able to complete his task. The chapel was recently bought by the church on the death of its owner, and is now inalienably possessed by the parish.

Just below the south aisle is the Dacre tomb, the richest and most striking in the church. It contains two life-size effigies of Lord and Lady Dacre lying under a canopy which is supported by two pillars with gilded capitals; above is a semi-circular arch. The whole interior of the arch and the background is most richly carved and gilded. Above the arch are the Dacre coat-of-arms and two shields, while two smaller pillars, wedge-shaped like Cleopatra's Needles,

rise at each corner. At the feet of the figures lie two dogs, and the effigy of a small child lies on a marble slab below the level of its parents. By Lady Dacre's will certain presentations to some almshouses in Westminster are left to the parish



THE MONUMENT TO THOMAS LAWRENCE IN CHELSEA CHURCH

From an engraving published in 1810.

on condition of the tombs being kept in good repair. The tomb was redecorated and restored in 1868.

The south and west walls are covered with monuments, and careless feet tread on inscribed stones in the aisle. On the northern wall below the north aisle is a monument which immediately attracts attention from its great size and striking design. It is that of Lady Jane Cheyne, daughter of William, Duke of Newcastle.

It is an effigy of Lady Jane in white marble, larger than life-size; she lies in a half-raised position. Below is a black marble tomb with lighter marble pillars. Overhead is a canopy supported by two Corinthian columns. The inscription, which states it was with her money her husband bought the Manor of Chelsea, is on a black marble slab at the back. The monument is by Bernini.

All these tombs, with their wealth of carving and bold design, give a rich and furnished look to the dark old church, an effect enhanced by the tattered colours hanging overhead. The principal one of these colours was executed by Queen Victoria and her daughters for the volunteers at Chelsea when an invasion was expected. The shelf of chained books by a southern window is interesting. These formerly stood against the west wall, but were removed here for better preservation. They include a "Vinegar" Bible, date 1717, a desk Prayer-Book, and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. The Communion-rails and pulpit are of oak, and the font of white marble of a peculiarly graceful design. Outside in the south-east corner of the churchyard is Sir Hans Sloane's monument. It is a funeral urn of white marble, standing under a canopy supported by pillars of Portland stone. Four serpents twine round the urn, and the whole forms a striking, though not a beautiful, group.

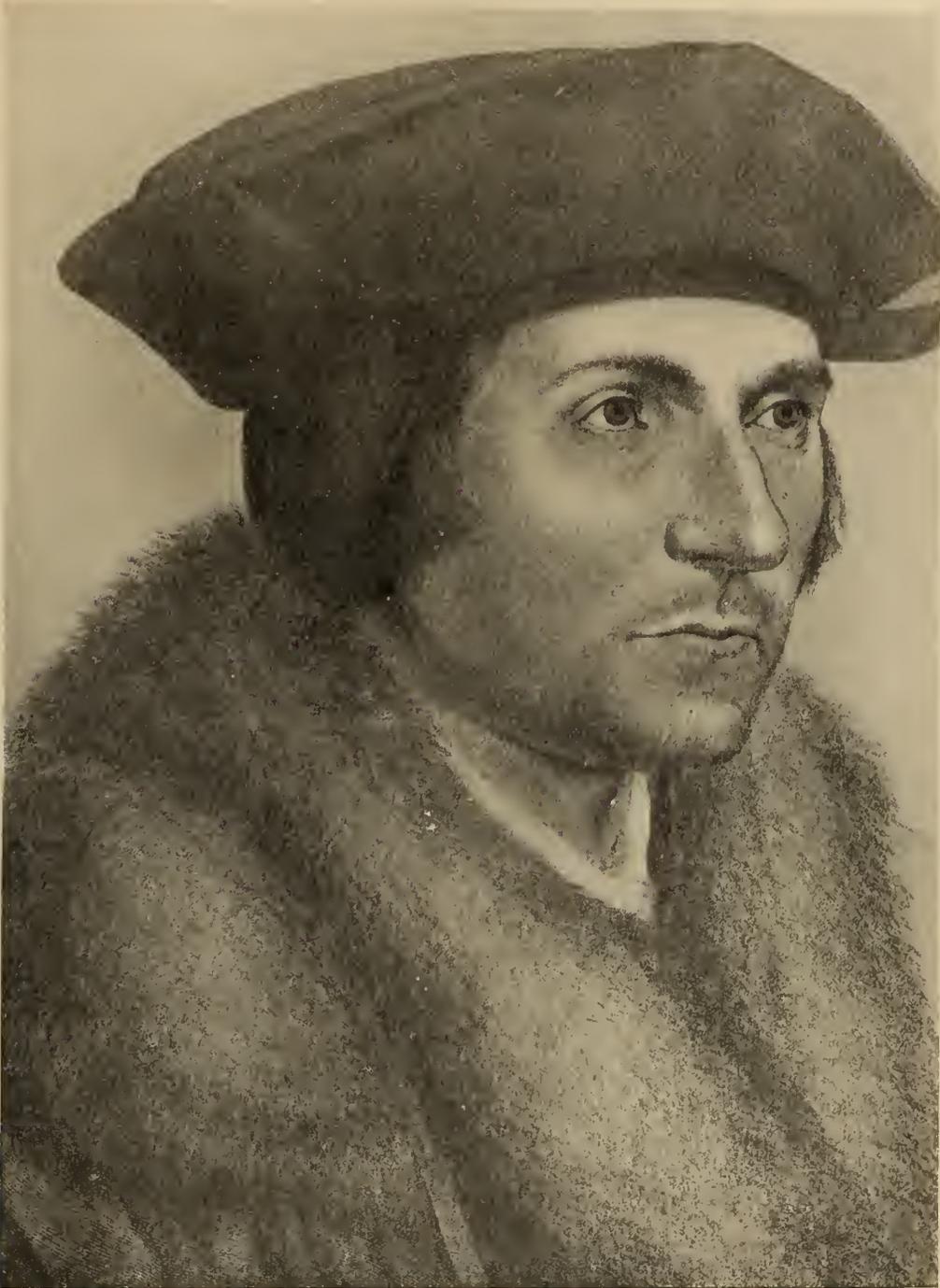
The church has been the scene of some magnificent ceremonies, among which the funeral of Lord Bray was notable. It was in this church that Henry VIII. married Jane Seymour the day after the execution of Anne Boleyn.

Church Lane, near at hand, is very narrow. Dean Swift, who lodged here, is perhaps one of the best-known names, and his friend Atterbury, who first had a house facing the embankment, afterwards came and lived opposite to him. Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate, was associated with the place, and also Bowack, whose *Antiquities of Middlesex*, incomplete though it is, remains a valuable book of reference. Bowack lived near the Rectory, and not far from him was the Old White Horse Inn, famous for the beauty of its decorative carving.

Petyt's school was next to the church. The name was derived from its founder, who built it at his own expense for the education of poor children in the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Petyt was a Bencher of the Inner Temple, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and a prolific author. A tablet inscribed with quaint English, recording Petyt's charity, still stands on the dull little building of the nineteenth century, which replaced the old school.

Dr. Chamberlayne was another famous inhabitant of Church Street. His epitaph is on the exterior church wall beside those of his wife, three sons, and daughter, the latter of whom fought on board ship against the French disguised in male attire. Chamberlayne wrote and translated many historical tracts, and his best-known work is the *Present State of England* (1669). He was tutor to the Duke of Grafton, and later to Prince George of Denmark, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society.

The Rectory was built by the Marquis of Winchester. It was first used as a



SIR THOMAS MORE (1478-1535)

From the portrait by Holbein.

Rectory in 1566. It is picturesque, having been added to from time to time, and has a large old garden. The list of Rectors includes many well-known men.

Dr. Littleton, author of a Latin dictionary, was presented to the living in 1669, and held it for twenty-five years. He was succeeded by Dr. John King, whose manuscript account of Chelsea is still extant. Reginald Heber, the father of the celebrated Bishop Heber, came in 1766. Later on the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, brother to the first Duke of Wellington, was Rector from 1805, and still more recently the Rev. Charles Kingsley, father of the two brothers who have made the name of Kingsley a household word, by the power of their literary talent.

The next turning out of the Embankment after Church Street is Danvers Street, and an inscribed stone on the corner house tells that it was begun in 1696. Danvers House, occupied (some authorities say built) by Sir John Danvers in the first half of the seventeenth century, seems, with its grounds, to have covered almost the whole space from the King's Road to the Embankment. Thus Paulton's Square and Danvers Street must both be partly on its site. The gardens were laid out in the Italian style, and attracted much notice. Sir John Danvers was knighted by James I. After he had been left a widower twice and was past middle age, he began to take an active part in the affairs of his time. He several times protested against Stuart exactions, and during the Civil War took the side of the Parliament. He was one of those who signed Charles I.'s death-warrant. He married a third time at Chelsea, and died there in April 1655. His house was demolished in 1696. The house has gained some additional celebrity from its having been one of the four supposed by different writers to have been the dwelling of Sir Thomas More. This idea, however, has been repeatedly shown to be erroneous. More's house was near Beaufort Street.

The next opening from the Embankment to the King's Road is Beaufort Street. As stated above, four houses have contended for the honour—Danvers, Beaufort, Alston, and that once belonging to Sir Reginald Bray. Dr. King went very carefully into the subject, and one of his manuscripts preserved at the British Museum is "A letter designed for Mr. Hearn respecting Sir Thos. More's House at Chelsea." His reasons cannot be given better than in his own words :

"First, his grandson, Mr. Thomas More, who wrote his life, . . . says that Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea was the same which my lord of Lincoln bought of Sir Robert Cecil. Now, it appears pretty plainly that Sir Robert Cecil's house was the same which is now the Duke of Beaufort's, for in divers places [are] these letters R.C., and also R.C.E., with the date of the year, viz. 1597, which letters were the initials of his name and his lady's and the year 1597, when he new built, or at least new fronted, it. From the Earl of Lincoln that house was conveyed to Sir Arthur Gorges; from him to Lionel Cranford, Earl of Middlesex; from him to King Charles I.; from the King to the Duke of Buckingham; from his son, since the Restoration, to Plummer, a citizen, for debts; from the said

Plummer to the Earl of Bristol; and from his heirs to the Duke of Beaufort, so that we can trace all the Mesne assignments from Sir Robert Cecil to the present possessor."

He goes on to add that More built the south chancel (otherwise the chapel) in the church, and that this belonged to Beaufort House until Sir Arthur Gorges sold the house but retained the chapel. When Sir Thomas More came to Chelsea he was already a famous man, high in the King's favour. The house he lived in is supposed to have stood right across the site of Beaufort Street, not very far from the river. It is unnecessary here to sketch that life, already so well known and so often written, but we can picture that numerous and united household which



HOUSE AT CHELSEA SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN INHABITED BY SIR THOMAS MORE

From an engraving published in 1810.

even the second Lady More's mean and acrid temper was unable to disturb. Here royal and notable visitors frequently came. The King himself, strolling in the well-kept garden with his arm round his Chancellor's neck, would jest pleasantly, and Holbein, in the dawn of his fame, would work for his patron, unfolding day by day the promise of his genius. The Bishops from Canterbury, London, and Rochester came to confer with More. Dukes and Lords were honoured by Sir Thomas's friendship before his fall. The barge which so often carried its owner to pleasure or business lay moored on the river ready to carry him that last sad journey to the Tower; and sadder still, to bring back the devoted daughter when the execution was accomplished; and later also once more when she bore her gruesome burden of a father's head, said to have been buried with her in Chelsea Church.

After his death, More's estates were confiscated and granted to Sir William Paulet, who with his wife occupied the house for about fifty years. It then passed through the possession of the Winchesters and the Dacres, the same whose tomb is such an ornament in the church, and by will Lady Dacre bequeathed it to Sir Robert Cecil, who sold it (1597) to the Earl of Lincoln, from which time we have the pedigree quoted from Dr. King. On the death of the Duke of Beaufort, Sir Hans Sloane bought it for £2500 and pulled it down (1740).

Beaufort Street has not the width of Oakley Street, but it is by no means narrow, and many of the houses, which are irregularly built, have gardens and trees in front. A few yards farther westward is Milman Street, so called after Sir W. Milman, who died in 1713. The site of his house is not definitely known, but the street marks it with sufficient accuracy. It is interesting to reflect that these great houses, described in detail, stood in their own grounds, which reached down to the water's edge, whence their owners could go to that great London, of which Chelsea was by no means an integral part, to transact their business or pleasure. The water highway was by far the safest and most convenient in those days of robbery and bad roads. "The Village of Palaces," as Chelsea has been called by Mr. L'Estrange, is no purely fanciful title.

Milman Street at present does not look very imposing. The houses and shops are squalid and mean. Near the King's Road end is the Moravian burial-ground, which is cut off from the street by a door, over which are the words "Park Chapel National School, Church of England." The burial-ground is small in extent, and is a square enclosure surrounded by wooden palings, and cut into four equal divisions by two bisecting paths. One of its walls is supposed to be the identical one which bounded Sir T. More's garden. At one end the burial-ground is overshadowed by a row of fine elms, but in the plot itself there are no trees. What was formerly the chapel, at the north end, is now used as a school-house. Now and then the Moravians hold meetings there. The gravestones, laid horizontally in regular rows, are very small, and almost hidden by the long grass. The married men are in one quarter, and the bachelors in another, and the married and single women are separated in the same way. On the side of the chapel is a slab to the memory of Count Zinzendorf, who died in 1760.

Not far from the corner (eastward), as we turn on to the Embankment, is the famous Lindsey House, which claims to be the second oldest house in Chelsea, the first being Stanley House (see p. 67). The original house was built by Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, some time before the middle of the seventeenth century. De Mayerne was Court Physician to Henry IV. and Louis XIII. of France. About twenty years later it was bought by Montague Bertie, second Earl of Lindsey, whose son rebuilt or altered it largely. It remained in the Lindsey family until 1750. The family of the Windsors leased it for some time,

and one of them was married in the parish church to the widow of the unjust Judge Jeffreys. In 1750 the Earl of Lindsey, created Duke of Ancaster, sold it to the Count Zinzendorf mentioned above, who intended to make it the nucleus for a Moravian settlement in Chelsea. Ten years later he died, and some time after his death the Moravians sold Lindsey House. It is now divided into five houses, and the different portions have been so much altered, by the renovations of various owners, that it is difficult to see the unity of design; but one of the divisions retains the old name on its gateway. It is supposed that Wren was the architect. Amongst other notable residents who lived here were Isambard Brunel, the engineer; Bramah, of lock fame; Martin, the painter who was visited by Prince Albert; and Whistler, the artist. Close by Lindsey Row the river takes an abrupt turn, making a little bay, and here, below the level of the street, is a little creeper-covered house where the great colourist Turner lived for many years, gaining gorgeous sky effects from the red sunsets reflected in the water. The house is numbered 118, and has high green wooden palings. It is next to a public-house named The Aquatic, and so can be easily seen. The turning beyond is Blantyre Street. Turner's real house was in Queen Anne Street, and he used to slip away to Chelsea on the sly, keeping his whereabouts private, even from his nearest friends. He was found here, under the assumed name of Admiral Booth, the day before his death, December 19, 1851. The World's End Passage is a remembrance of the time when the western end of Chelsea was indeed the end of the world to the folk of London. Beyond World's End Passage were formerly two houses of note—Chelsea Farm, afterwards Cremorne Villa, and Ashburnham House. The first of these lay near what is now Seaton Street. If we pass down Blantyre Street, which for part of the distance runs parallel to World's End Passage, we find three streets running into it at an obtuse angle. The first of these, from the King's Road end, is Seaton Street. It was just beyond this that the Earl of Huntingdon, about the middle of the eighteenth century, built Chelsea Farm. His widow, who lived there after his death, was connected with the Methodist movement, and built many chapels. She left the farm in 1748. It was then sold, and passed through various hands, until it came into the possession of Baron Dartrey, afterwards Viscount Cremorne, from whom it gained its later name. Lady Cremorne was frequently visited by Queen Charlotte. This Lady Cremorne was a descendant of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. After her death the villa and grounds were sold. In 1845 the place was opened as Cremorne pleasure-gardens. These gardens, though famous, never rivalled successfully those of Ranelagh, at the eastern extremity of Chelsea. They were only open for thirty-two years, but during that time they acquired the reputation for being the resort of all the rowdies in the neighbourhood. The noise made by the rabble passing along the riverside after the closing at nights caused great annoyance to the respectable inhabitants,

and finally led to the suppression of the gardens. L'Estrange says that the site extended over the grounds of Ashburnham as well as Cremorne House.

Cremorne Road is an offshoot of Ashburnham Road. Ashburnham House was built in 1747 by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, son of the Bishop of that name, and author of *The Suspicious Husband*. However, the house is remembered, not by his name, but by that of its second purchaser, the Earl of Ashburnham, who had here a collection of costly paintings. The grounds were very well laid out, and adorned with statues.

Lots Road, running parallel to the river, retains in its name a memory of the "lots" of ground belonging to the manor, over which the parishioners had Lammas rights.

Burnaby Street, running out of it, is named after a brother of Admiral Sir William Burnaby, who lived for some time in the neighbourhood. Beyond is Stadium Street, named after Cremorne House when it was used as a national club and bore the alternative name of The Stadium. To the south of Lots Road are the wharves of Chelsea and Kensington. Chelsea Creek runs in here, cutting past the angle of Lots Road, and turning northward to the King's Road, where it is crossed by Stanley Bridge. The West London Railway line has its Chelsea Station just above the bridge.

Even this remote corner of Chelsea is not without its historical associations. Just across the bridge, on the Fulham side, but usually spoken of as belonging to Chelsea, is the old Sandford Manor House, supposed to have been the home of Nell Gwynne. This house is connected with Addison, who wrote from here many beautiful letters to little Lord Warwick, who became his stepson on his marriage with the Dowager Countess in 1716. In one of these he says: "The business of this is to invite you to a concert of music, which I have found in a neighbouring wood. It begins precisely at six in the evening, and consists of a blackbird, a thrush, a robin redbreast and a bullfinch. There is a lark that, by way of overture, sings and mounts until she is almost out of hearing . . . and the whole is concluded by a nightingale."

It would be difficult to find a wood affording such a concert in the vicinity of Chelsea Creek now.

PART II

CHELSEA may be roughly divided into two great triangles, having a common side in the King's Road. Allusion has now been made to all the southern half, and there remains the northern, which is not nearly so interesting. Beginning at the west end where the last part finished, we find, bordering the railway, St. Mark's College and Schools. The house of the Principal is Stanley House, the oldest remaining in the parish. There has been some confusion between this and Milman House, as

both were the property of Sir Robert Stanley, the former coming into his possession by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges. The Stanley monument in More's chapel will be also recalled in this connection. Stanley House as it now stands was built in 1691, and is not at all picturesque. The original building, which preceded it, was known as Brickills, and was leased by Lady Stanley from her mother, Lady Elizabeth Gorges. In 1637, when Lady Elizabeth died, she left the house and grounds to her daughter by will, and the Stanleys lived there until 1691, when the last male descendant died. At this time the present house was built. The Arundels occupied it first, and after them Admiral Sir Charles Wager, and then the Countess of Strathmore. It was purchased from her by a Mr. Lochee, who kept a military academy here. Among the later residents were Sir William Hamilton, who built a large hall to contain the original casts of the Elgin Marbles. These casts form a frieze round the room, and detached fragments are hung separately. This room alone in the house is not panelled. The panelling of the others was for many years covered with paper, which has been gradually removed. The drawing-room door, which faces the entrance in the hall, is very finely carved. The house and grounds were bought from Sir W. Hamilton in 1840 by the National Society, at the instigation of Mr. G. F. Mathison, whose untiring efforts resulted in the foundation of St. Mark's College for the training of school-masters. The first Principal was the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of S. T. Coleridge. His daughter Christabel has given a charming account of the early days of St. Mark's in a little book published in the Jubilee year. In the early part of 1841 ten students were residents in the college. The chapel was opened two years later, in May 1843.

The chapel has always been famous for its music and singing. It was among the first of the London churches to have a choral service. The students now number 120, and a large majority of these take Holy Orders. The grounds are kept in beautiful order, and the great elms which overshadow the green lawns must be contemporary with the house.

The King's Road was so named in honour of Charles II., and it was notorious in its early days for footpads and robbers. In the eighteenth century the Earl of Peterborough was stopped in it by highwaymen, one of whom was discovered to be a student of the Temple, who lived "by play, sharping, and a little on the highway." There was an attempt made at first to keep the road for the use of the Royal Family, and later on those who had the privilege of using it had metal tickets given to them, and it was not opened for public traffic until 1830.

At no part of its length can King's Road claim to show any fine vista, and at the west end the buildings are particularly poor and squalid. In Park Walk stands Park Chapel, an old-fashioned church with a gallery, in no particular style of architecture. It was founded in 1718, and in it General Gordon received the Holy

Communion before he left for Khartoum. Park Walk is marked on Hamilton's Survey as Lovers' Walk, and forms the western boundary of the ancient Lord Wharton's Park, which extended from the King's Road to Fulham Road and contained forty acres. Faulkner says that it was part of the estate purchased by Sir Thomas More. There was an attempt made in 1721 to encourage the manufacture of raw silk; for this purpose the park was planted with mulberry trees. The scheme, however, failed. The park is now thickly covered with houses; its eastern side was bounded by the "Road to the Cross Tree"—in other words, to what was called the Queen's Elm. This name still survives in a public-house at the north corner of what is now Church Street. It was derived from a tradition that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth stood here to shelter from a shower under a great elm tree, accompanied by her courtier Lord Burghley. The tree is mentioned in the parish books in 1586. At the top of Church Street, near the Fulham Road, there is a high stone wall enclosing the Jews' Burial-ground. The graves lie in long rows, but are not divided according to sex as with the Moravians. Overlooking the burial-ground is the Hospital for Women founded in 1871. It is a red-brick building with ornate stone facings. Beyond it is the Consumption Hospital, which is only an offshoot of the main building over the road in the borough of Kensington. Arthur Street (formerly Charles Street), a few yards farther on, leads us into the South Parade, which forms the northern side of Trafalgar Square. The square is wide, with a garden in the centre. At the south-western corner it is adjacent to Carlyle Square, which faces the King's Road.

This is a most picturesque little square with a country-like profusion of trees in its green garden. On the eastern side the road through Trafalgar Square runs on under the name of Manresa Road. This is lined with studios, and abounds in artists and sculptors.

In Manresa Road are the Chelsea Public Library and the Polytechnic for South-West London north of the river. The latter cannot be claimed exclusively by Chelsea, and therefore is not described in detail. The library was opened temporarily in 1887, and by 1891 the new building was ready. The librarian is Mr. J. H. Quinn, who has been there since the inauguration. The rooms have, since the opening, been greatly improved, and the library is now exceptionally interesting. On the ground-floor is a gallery open from 3 to 9 P.M. every week-day, except Wednesday, when the time of opening is two hours later. Here there is a collection of water-colour paintings and old prints illustrative of old Chelsea, and any one who has taken any interest in the magnificent old mansions that made Chelsea a village of palaces will be well advised to go to see what these buildings were actually like. In the gallery also are cases containing the Keats collection, deposited by Sir Charles Dilke during his lifetime, but at his death to go to Hampstead, on account of the poet's connection with that place. Here are to be seen the editions of Shakespeare

and Bacon annotated by Keats' own hands, and his love-letters ; also a letter from his publishers, abusing him furiously, which shows how much the contemporary judgment of the poems differed from that of posterity.

The reference-room in the library upstairs is exceptionally fine, and especial care has been taken to make the local topographical department as rich as possible. Among the volumes of the greatest value are Bowack's *Middlesex*, the copy which formerly belonged to Lord Brabourne ; Faulkner's two-volume edition of *Chelsea*, which has been "grangerized," and is illustrated by innumerable portraits, letters, views, etc., and in the process has been expanded into four large quarto volumes. There is also the original manuscript of Faulkner's account of the Royal Military Asylum and the Royal College and Hospital, with all the author's corrections.

Manresa Road runs into the King's Road, and after the next turning eastward there is an old burial-ground, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, and consecrated 1736. Cipriani, the engraver, a foundation member of the Royal Academy, is buried here, and there is a monument erected to his memory by his friend and contemporary, Bartolozzi. When the Sydney Street burial-ground was opened in 1810, this was used for interment no more. Chelsea Workhouse stands just behind it, and the old women use the burial-ground for exercise. It is a quaint sight to see them through the tall iron railings wandering about dressed in their bright red-and-black check shawls, blue cotton dresses, and white frilled caps. The workhouse was begun in 1737, but has been largely added to since then. The Guardians' offices adjoin the burial-ground, and on the opposite side of the street, a little farther eastward, is the Town Hall, with a row of urns surmounting its parapet. The borough Councillors have their offices here.

Farther on is Sydney Street, formerly Robert Street, running out of the King's Road on the north side. Here stands St. Luke's Church. The foundation-stone of this building was laid in 1820, and it was consecrated in 1824. For many years previously a discussion concerning the desirability of further church accommodation had been going on. The church was built on the old burial-ground, and the tombstones which were removed in the course of erection are placed in long rows round a low wall. The building is of Bath stone, and has flying buttresses and a high square tower. In the interior it presents the greatest possible contrast to the old church. Here there is great height, the arches are pointed, the stonework light. The spire is 142 feet high, and the interior 130 feet long by 60 broad. From the interior vault of the roof to the pavement the height is 60 feet. Over the Communion-table is "The Entombment of Christ," an oil-painting by J. Northcote, R.A. To the north of the church lies Pond Place, a remembrance of the time when a "pond and pits" stood on Chelsea Common hereabouts. On the west side of the Infirmary runs a narrow passage called Crooked Usage, a quaint name, variously derived, either from the original trend of the lane combined with a right of way, or from the time when

strips of ground between holdings were known as Usages (see *Notes and Queries*, August 23, 1902).

Not far from the top of Sydney Street, in the Fulham Road, is the Cancer Hospital, founded by William Marsden, M.D., in 1851. The hospital is absolutely free. The disease itself is the passport of admittance. In this respect there is only one other hospital in London like it, and that is the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, which was founded by the same benefactor. The small chapel attached, in which there is daily service, was built about ten years ago, and consecrated by the Bishop of London. There is almost an acre of garden. Following the Fulham Road eastwards, we come to Marlborough Road. There is a tradition that the Duke of Marlborough at one time occupied a house here, but there seems to be no truth in it whatever.

Cale Street was named after one Judith Cale, who was a benefactor to the parish. South of it we have Jubilee Place, recalling the jubilee of George III., and Markham Street and Markham Square. At the corner of the former is an old house still called the Box Farm, and bearing the date 1686. In Markham Square is a large Congregational Chapel, opened in 1860.

Cadogan Street contains St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, almshouses, school, and cemetery. The actual fabric of this church was founded in 1879, but the mission of which it is the development began in 1812, and was at first established on the opposite side of the road. The building is of stone, and is in the Early English style, from designs by J. Bentley. Two oil-paintings on the pillars at the entrance to the chancel are by Westlake. There is also a large oil-painting over the altar. A statue to the memory of the founder of the mission, the Abbé Voyaux de Franous, stands in the northern aisle, and a small chapel on the southern side has a magnificent carved stone altar-piece by the younger Pugin, supposed to have been executed from a design by his father.

Halsey Street and Moore Street lead northward into Milner Terrace, in which stands the modern church of St. Simon Zelotes. We now get back into the aristocratic part of Chelsea in Lennox Gardens, which open out of Milner Terrace.

At the west end of Pont Street stands the Church of St. Columba, opened 1884. Here the services are conducted according to the use of the Established Church of Scotland in England. The building, which is of red brick with stone dressings, is in the style of the thirteenth century. It was opened in 1884, and seats about 800 people. The pillars in the interior are of granite, and the pulpit of carved Aubigné stone. There are several stained-glass windows. The architect was J. M. Anderson.

Pont Street is built entirely of red brick, the houses being in a modernized seventeenth-century style. From Pont Street opens out Cadogan Square. This square is very modern, and stands on part of the site of Princes' Cricket Ground.

Hans Place deserves more special mention. "L. E. L." (Letitia Elizabeth Landon), the poetess who was "dying for a little love," spent the greater part of her life here. She was born at No. 25, and educated at No. 22, both of which have now disappeared. Shelley stayed here for a short time, and Miss Mitford was educated at a school (No. 2) which turned out several literary pupils. Hans Place was laid out in 1777 by a Mr. Holland, who built a great house called the Pavilion, as a model for the Prince of Wales' Pavilion at Brighton; it was pulled down in 1879. The grounds comprised twenty-one acres of land, and contained a large piece of ornamental water. To the west of Hans Place, in Walton Street, is St. Saviour's Church, founded in 1839. A handsome chancel was added in 1890, and opened by



THE PAVILION, HANS PLACE, CHELSEA

From an engraving published in 1810.

the Bishop of London. At the same time a new organ was added. The chief feature of interest is a fine oak screen, on which the carving represents the nine orders of angels.

On the east is Pavilion Road: the derivation of the name is obvious. It runs parallel to the whole length of Sloane Street. Sloane Street itself is exactly a mile long from the square to Knightsbridge. The Church of Holy Trinity, just above the square, is in an unusual style of architecture; its two tall towers of red brick faced with stone add an imposing detail to the architecture of the street. The first church was consecrated in 1830, but pulled down in 1889 and replaced by the present one, due to the generosity of Earl Cadogan. The architect was J. D. Sedding, F.R.I.B.A. Within, the building is very light and high, and all the fittings are exquisitely

finished. The pulpit is of marble with inlaid panels. The east window is very fine, and the stained glass designed by Sir E. Burne-Jones, R.A., was supplied by Morris. The wrought-iron gates and brass panels on the chancel stalls are worth notice, also the graceful figure supporting the lectern, which is the work of H. H. Armstead, R.A. The handsome organ screen of iron, gilded over, and oxidized copper is a memorial gift, and the frontal picture on the chapel altar is by Reynolds Stephens.

East of Sloane Street is the aristocratic Lowndes Square, of which the name is evidently derived from a former owner, for on a map of Chelsea, 1741-45, this spot is marked "Lowndes, Esq." Cadogan Place lies a little farther south, and is open to Sloane Street on one side. Chelsea House, Earl Cadogan's town residence, is in the north-east corner, and is marked by its stone facing showing up in contrast with its brick neighbours. Below Cadogan Place is a network of little, unimportant streets. Byron stayed in Sloane Terrace with his mother in 1799, when he came to London for medical advice about his foot. The Court Theatre in the square has been erected within the last thirty years. Sloane Gardens run parallel to Lower Sloane Street, and behind is Holbein Place, from which we started on our perambulations. We have now made a complete circuit through Chelsea, looking into every street and commenting on every building or site of importance in the parish.

PART III

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND RANELAGH GARDENS

CHELSEA COLLEGE originally stood on the site of the present Royal Hospital, and was founded by Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, in 1610, as a school for polemical discussion. It was nicknamed by Laud "Controversy College." King James I. called it after himself, and gave all the timber required for building purposes from Windsor Forest free of charge, and, according to the manner of princes in those days, issued royal letters inciting his subjects to contribute to his own scheme. Sutcliffe spent £3000 on the portion of the building which was completed. The original intention was to have two large quadrangles ornamented by towers and cloisters, but only one-eighth of this was ever completed—one side only of the first quadrangle, "which," remarks Fuller, "made not of free stone, though of free timber, cost—oh the dearness of church and college work!—full three thousand pounds!"

An Act of Parliament, secured by the King as an endowment for the College, empowered the authorities to raise water from the Hackney Marshes to supply the City of London; but this was rendered useless by the success of Sir Hugh Middleton's scheme for supplying London with water in the same year. The constitution of the College included a Provost and twenty Fellows, of whom eighteen were to be in Holy Orders. Dean Sutcliffe himself was the first Provost. In 1616 the building stopped altogether for want of funds.

The King issued a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury exhorting him to stir up the clergy to incite the people to contribute. This had little effect. Probably collections then going on for repairs at St. Paul's militated against it. Sutcliffe died in 1628, leaving to the College four farms in Devonshire, the benefit of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estate, valued at between three and four thousand pounds, a share in the *Great Neptune* (a ship at Whitby), a tenement at Stoke Rivers, his books and goods in the College, and part of his library at Exeter, all subject to the proviso "that the work of the college be not hindered." By a decree of Chancery three of the four farms were afterwards restored to Sutcliffe's heir.

In 1669 the King presented the buildings to the newly incorporated Royal Society, but they were in such a ruinous condition that the Society could make no use of them, and after thirteen years resold the site to Sir Stephen Fox, for the use of the King. The buildings were destroyed to make way for the Royal Hospital.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL

The solid and yet harmonious building designed by Sir Christopher Wren is the nucleus of Chelsea. Indeed, the inhabitants locally call the hospital itself "Chelsea." In all prints later than the end of the seventeenth century the central cupola rising above the two great wings forms a conspicuous landmark. In the days of William and Mary the gardens sloping down to the Thames were laid out in the stiff, formal Dutch style. Canals, in the shape of a capital L, with the foot reaching to the river, intersected prim gardens, and rows of little limes, pollarded like willows, edged the banks. It was only in 1852 that these canals were finally filled in, and the limes transplanted to the avenue bordering Ranelagh Gardens, where they still flourish. The Court favourite of Charles II., Nell Gwynne, whose name is strongly associated with Chelsea, is said to have suggested the idea of this home for aged and infirm soldiers. Evelyn evidently considers the merit to belong to Sir Stephen Fox, who certainly was a great benefactor. It has been suggested that the latter persuaded the favourite to use her influence with the King, which seems probable. The idea, at all events, commended itself to Charles, who accordingly set about getting his subjects' money to carry it out. He gave £6787 odd from unsupplied secret service money. To this, Tobias Rustat, an under-keeper of the Royal Palace of Hampton Court, and yeoman of the robes to Charles II., described by Evelyn as "page of the back stairs, a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature," contributed £1000. However simple this man was, his simplicity manifested itself in a commendable direction. He is said to have given away his whole fortune in charity. It is to him we owe the statue of Charles II. in Roman dress which stands in the centre of the Hospital court. This statue is made of bronze, and there is a companion one of James II., a gift from the same benefactor, in Whitehall. Walpole attributes one of these to Grinling Gibbons, but which one is uncertain.

Sir Stephen Fox had been faithful to King Charles II. during his exile, and at the Restoration he received the reward of his services. He sat in the House of Commons from then until his death, twice representing Westminster. He was made Paymaster-General of the Forces and one of the Lords of the Treasury. He seems to have been an active-minded man, with considerable business propensity. He devised a scheme for paying the troops out of his private purse, and levying a certain percentage on them for the convenience. As the pay of the army was much in arrears, and at all times irregular, this arrangement was thankfully accepted. The King saw in it the germ of an idea by which he might raise money for the Hospital. Accordingly, in 1683 he directed by letters of Privy Seal that one-third of the money raised by imposing a poundage on the troops should go to the Hospital. He also added a clause to the effect that this was to be retrospective, to take effect from 1681. Hence the first haul amounted to over £20,000. Emboldened by success, Charles in the following year added to his demands one day's pay from every man in the army.

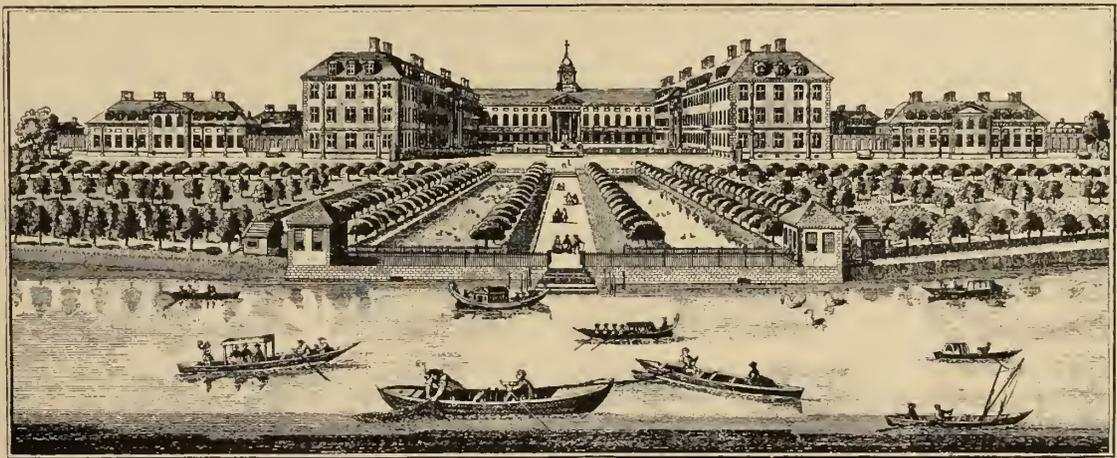
But the building of the Hospital was more expensive than he had anticipated. It cost altogether £150,000, and when finished it would need an endowment. Charles had, therefore, recourse to the Stuart device of stirring up the people to give, by means of letters to the clergy; but without result, and in 1686 he directed that two-thirds of the army poundage should go to the continuance of the building, and finally that the whole should be devoted to this purpose after deductions for necessary expenses.

James II. carried on the design of his predecessor during his short reign, but the building was not completed until 1694, under William and Mary. Sir Stephen Fox became chairman of the first Board of Commissioners, an office which has been ever since attached to the Paymaster-Generalship.

Some legacies have been bequeathed to the Hospital since the foundation, and various sums of unclaimed prize-money were also applied to this object, amounting in the aggregate to nearly £600,000. The income at present drawn from the above sources is a mere trifle in comparison with the expenditure, only amounting to little over £3000 yearly.

The building—which is wonderfully well adapted for its object, being, in fact, a barracks, and yet a permanent home—was, when completed, just as it is at present, without the range of outbuildings in which are the Secretary's offices, etc., and one or two outbuildings which were added in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The out-pensioners were not included in the original scheme, but when the building was ready for occupation, it was found that nearly one hundred applicants must be disappointed owing to want of room. These men received, accordingly, a small pension while waiting for vacancies. From this small beginning has sprung an immense army of out-pensioners in all parts of the world, including natives who

have served with the British flag, and the roll contains 84,500 names. The allowances vary from 5s. to 1½d. a day, the latter being paid to natives. The usual rate is about 1s. for a private and 2s. 6d. for a sergeant. The in-pensioners, of whom 540 are at Chelsea and 150 at the sister hospital of Kilmainham in Ireland, receive sums varying from one shilling to a penny a day for tobacco money, and are "victualled, lodged, and clothed" in addition. They have rations of cocoa and bread-and-butter for breakfast; tea and bread-and-butter in the evening; mutton for dinner five days in the week, beef one day, and beef or bacon the remaining one. The allowance of meat is thirteen ounces, and the bread one pound, per diem. Besides this they have potatoes and pudding. They are clothed in dark blue in the winter, the coats being replaced by scarlet ones in the summer. Peaked caps are worn usually, and cocked hats with



ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA

full dress. Herkomer's picture, "The Last Muster," is too well known to need more than a passing comment. The scene it represents is enacted every Sunday in the Hospital at Chelsea. Twenty thousand men have ended their days peacefully in the semi-military life which in their long service has become second nature to them, and 500,000 have passed through the list of out-pensioners.

The establishment is now kept up by annual Parliamentary grants, of which the first vote, for £550, was passed in 1703. Up to 1873 sums varying from £50,000 to £100,000 were voted annually, but these were embodied with the army votes. Since that year the Hospital grants have been recorded separately. They amount to three and three-quarter millions, but part of this is repaid by the Indian Government in consideration of the men who have served in the Indian Army. In 1833 the levies from the poundage of the army ceased.

The annual expenditure of the Hospital now equals £1,800,000, and 98 per cent of this goes to the out-pensioners. In 1894 the question was raised as to

whether the money now supplied to the in-pensioners could not be better used in increasing the amount of the out-pensions. A committee was appointed to "inquire into the origin and circumstances attending the formation of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and whether their revenues could not be more advantageously used for the benefit of the army." Numbers of the old soldiers themselves, as well as the Governor and all the Hospital officials, were examined. One or two of the old men seemed to imagine that they would prefer a few pence a day to spend as they pleased instead of shelter and food, but the majority were decisive in their opinion that on no attainable pension could they be so comfortable as they were at present. Consequently the committee embodied their resolution in the following words: "That no amount of increased pension that it would be practicable to give would enable the men to be cared for outside the Hospital as they are cared for at present."

The life led by the old men is peculiar, partaking, as it does, somewhat of a military character. The side-wings of the Hospital, built of red brick faced with stone, and darkened by age, are 360 feet in length and four stories in height. Each story contains one ward, which runs the whole length of the wing. The wide, shallow old staircase, the high doors, the wainscot, are all of oak coloured by age. The younger men and the least infirm occupy the highest wards, which look out upon the quadrangles by means of windows on the roof. Each ward contains about five-and-twenty men, including two sergeants, who have rather larger apartments than the rest, one at each end. An open space, like the between-decks of a ship, occupies half the longitudinal space, and the other half is partitioned off into separate cubicles containing a bed and a box, and these are open at the top and into the room. There are large stoves and one or two high-backed settles in each ward. Here the old fellows sit and smoke and warm up any food they have reserved from the last meal. One or two have attempted to furnish their cubicles with pictures cut from the illustrated papers, but they do not seem to care much, as a rule, for anything but warmth and a pipe.

All the Waterloo veterans have died out, but Crimea and Indian Mutiny men there are in plenty. At each end of the wings are the staircases, which lead into passage halls. At the extreme end of the eastern wing is the Governor's house, built in exactly the same style as the rest of the wing, and looking like part of it.

In the Governor's house there is a magnificent state-room, 37 feet in length and 27 in width. It has the immense height of 27 feet, occupying two complete stories. The effect of height within the room is, however, diminished by a cornice which projects quite a foot all round, about two-thirds of the way up. The ceiling, which has been frequently alluded to by writers on Chelsea, but never fully described, has an immense oval in the centre, surrounding a circle of acorns and oak-

leaves, from the middle of which the chandelier is suspended. On either side of this are two smaller circles, containing the letters G.R. and C.R. intertwined. The oval does not quite touch the walls of the room, and at either end there are the letters J.R., surrounded by a semicircular device of leaves, surmounted by a crown. At each side of the oval are the national arms. In every one of the four corners is a wreath of roses, passion-flowers, and fruit in very heavy relief, and the interstices are filled by guns, arms, and accoutrements. The proportions of the room may be best understood by the statement that there are three windows at the end and four at the sides. The walls are all panelled and disfigured by hideous light pink paint, put on, probably, in the same period of taste when an attempt was made to whitewash the statue of bronze in the court to make it look like marble! This disfigurement extends even to the magnificent trophy of arms and accoutrements carved round the great mirror over the mantelpiece, and, of course, supposed to be the work of the great Gibbons. The fireplace and mantelpiece are of white marble, with an inner setting of veined marble. The edges of many of the panels on the walls are also carved. The magnificent series of pictures gives character and dignity to the room. Occupying almost two-thirds of the north end is an oil-painting of King Charles I. and his family, by Vandyck, in 1632. There is a mournful expression on all the faces, even those of the two small children in the front. On the east wall, on one side of the fireplace, are large oil-paintings of George III. and his consort, Charlotte, by Allan Ramsay; and on the other a copy of Winterhalter's picture of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, by Hanson Walker, R.A.

Between the southern windows are portraits of King James II. and King Charles II., by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir Peter Lely respectively. As the windows are set very deeply in the walls, the light is bad, and these magnificent pictures are not seen to advantage. Occupying similar positions on the west are life-size portraits of George I., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; George II. and his consort, Caroline, by Enoch Seeman. Thus the fair, placid Caroline smiles down from the wall not many hundred yards from the house where she so often came to consult with the potent Sir Robert Walpole on the affairs of the nation and the liaisons of the King.

All the pictures in the room are the official property of successive Governors. The last three mentioned were bequeathed by William Evans in 1739. We can pass from this room through the vestibule, and along the wards, and thus reach the central wing, and pass under the colonnade into the hall beneath the cupola, without once going into the outer air. From this central hall open off the chapel and great hall on the east and west sides respectively. In this central hall it is possible to look right up into the hollow interior of the cupola at an immense height. Both hall and chapel are considerably raised above the ground-level, and are reached by a flight of steps. They are of the same dimensions—108 feet by

37 feet—but, as the roof of the hall is flat, and that of the chapel hollowed out, the former looks much larger.

In the *History of the Diocese of London* Newcourt gives the following quotation from the Bishop of London's Registry: "The chappel of this Hospital (which is a very large and stately one, as is also the hall, which is of the same dimensions) is 108 feet long, and 37 feet and 9 inches wide . . . consecrated by the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry, Lord Bishop of London, on Sunday, August 30, 1691." The prelate here referred to was Bishop Compton.

The chapel is paved with black and white marble, and all the fittings and wainscoting are of oak. The altar-rails and the side of the wainscot compartments are carved by Grinling Gibbons. Over the altar is an immense painting, made to fit the apse-like end. It represents the Resurrection, and was executed by Sebastian Ricci. The altar itself is heavy and ugly—a great oak canopy supported by Corinthian columns in oak. The feature of the chapel is, however, the number of standards which are suspended from either wall all down the nave. The greater number were transferred here from the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and India House, by order of King William IV., in 1835. Captain J. Ford, to whose laborious and painstaking work is due the record of the tombstones in the old burial-ground, made also a list of these flags, and drawings of those recognisable. This collection was purchased by Queen Victoria, who caused it to be made into a book, and presented it to the Hospital, adding an autograph inscription. The flags are chiefly American and French. There are also several French eagles and some native Indian flags. On the latter the mark of a hand, supposed by the natives to be the impress of their chief's hand, recorded by supernatural agency, can be clearly seen. Every Sunday all the veterans who are not disabled by ill-health or infirmity take their places in the body of the chapel, almost filling it. Visitors and the Hospital officials sit in transverse pews of an old-fashioned shape, which run down the sides of the walls. The organ, presented by Major Ingram in 1691-92, is in a gallery at the west end, and immediately beneath the gallery on the right-hand side is the Governor's pew.

The Chaplain is the Rev. J. H. S. Moxley. The service is short and simple, and at its conclusion the old men all march out together before the visitors leave. The service of plate presented by James II. is valued at £500. It includes three flagons, four chalices, six salvers, and a pair of candlesticks, all of silver-gilt. After service dinner is the order of the day, and a visit to the kitchens, fitted with all the latest modern improvements, is necessary. It does not seem as if the regimen were very strictly adhered to. Great savoury pies of mutton and kidney, roast sirloin, and roast pork, with baked potatoes, are allotted to the various messes, to be followed by steaming plum-puddings.

The men do not dine in hall, as they used to do, but those who are on orderly

duty wait there to receive the rations, and then carry them up to their comrades in the wards to be divided. The messes vary in number; some contain eight, some ten, some even fourteen. On either side of the central gangway in the hall are tables where the old men can sit and smoke, and play dominoes, cards, and bagatelle. There is a raised dais at the western end, in the centre of which, facing the door, is a bust of Queen Victoria, and right across the end of the room, and continuing for the width of the dais, on the sides is an immense allegorical painting of Charles II., with the Hospital in the background. This was executed by Antonio Verrio and Henry Cooke. All round the panels of the hall hang



THE THAMES FROM CHELSEA

portraits of military commanders, with the dates and names of the battles in which they have taken prominent parts. These were collected by a former Governor of the Hospital, General Sir J. L. Pennefather, G.C.B. Above them are other standards tattered beyond recognition and hanging mournfully over the heads of the men below. At the east end is a large painting of the Duke of Wellington in allegorical style. The court-martial on the conduct of General Whitlock was held in this hall; here the Duke of Wellington lay in state for seven days from the 10th to the 17th of November 1852; and several courts of inquiry have been held. For some years it was used as a place of examination for military candidates, but this was rightly considered to be an abuse, and was discontinued in 1869. Formerly

a dining-room, the hall is now a recreation-room, and must be a great boon to those whose wards lie up four flights of stairs.

Passing down the steps, through the vestibule, and under the colonnade on the south front, we see two monuments to the men of the *Birkenhead* and the *Europa*. The loss of the former in 1852 has often been quoted as an heroic instance of self-command; when the ship struck, the men went down standing shoulder to shoulder as if on parade. Their names are all inscribed here. The *Europa* was burnt at sea, and the twelve private soldiers who lost their lives with it are here also commemorated. There are other memorials, brasses, and a marble slab, to the memory of various officers. But the most striking monument, in the centre of the grounds, near the Embankment gate, is that of the Battle of Chillianwallah, at which nearly 30 officers and more than 700 privates were killed. The monument takes the form of a great obelisk, with the names inscribed on the sides. Two of the guns which stand beside it were captured on the same occasion. A little higher up, between the bronze Charles and the Chillianwallah obelisk, is a cross to commemorate 243 officers and privates who were killed in suppressing the Sepoy Mutiny. The veterans are thus surrounded by a halo of gallant deeds; on every hand the memory of their comrades in arms greets them.

Farther on down the colonnade we pass westward, through the west wing, to a continuation of the main building in which is the library. This faces the next court, which, like the east, is filled in the centre with evergreen shrubs. The library contains 4000 volumes, including Captain Ford's Manuscripts. There are two rooms, and here the men can see the daily papers, which are afterwards passed on into the great hall. In the west court is the Chaplain's house, and immediately across the road is the infirmary. In 1808 it was suggested that an infirmary for the pensioners should be established, and for this purpose the Commissioners fixed upon Sir Robert Walpole's old house, which was conveniently near. The land on which this stands was leased to William Jephson in 1687 for sixty-one years. Some years later the lease was passed on to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, who lived here in 1707. Apparently he assigned it to Sir Richard Gough, who paid the rent from 1714 to 1719. In 1723 Sir Robert Walpole, the great statesman who virtually ruled England for more than twenty years, became the lessee. He had had some connection with the Hospital since 1714, when he had been made Paymaster-General, and had held a seat on the Board of Commissioners by virtue of his office. His influence in the reign of George II. still continued, and while the King was absent on the Continent, Walpole House was the seat of power in the kingdom. Here came office-seekers and busy flatterers. L'Estrange says "it was thought remarkably convenient that state documents should only have to travel from Chelsea to Kensington Palace."

The grottos, which, according to the fashion of the time, were built in the garden and richly decorated, must have seen some interesting sights. One in which Queen Caroline was royally entertained in 1729 was taken down in 1795. The entertainment was extremely sumptuous. The last of these grottos disappeared only when the Embankment was being made. In 1741 the Minister retired with the title of Earl of Orford, which subsequently descended to his fourth son, Horace, the architect of Strawberry Hill, and a voluminous writer.

The house afterwards passed through the hands of John, Earl of Dunmore, and George Aufrere, and we find it in 1796 assigned to Charles, Lord Yarborough, who was living here in 1808. The building being then required by the Hospital, he consented to give up the remainder of his lease, a period of seventeen years, upon compensation being paid to the amount of £4775:15s. Sir John Soane, the architect, who had all through been strongly in favour of adding on to Walpole House instead of purchasing new ground, designed the necessary additions. The building, like the Hospital itself, consists of two wings, east and west, abutting out from a connecting flank, with a vestibule in the front. The eastern wing is Walpole House. The room which was originally the dining-room is now one of the wards, and contains eight beds. It is strange to see the worn, homely faces of the infirm pensioners, in contrast with the magnificent white marble mantelpiece and the finely moulded ceiling. The connecting wing holds the Matron's room in addition to the wards. The patients suffer from the complaints of old age—rheumatism, blindness, paralysis; few of them are permanently in the infirmary, and with the season of the year the numbers vary. In the summer it is found possible to close one ward entirely. There is a staff of nurses, and the old men are well looked after. Besides Walpole House, it was considered advisable to have a supplementary infirmary. So when the lease of Gordon House fell in, it was adapted for the purpose. It stands in the south-west corner of the grounds, about 150 yards from the infirmary, and will be familiar to those who visited the Military and Naval Exhibitions at Chelsea, when it was used as a refreshment-house. The first recorded lease of the land on which it was built was in 1690.

The charity is directed by Royal Commissioners, who include representatives of the War Office, Horse Guards, Treasury, and the Hospital itself, through its Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The Governor is Sir Henry Norman. The officers who reside at the Hospital, under the authority of the Governor, are: Major and Lieutenant-Governor; six Captains of Invalids; Adjutant; Quartermaster; Chaplain; Physician and Surgeon; Deputy Surgeon.

Besides these there is a large staff, including Matron, Dispenser, Organist, etc. The pensioners themselves are formed into six companies, and their pension varies according to their rank, from the colour-sergeants at a shilling a day to privates of

the third rank at a penny. The grounds of the Hospital were originally only twenty-eight acres, but have been added to by purchase from time to time; they now amount to between sixty and seventy. A portion in the south-western corner was let on building leases not long ago.

The large open space exactly opposite to the Hospital, on the north side of the Queen's Road, is known as Burton's Court. How it came by the name is a matter of doubt. In Hamilton's Survey it is called College Court. Lysons refers to it as follows: "To the north of the college is an enclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts." Its dimensions have since been reduced by the land given up to the parish for road-making. In 1888 it was decided to allow the soldiers quartered at the adjacent barracks to use it as a recreation-ground. Through the centre of it runs an avenue of trees in direct continuation from the Hospital gates. This opens on to St. Leonard's Terrace in two fine iron gates with stone pillars, surmounted by military arms in stone. Beyond these gates, still in the same straight line, runs the Royal Avenue, formerly known as White Stiles. It is mentioned very early in the Hospital records, payments for masonry and carpentry work being noted in 1692. Faulkner repeats a tradition to the effect that Queen Anne intended to have extended this avenue right through to the gates of the palace at Kensington, and was only prevented from carrying it out by her death. At present the avenue intersected by Queen's Road and St. Leonard's Terrace is disjointed and purposeless.

RANELAGH GARDENS

The site of Ranelagh Gardens, which in their zenith eclipsed even the Vauxhall Gardens as a place of entertainment, is now included in the grounds of the Royal Hospital.

Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of the Forces in the reign of James II., was a thoroughly unscrupulous but an able man. He was three times censured for appropriating the public money to his own private use, and was finally expelled from his office in the fourth year of Queen Anne's reign. Notwithstanding this, he obtained a grant of some land belonging to the Royal Hospital in 1690, when the building was nearly completed. This land lay to the south of the burial-ground, and between the Hospital and what is now known as Bridge Road. This was leased to him for sixty-one years at an annual rent of £15:7:6. He built a house on it, and soon after obtained fifteen acres more at £30:4s. per annum, and finally a third grant, which in 1698 was confirmed to him with that portion he already held, to be held in fee on condition of his paying an annual rent of £5 to the Hospital. This Earl, described by Swift as the "vainest old fool I ever saw," seems to have had great delight in landscape-gardening. He laid out his land with fastidious care,

and thus paved the way for the public gardens of the future. His grounds are described in *Views of the Gardens near London*, 1691, by Gibson :

“My Lord Ranelagh’s garden being but lately made, plants are but small; but the plats, borders, and walks are curiously kept and elegantly designed, having the advantage of opening into Chelsea College walks. The kitchen-garden there lies very fine, with walks and seats, one of which being large and covered was then under the hands of a curious painter. The house here is very fine within, all the rooms being wainscoted with Norway oak, and all the chimneys adorned with carving, as in the Council Chamber in Chelsea College.”

Lord Ranelagh died in 1712, and with him the earldom became extinct. The Ranelagh property passed to his unmarried daughter, Lady Catherine Jones. In 1715 King George I. was entertained by her at Ranelagh House, together with a great number of lords and ladies. In 1730 the property was vested in trustees by an Act of Parliament; the greater part of it was bought by Swift and Timbrell, who afterwards leased it to Lacey, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre. They proposed to turn it into a place of public amusement, but soon abandoned the idea, and re-let it. In 1744 one Crispe, who then held the lease, became bankrupt, and the property was divided into thirty-six shares of £1000 each.

It was in the time of Crispe that the great rotunda was built. This rotunda was 150 feet in interior diameter, and was intended to be an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. The pillars which supported the roof were of great magnificence, painted for half their height like marble, and the second half fluted and painted white; they were crowned by capitals of plaster of Paris. The orchestra was at first in the centre, but was afterwards removed to one of the porticoes, and the centre was used for a fireplace, which, if the old prints are to be trusted, was large enough to roast half a score of people at once. We have “A Perspective View of the Inside of the Amphitheatre in Ranelagh Gardens,” drawn by W. Newland, and engraved by Walker, 1761; also “Eight Large Views of Ranelagh and Vauxhall Gardens,” by Canaletto and Hooker, 1751. The roof of this immense building was covered with slate, and projected all round beyond the walls. There were no less than sixty windows. Round the rotunda inside were rows of boxes in which the visitors could have refreshments. The ceiling was decorated with oval panels having painted figures on a sky-blue ground, and the whole was lighted by twenty-eight chandeliers descending from the roof in a double circle. The place was opened on April 5, 1742, when the people went to public breakfasts, which, according to Walpole, cost eighteenpence a head. The gardens were not open until more than a month later. The entertainments were at first chiefly concerts and oratorios, but afterwards magnificent balls and fêtes were held.

Walpole, writing to Sir Francis Mann, says: “Two nights ago Ranelagh

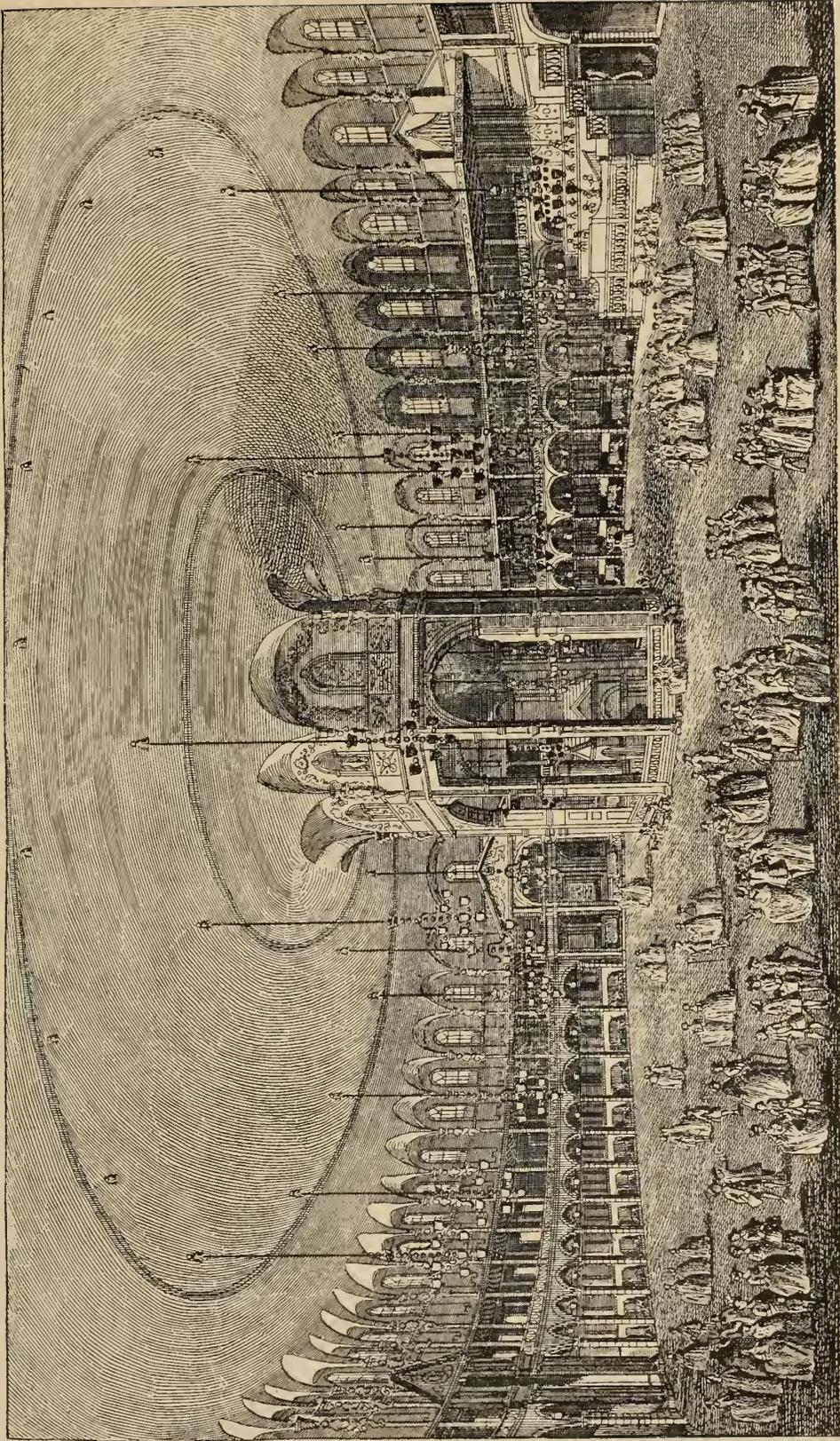
Gardens were opened at Chelsea. The Prince, Princess, Duke, and much nobility, and much mob besides, were there. There is a vast amphitheatre, finely gilt, painted, and illuminated, into which everybody that loves eating, drinking, staring, or crowding, is admitted for 12d. The building and disposition of the gardens cost £16,000. Twice a week there are to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets, for which you are to have a supper and music. I was there last night, but did not find the joy of it. Vauxhall is a little better, for the garden is pleasanter and one goes by water." The doors were opened in the evening at six, and until the time of the entertainment, some hours later, people seem to have had nothing better to do than to walk round and stare at each other—a method of passing the time described by the poet Bloomfield in a poem which has been often quoted in fragments but seldom in entirety. It appeared in *The Ambulator* (London and its Environs) in 1811, at full length, as follows :

To Ranelagh once in my life
 By good-natur'd force I was driven ;
 The nations had ceased their long strife,
 And Peace beamed her radiance from heaven.
 What wonders were there to be found
 That a clown might enjoy or disdain ?
 First we traced the gay ring all around—
 Ay, and then we went round it again.

A thousand feet rustled on mats,
 A carpet that once had been green ;
 Men bow'd with their outlandish hats,
 With corners so fearfully keen !
 Fair maids who at home in their haste
 Had left all clothing else but a train
 Swept the floor clean as slowly they paced,
 And then walk'd round and swept it again.

The music was truly enchanting !
 Right glad was I when I came near it ;
 But in fashion I found I was wanting,
 'Twas the fashion to walk and not hear it !
 A fine youth, as beauty beset him,
 Look'd smilingly round on the train ;
 " The King's nephew !" they cried, as they met him,
 Then we went round and met him again.

Huge paintings of heroes and Peace
 Seem'd to smile at the sound of the fiddle,
 Proud to fill up each tall shining space
 Round the lantern that stood in the middle.
 And George's head, too—Heaven screen him !
 May he finish in peace his long reign ;
 And what did we when we had seen him !
 Why, went round and saw him again.



INTERIOR OF THE ROTUNDA AT RANELAGH

It was 150 feet in diameter, was first opened in April 1742, and was pulled down in 1805.

A bell rang announcing new pleasures,
 A crowd in an instant pressed hard ;
 Feathers nodded, perfumes shed their treasures
 Round a door that led into the yard.
 'Twas peopled all o'er in a minute,
 As a white flock would cover a plain ;
 We had seen every soul that was in it,
 Then we went round and saw them again.

But now came a scene worth the showing,
 The fireworks, midst laughs and huzzas ;
 With explosions the sky was all glowing,
 Then down streamed a million of stars.
 With a rush the bright rockets ascended,
 Wheels spurted blue fire like a rain ;
 We turned with regret when 'twas ended,
 Then stared at each other again.

There thousands of gay lamps aspir'd
 To the tops of the trees and beyond ;
 And, what was most hugely admired,
 They looked all upside-down in a pond.
 The blaze scarce an eagle could bear
 And an owl had most surely been slain ;
 We returned to the circle, and then—
 And then we went round it again.

'Tis not wisdom to love without reason,
 Or to censure without knowing why ;
 I had witness'd no crime, nor no treason ;
 "Oh, life, 'tis thy picture," said I.
 'Tis just thus we saunter along ;
 Months and years bring their pleasure or pain.
 We sigh midst the right and the wrong ;
 And then we go round them again !

Though Bloomfield's metre can be scarce held faultless, yet his power of detailed description has preserved us a living picture of Ranelagh in the height of its glory. Balls and fêtes succeeded each other. Lysons tells us that "for some time previously to 1750 a kind of masquerade, called a Jubilee Ball, was much in fashion at Ranelagh, but they were suppressed on account of the earthquakes in 1750."

The masked balls were replaced by other festivities. In 1775 a famous regatta was held at Ranelagh, and in 1790 a magnificent display of fireworks, at which the crowds in attendance reached high-water mark, numbering between 3000 and 4000 exclusive of free admissions. In 1802 an aeronaut ascended from the gardens in a balloon, and the last public entertainment was a ball given by the Knights of the Bath in 1803. The following year the gardens were closed. Sir Richard Phillips, writing in 1817, says that he could then trace the circular foundation of

the rotunda, and discovered the broken arches of some cellars which had once been filled with the choicest wines. And Jesse, in 1871, says he discovered, attached to one or two in the avenue of trees on the site of the gardens, the iron fixtures to which the variegated lamps had been hung. The promenades at Ranelagh, for some time before its end, were thinly attended and the place became unprofitable. It was never again opened to the public after July 8, 1803.

In 1805 Ranelagh House and the rotunda were demolished, the furniture and fittings sold, and the organ made by Byfield purchased for the church of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. Lysons adds that the site was intended to be let on building leases. This plan was, however, never carried out, and the ground reverted to the Royal Hospital. The gardens are now quite differently planned from what they were originally. The public is admitted to them under certain restrictions. One or two massive elms, which must have seen the Ranelagh entertainments blossom into life and fade away, are the only ancient relics remaining.

With this account of the Ranelagh Gardens we close our description of Chelsea, having wandered west and east, north and south, and found everywhere some memento of those bygone times, which by their continuity with the present constitute at once the glory and fascination of London, the greatest city in the world.

KENSINGTON

WHEN people speak of Kensington they generally mean a very small area lying north and south of the High Street ; to this some might add South Kensington, the district bordering on the Cromwell and Brompton Roads, and possibly a few would remember to mention West Kensington as a far-away place, where there is an entrance to the Earls Court Exhibition. But Kensington as a borough is both more and less than the above. It does not include all West Kensington, nor even the whole of Kensington Gardens, but it stretches up to Kensal Green on the north, taking in the cemetery, which is its extreme northerly limit.

If we draw a somewhat wavering line from the west side of the cemetery, leaving outside the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and continue from here to Uxbridge Road Station, thence to Addison Road Station, and thence again through West Brompton to Chelsea Station, we shall have traced roughly the western boundary of the borough which marches with the eastern boundary of Hammersmith. Kensington covers an immense area, and it begins and ends in a cemetery, for at the south-western corner is the West London, locally known as the Brompton, Cemetery. In shape the borough is strikingly like a man's leg and foot in a top-boot. The western line already traced is the back of the leg, the Brompton Cemetery is the heel, the sole extends from here up Fulham Road and Walton Street, and ends at Hooper's Court, west of Sloane Street. This, it is true, makes a very much more pointed toe than is usual in a man's boot, for the line turns back immediately down the Brompton Road. It cuts across the back of Brompton Square and the Oratory, runs along Imperial Institute Road, and up Queen's Gate to Kensington Gore. Thence it goes westward to the Broad Walk, and follows it northward to the Bayswater Road. Thus we leave outside Kensington those essentially Kensington buildings the Imperial Institute and Albert Hall, and nearly all of Kensington Gardens. But we shall not omit an account of these places in our perambulation, which is guided by sense-limits rather than by arbitrary lines.

The part left outside the borough, which is of Kensington, but not in it, has belonged from time immemorial to Westminster (see under the heading *Westminster*).

If we continue the boundary-line we find it, after the Bayswater Road, very

irregular, traversing Ossington Street, Chepstow Place, a bit of Westbourne Grove, Ledbury Road, St. Luke's Road, and then curving round on the south side of the canal for some distance before crossing it at Ladbroke Grove, and continuing in the Harrow Road to the western end of the cemetery from whence we started.

The borough is surrounded on the west, south, and east respectively by Hammersmith, Chelsea, and Paddington, and the above boundaries, roughly given as they are, will probably be detailed enough for the purpose.

The heart and core of Kensington is the district gathered around Kensington Square; this is the most redolent of interesting memories, from the days when the maids of honour lived in it to the present time, and in itself has furnished material for many a book. Close by in Young Street lived Thackeray, and the Square figures many times in his works. Farther northward the Palace and Gardens are closely associated with the lives of our kings, from William III. onward. Northward above Notting Hill is a very poor district, poor enough to rival many an East-End parish. Associations cluster around Campden and Little Campden Houses, and the still existing Holland House, where gathered many who were notable for ability as well as high birth. To Campden House Queen Anne, then Princess, brought her sickly little son as to a country house at the "Gravel Pits," but the child never lived to inherit the throne. Not far off lived Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest philosopher the world has ever known, who also came to seek health in the fresh air of Kensington.

The southern part of the borough is comparatively new. Within the last sixty years long lines of houses have sprung up, concealing beneath unpromising exteriors, such as only London houses can show, comfort enough and to spare. This is a favourite residential quarter, though we now consider it in, not "conveniently near," town. Snipe were shot in the marshes of Brompton, and nursery gardens spread themselves over the area now devoted to the museums and institute. It is rather interesting to read the summary of John Timbs, F.S.A., writing so late as 1867: "Kensington, a mile and a half west of Hyde Park Corner, contains the hamlets of Brompton, Earls Court, the Gravel Pits, and part of Little Chelsea, now West Brompton, but the Royal Palace and about twenty other houses north of the road are in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster." He adds that Brompton has long been frequented by invalids on account of its genial air. Faulkner, the local historian of all South-West London, speaks of the "delightful fruit-gardens of Brompton and Earls Court."

The origin of the name Kensington is obscure. In Domesday Book it is called Chenesitum, and in other ancient records Kenesitune and Kensintune, on which Lysons comments: "Cheneesi was a proper name. A person of that name held the Manor of Huish in Somersetshire in the reign of Edward the Confessor." This is apparently entirely without foundation. Other writers have attempted to connect

the name with Kings-town, with equal ill-success. The true derivation seems to be from the Saxon tribe of the Kensings or Kemsings, whose name also remains in the little village of Kemsing in Kent.

HISTORY

From Domesday Book we learn that the Manor of Kensington had belonged to a certain Edward or Edwin, a thane, during the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was granted by William I. to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, under whom it was held by Alberic or Aubrey de Ver or Vere. The Bishop died in 1093, and Aubrey then held it directly from the Crown.

Aubrey's son Godefrid or Geoffrey, being under obligations to the Abbot of Abingdon, persuaded his father to grant a strip of Kensington to the Abböt. This was done with the consent of the next heir. The strip thus granted became a subordinate manor; it is described as containing "2 hides and a virgate" of land, or about 270 acres. This estate was cut right out of the original manor, and formed a detached piece or island lying within it.

The second Aubrey de Vere was made Great Chamberlain of England by King Henry I. This office was made hereditary. The third Aubrey was created Earl of Oxford by Queen Matilda, a purely honorary title, as he held no possessions in Oxfordshire. The third Earl, Robert, was one of the guardians of the Magna Charta. The fifth of the same name granted lands, in 1284, to one Simon Downham, chaplain, and his heirs, at a rent of one penny. This formed another manor in Kensington. This Robert and the three succeeding Earls held high commands. The ninth Earl was one of the favourites of Richard II., under whom he held many offices. He was made Knight of the Garter, Marquis of Dublin (the first Marquis created in England), and later on Duke of Ireland. His honours were forfeited at Richard's fall. However, as he died without issue, this can have been no great punishment. Eventually his uncle Aubrey was restored by Act of Parliament to the earldom, and became the tenth Earl. Kensington had, however, been settled on the widowed Duchess of Ireland, and at her death in 1411 it went to the King. By a special gift in 1420 it was restored to the twelfth Earl. In 1462 he was beheaded by King Edward IV., and his eldest son with him. The thirteenth Earl was restored to the family honours and estates under King Henry VII., but he was forced to part with "Knotting Barnes or Knotting barnes, sometimes written Notting or Nutting barns." This is said to have been more valuable than the original manor itself. It formed the third subordinate manor in Kensington. The thirteenth Earl was succeeded by his nephew, who died young. The titles went to a collateral branch, and the Manor of Kensington was settled on the two widowed Countesses, and later upon three sisters, co-heiresses of the fourteenth Earl.

We have now to trace the histories of the secondary manors after their severance

from the main estate. The Abbot's manor still survives in the name of St. Mary Abbots Church. About 1260 it was discovered that Aubrey de Vere had not obtained the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London before granting the manor to the Abbot. Thereupon a great dispute arose as to the Abbot's rights over the land in question, and it was finally decided that the Abbot was to retain half the great tithes, but that the vicarage was to be in the gift of the Bishop of London. The Abbot's manor was leased to William Walwyn in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It afterwards was held by the Grenvilles, who had obtained the reversion. In 1564 the tithes and demesne lands were separated from the manor and rectory, which were still held by the Grenvilles. The tithes passed through the hands of many people in succession, as did also the manor. In 1595 one Robert Horseman was the lessee under the Crown. The Queen sold the estate to Walter (afterwards Sir Walter) Cope, and a special agreement was made by which Robert Horseman still retained his right to live in the manor-house. This is important, as it led to the foundation of Holland House by Cope, who had no suitable residence as lord of the manor.

West Town, created out of lands known as the Groves, was granted by the fifth Earl, as we have seen, to his chaplain Simon Downham. This grant is described by Mr. Loftie thus: "It appears to have been that piece of land which was intercepted between the Abbot's manor and the western border of the parish, and would answer to Addison Road and the land on either side of it." Robins, in his *History of Paddington*, mentions an inquisition taken in 1481, in which "The Groves, formerly only three fields, had extended themselves out of Kensington into Brompton, Chelsea, Tybourn, and Westbourne."

The manor passed later to William Essex. It was bought from him in 1570 by the Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England. He sold it to William Dodington, who resold it to Christopher Barker, printer to Queen Elizabeth, who was responsible for the "Breeches" Bible. It was bought from him by Walter Cope for £1300.

Knotting Barnes was sold by the thirteenth Earl, whose fortunes had been impoverished by adhesion to the House of Lancaster. It was bought by Sir Reginald Bray, who sold it to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. This manor seems to have included lands lying without the precincts of Kensington, for in an indenture entered into by the Lady and the Abbot of Westminster in regard to the disposal of her property we find mentioned "lands and tenements in Willesden, Padyngton, Westburn, and Kensington, in the countie of Midd., which maners, lands, and tenements the said Princes late purchased of Sir Reynolds Bray knight." The Countess left the greater part of her property to the Abbey at Westminster, and part to the two Universities at Oxford and Cambridge. On the spoliation of the monasteries, King Henry VIII.

became possessed of the Westminster property; he took up the lease, granting the lessee, Robert White, other lands in exchange, and added the land to the hunting-ground he purposed forming on the north and west of London. At his death King Edward VI. inherited it, and leased it to Sir William Paulet. In 1587 it was held by Lord Burghley. In 1599 it was sold to Sir Walter Cope.

Earls Court or Kensington Manor we traced to the three sisters of the last Earl. One of these died childless, the other two married respectively John Nevill, Lord Latimer; and Sir Anthony Wingfield. Family arrangements were made to prevent the division of the estate, which passed to Lucy Nevill, Lord Latimer's third daughter. She married Sir W. Cornwallis, and left one daughter, Anne; she married Archibald, Earl of Argyll, who joined with her in selling the manor to Sir Walter Cope in 1609. Sir Walter Cope had thus held at one time or another the whole of Kensington. He now possessed Earls Court, West Town, and Abbot's Manor, having sold Knotting Barnes some time before. His daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Rich, younger son of the first Earl of Warwick. Further details are given in the account of Holland House (p. 123).

PERAMBULATION.—We will begin at the extreme easterly point of the borough, the toe of the boot which the general outline resembles. We are here in Knightsbridge. The derivation of this word has been much disputed. Many old writers, including Faulkner, have identified it with Kingsbridge—that is to say, the bridge over the Westbourne in the King's highroad. The Westbourne formed the boundary of Chelsea, and flowed across the road opposite Albert Gate. The real King's bridge, however, was not here, but farther eastward over the Tyburn, and as far back as Henry I.'s reign the bridge over the Westbourne is referred to as Cnigtebriga. Another derivation for Knightsbridge is therefore necessary. The old topographer Norden writes: "Kingsbridge, commonly called Stone bridge, near Hyde Park Corner, where I wish no true man to walk too late without good guard, as did Sir H. Knyvett, Kt., who valiantly defended himself, being assaulted, and slew the master-thief with his own hands." This, of course, has reference to the more westerly bridge mentioned above, but it seems to have served as a suggestion to later topographers, who have founded upon it the tradition that two knights on their way to Fulham to be blessed by the Bishop of London quarrelled and fought at the Westbourne Bridge, and killed each other, and hence gave rise to the name. This story may be dismissed as entirely baseless; the real explanation is much less romantic. The word is probably connected with the Manor of Neyt, which was adjacent to Westminster, and as pronunciation rather than orthography was relied upon in early days, this seems much the most likely derivation. Lysons says: "Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two other ancient manors called Neyt and Hyde." We still have the Hyde in Hyde Park, and Neyt is thus identified with Knightsbridge.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century Knightsbridge was an outlying hamlet. People started from Hyde Park Corner in bands for mutual protection at regular intervals, and a bell was rung to warn pedestrians when the party was about to set out. In 1778, when Lady Elliot, after the death of her husband, Sir Gilbert, came to Knightsbridge for fresh air, she found it as "quiet as Teviotdale." About forty years before this the Bristol mail was robbed by a man on foot near Knightsbridge. The place has also been the scene of many riots. In 1556, at the time of Wyatt's insurrection, the rebel and his followers arrived at the hamlet at nightfall, and stayed there all night before advancing on London. As already explained, the Borough of Kensington does not include Knightsbridge, but only touches it, and the part we are now in belongs to Westminster.

The Albert Gate leading into the park was erected in 1844-1846, and was, of course, called after Prince Albert. The stags on the piers were modelled after prints by Bartolozzi, and were first set up at the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park. Part of the foundations of the old bridge outside were unearthed at the building of the gate, and, besides this bridge, there was another within the park. The French Embassy, recently enlarged, stands on the east side of the gate—the house formerly belonged to Mr. Hudson, the "railway king"—and to the west are several large buildings, a bank, Hyde Park Court, etc., succeeded by a row of houses. Here originally stood a famous old tavern, the Fox and Bull, said to have been founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth; if so, it must have retained its popularity uncommonly long, for it was noted for its gay company in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It is referred to in the *Tatler* (No. 259), and was visited by Sir Joshua Reynolds and George Morland, the former of whom painted the sign, which hung until 1807. It is said that the Elizabethan house had wonderfully carved ceilings and immense fire-dogs, still in use in 1799. The inn was later the receiving office of the Royal Humane Society, and to it was brought the body of Shelley's wife after she had drowned herself in the Serpentine.

In the open space opposite is an equestrian statue of Hugh Rose—Lord Strathnairn—by Onslow Ford, R.A. Close by is a little triangular strip of green, which goes by the dignified name of Knightsbridge Green. It has a dismal reminiscence, having been a burial-pit for those who died of the plague. The last Maypole was to be seen on the green in 1800, and the pound-house remained until 1835.

The entrance to Tattersall's overlooks the green. This famous horse-mart was founded by Richard Tattersall, who had been stud-groom to the last Duke of Kingston. He started a horse market in 1766 at Hyde Park Corner, and his son carried it on after him. Rooms were fitted up at the market for the use of the Jockey Club, which held its meetings there for many years. Charles James Fox was one of the most regular patrons of Tattersall's sales. The establishment was moved to its present position in 1864.

The cavalry barracks on the north side of Knightsbridge boast of having the largest amount of cubic feet of air per horse in any stables in London.

An old inn called Half-way House stood some distance beyond the barracks in the middle of the roadway until well on into the nineteenth century, and proved a great impediment to traffic. On the south side of the road, eastward of Rutland Gate, is Kent House, which recalls by its name the fact that the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, once lived here. Not far off is Princes Skating Club, one of the most popular and expensive of its kind in London. Rutland Gate takes its name from a mansion of the Dukes of Rutland which stood on the same site. The neighbourhood is a good residential one, and the houses bordering the roads have the advantage of looking out over the Gardens. There is nothing else requiring comment until we reach the Albert Hall; so, leaving this part for a time, we return to the Brompton Road. This road was known up to 1856 as the Fulham Road, though a long row of houses on the north side had been called Brompton Row much earlier.

Brompton signifies Broom Town, carrying suggestions of a wide and heathy common. Brompton Square, a very quiet little place, a cul-de-sac, which has also the great recommendation that no "street music" is allowed within it, can boast of having had some distinguished residents. At No. 22, George Colman, junior, the dramatist, a witty and genial talker, whose society was much sought after, lived for the ten years previous to his death in 1836. The same house was in 1860 taken by Shirley Brooks, editor of *Punch*. The list of former residents also includes the names of John Liston, comedian, No. 40, and Frederick Yates, the actor, No. 57.

The associations of all this district have been preserved by Crofton Croker in his *Walk from London to Fulham*, but his work suffers from being too diffuse; names which are now as dead as their owners are recorded, and the most trivial points noted. Opposite Brompton Square there was once a street called Michael's Grove, after its builder, Michael Novosielski, architect of the Royal Italian Opera House. In 1835 Douglas Jerrold, critic and dramatist, lived here, and whilst here was visited by Dickens. Ovington Square covers the ground where once stood Brompton Grove, where several well-known people had houses; among them was the editor (William Jerdan) of the *Literary Gazette*, who was visited by many literary men, and held informal conversation parties, very popular in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Tom Hood was among the guests on many occasions. Before being called Brompton Grove, this part of the district had been known as Flounder's Field, but why, tradition does not say.

The next opening on the north side is an avenue of young lime trees leading to Holy Trinity Church, the parish church of Brompton. It was opened in 1829, and the exterior is as devoid of beauty as the date would lead one to expect. There are about 1800 seats, and 700 are free. The burial-ground behind the

church is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and was consecrated at the same time as the church. Croker mentions that it was once a flower-garden. Northward are Ennismore Gardens, named after the secondary title of the Earl of Listowel, who lives in Kingston House. The house recalls the notorious Duchess of Kingston, who occupied it for some time. The Duchess, who began life as Elizabeth Chudleigh, must have had strong personal attractions. She was appointed maid of honour to Augusta, Princess of Wales, and after several love affairs was married secretly to the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, brother of the Earl of Bristol. She continued to be a maid of honour after this event, which remained a profound secret. Her husband was a lieutenant in the navy, and on his return from his long absences the couple quarrelled violently. It was not, however, until sixteen years later that Mrs. Hervey began a connection with the Duke of Kingston, which ended in a form of marriage. It was then that she assumed the title, and caused Kingston House to be built for her residence; fifteen years later her real husband succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol, and she was brought up to answer to the charge of bigamy, on which she was proved guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, and she seems to have got off scot-free. She afterwards went abroad, and died in Paris in 1788, aged sixty-eight, after a life of gaiety and dissipation. From the very beginning her behaviour seems to have been scandalous, and she richly merited the epithet always prefixed to her name. Sir George Warren and Lord Stair subsequently occupied the house, and later the Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. Intermediately it was occupied by the Listowel family, to whom the freehold belongs.

All Saints' Church in Ennismore Gardens was built by Vulliamy, and is in rather a striking Lombardian style, refreshing after the meaningless "Gothic" of so many parish churches.

The Oratory of St. Philip Neri, near Brompton Church, is surmounted by a great dome, on the summit of which is a golden cross. It is the successor of a temporary oratory opened in 1854, and the present church was opened thirty years later by Cardinal Manning. The oratory is built of white stone, and the entrance is under a great portico. The style followed throughout is that of the Renaissance, and all the fittings and furniture are costly and beautifully finished, so that the whole interior has an appearance of richness and elegance. A nave of immense height and 51 feet in width is supported by pillars of Devonshire marble, and there are many well-furnished chapels in the side aisles. The floor of the sanctuary is of inlaid wood, the stalls are after a Renaissance Viennese model, and are inlaid with ivory; both of these fittings were the gift of Anne, Duchess of Argyll. The central picture is by Father Philpin de Rivière, of the London Oratory; it is surmounted by onyx panels in gilt frames. The two angels on each side of a cartouche are of Italian workmanship, and were given by the late Sir Edgar Boehm.

The oratory is famous for its music, and the crowds that gather here are by no means composed entirely of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Near the church-house is a statue of Cardinal Newman.

Not far westward the new buildings of the South Kensington Museum are rapidly rising. The laying of their foundation-stone was one of the last public acts of Queen Victoria. Until these buildings were begun there was a picturesque old house standing within the enclosure marked out for their site, and some people imagined this was Cromwell House, which gave its name to so many streets in the neighbourhood; this was, however, a mistake. Cromwell House was farther westward, near where the present Queen's Gate is, and the site is now covered by the gardens of the Natural History Museum.

All that great space lying between Queen's Gate and Exhibition Road, and bounded north and south by Kensington Gore and the Cromwell Road, has seen many changes. At first it was Brompton Park, a splendid estate, which for some time belonged to the Percevals, ancestors of the Earls of Egmont. A large part of it was cut off in 1675 to form a nursery garden, the first of its kind in England; this naturally attracted much attention, and formed a good strolling-ground for the idlers who came out from town. Evelyn mentions this garden in his *Diary* at some length, and evidently admired it very much. It was succeeded by the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and the Imperial Institute now stands on the site. The Great Exhibition of 1851 (see p. 118) was followed by another in 1862, which was not nearly so successful, and this was held on the ground now occupied by the Natural History Museum; it in turn was followed by smaller exhibitions held in the Horticultural Society's ground.

In an old map we see Hale or Cromwell House standing, as above indicated, about the western end of the Museum gardens. Lysons gives little credence to the story of its having been the residence of the great Protector. He says that during Cromwell's time, and for many years afterwards, it was the residence of the Methwold family, and adds: "If there were any grounds for the tradition, it may be that Henry Cromwell occupied it before he went out to Ireland the second time." This seems a likely solution, for it is improbable that a name should have impressed itself so persistently upon a district without some connection, and as Henry Cromwell was married in Kensington Parish Church, it is quite likely that he lived in the parish. Faulkner follows Lysons, and adds a detailed description of the house. He says:

Over the mantelpiece there is a recess formed by the curve of the chimney, in which it is said that the Protector used to conceal himself when he visited the house, but why his Highness chose this place for concealment the tradition has not condescended to inform us.

In Faulkner's time the Earl of Harrington, who had come into possession of the park estate by his marriage with its heiress, owned Cromwell House; his name

is preserved in Harrington Road close by. When the Manor of Earls Court was sold to Sir Walter Cope in 1609, Hale House, as it was then called, and the thirty acres belonging to it, were especially excepted. In the eighteenth century the place was turned into a tea-garden, and was well patronized, but never attained the celebrity of Vauxhall or Ranelagh, and later was eclipsed altogether by Florida Gardens farther westward (see p. 101). The house was taken down in 1853.

The Natural History Museum is a branch of the British Museum, and, though commonly called the South Kensington Museum, has no claim at all to that title. The architect was Alfred Waterhouse, and the building rather suggests a child's erection from a box of many-coloured bricks, as the material is yellow terra-cotta with grey bands. The ground-plan is simple enough, consisting of a central hall and long straight galleries running from it east and west. The mineralogical, botanical, zoological, and geological collections are to be found here in conformity with a resolution passed by the trustees of the British Museum in 1860, though the building was not finished until twenty years later. The collections are most popular, especially that of birds and their nests in their natural surroundings; and as the Museum is open free, it is well patronized, especially on wet Sunday afternoons. The South Kensington Museum, that part of it already standing on the east side of Exhibition Road, is the outcome of the Great Exhibition, and began with a collection at Marlborough House. The first erection was a hideous temporary structure of iron, which speedily became known as the "Brompton Boilers," and this was handed over to the Science and Art Department. In 1868 this building was taken down, and some of the materials were used for the branch museum at Bethnal Green.

The buildings have now spread and are spreading over so much ground that it is a matter of difficulty to enumerate them all. The elaborate terra-cotta building facing Exhibition Road is the Royal College of Science, under the control of the Board of Education, for the Museum is quite as much for purposes of technical education as for mere sightseeing. Behind this lie the older parts of the Museum, galleries, etc., which are so much hidden away that it is difficult to get a glimpse of them at all. Across the road, behind the Natural History Museum, are the Southern Galleries, containing various models of machinery actually working; northward of this, more red brick and scaffolding proclaim an extension, which will face the Imperial Institute Road, and parts have even run across the roads in both directions north and westward. The whole is known officially as the Victoria and Albert Museum, but generally goes by the name of the South Kensington Museum. The galleries and library are well worth a visit, and official catalogues can be had at the entrance.

From an architectural point of view, the Imperial Institute is much more satisfactory than either of the above. It is of grey stone, with a high tower called

the Queen's Tower, rising to a height of 280 feet ; in this is a peal of bells, ten in number, called after members of the royal family, and presented by an Australian lady. The Institute was the national memorial for Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and was designed to embody the colonial or Imperial idea by the collection of the native products of the various colonies, but it has not been nearly so successful as its fine idea entitled it to be. It was also formed into a club for Fellows on a payment of a small subscription, but was never very warmly supported. It is now partly converted to other uses. The London University occupies the main entrance, great hall, central block, and east wings (except the basement). There are located here the Senate and Council rooms, Vice-Chancellor's rooms, Board-rooms, convocation halls and offices, besides the rooms of the Principal, Registrars, and other University officers. At the Institute are also the physiological theatre and laboratories for special advanced lectures and research. The rest of the building is now the property of the Board of Trade, under whom the real Imperial Institute occupies the west wing and certain other parts of the building.

The Horticultural Gardens, which the Imperial Institute superseded, were taken by the Society in 1861, in addition to its then existing gardens at Chiswick. They were laid out in a very artificial and formal style, and were mocked in a contemporary article in the *Quarterly Review* : " So the brave old trees which skirted the paddock of Gore House were felled, little ramps were raised, and little slopes sliced off with a fiddling nicety of touch which would have delighted the imperial grandeur of the summer palace, and the tiny declivities thus manufactured were tortured into curvilinear patterns, where sea-sand, chopped coal, and powdered bricks atoned for the absence of flower or shrub." Every vestige of this has, of course, now vanished, and a new road has been driven past the front of the Institute.

The Albert Hall was opened by Queen Victoria in 1871, and, like the other buildings already mentioned, is closely associated with the earlier half of her reign. The idea was due to Prince Albert, who wished to have a large hall for musical and oratorical performances. It is in the form of a gigantic ellipse covered by a dome, and the external walls are decorated by a frieze. The effect is hardly commendable, and the whole has been compared to a huge bandbox. However, it answers the purpose for which it was designed, having good acoustic properties, and its concerts, especially the cheap ones on Sunday afternoons, are always well attended. The organ is worked by steam, and is one of the largest in the world, having close on 9000 pipes. The hall stands on the site of Gore House, in its time a rendezvous for all the men and women of intellect and brilliancy in England. It was occupied by Wilberforce from 1808 to 1821. He came to it after his illness at Clapham, which had made him feel the necessity of moving nearer to London, that he might discharge his Parliamentary duties more easily. His Bill for the Abolition of

Slavery had become law shortly before, and he was at the time a popular idol. His house was thronged with visitors, among whom were his associates, Clarkson, Zachary Macaulay, and Romilly. What charmed him most in his new residence was the garden "full of lilacs, laburnum, nightingales, and swallows." He writes :

We are just one mile from the turnpike at Hyde Park Corner, having about 3 acres of pleasure-ground around our house, or rather behind it, and several old trees, walnut and mulberry, of thick foliage. I can sit and read under their shade with as much admiration of the beauties of nature as if I were 200 miles from the great city.

In 1836 the clever and popular Lady Blessington came to Gore House, and remained there just so long as Wilberforce had done—namely, thirteen years. The house is thus described in *The Gorgeous Lady Blessington* (Mr. Molloy) :

Lying back from the road, from which it was separated by high walls and great gates, it was approached by a courtyard that led to a spacious vestibule. The rooms were large and lofty, the hall wide and stately, but the chiefest attraction of all were the beautiful gardens stretching out at the back with their wide terraces, flower-beds, extensive lawns, and fine old trees.

Kensington Gore was then considered to be in the country, and spoken of as a mile from London. Count D'Orsay, who had married Lady Blessington's step-daughter, rather in compliance with her father's wishes than his own inclination, spent much of his time with his mother-in-law, and at her receptions all the literary talent of the age was gathered together—Bulwer-Lytton, Disraeli, and Landor were frequent visitors, and Prince Louis Napoleon made his way to Gore House when he escaped from prison. Lady Blessington died in 1849. The house was used as a restaurant during the 1851 Exhibition, and afterwards bought with the estate by the Commissioners.

The name "gore" generally means a wedge-shaped insertion, and, if we take it as being between the Kensington Gardens and Brompton and Cromwell Roads, might be applicable here, but the explanation is far-fetched. Leigh Hunt reminds us that the same word "gore" was previously used for mud or dirt, and as the Kensington Road at this part was formerly notorious for its mud, this may be the meaning of the name, but there can be no certainty. Lowther Lodge, a picturesque red-brick house, stands back behind a high wall; it was designed by Norman Shaw, R.A. In the row of houses eastward of it facing the road, No. 2 was once the residence of Wilkes, who at that time had also a house in Grosvenor Square and another in the Isle of Wight. Croker says that the actor Charles Mathews was once, with his wife, Madame Vestris, in Gore Lodge, Brompton. He was certainly a friend of the Blessingtons, and stayed abroad with them in Naples for a year, and may have been attracted to their neighbourhood at the Gore.

Behind the Albert Hall are various buildings, such as Alexandra House for ladies studying art and music, also large mansions and *maisonnettes* recently built. The

Royal College of Music, successor of the old College, which stood west of the Albert Hall, is in Prince Consort Road. It was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, and opened in 1894. The cost was defrayed by Mr. Samson Fox, and in the building is a curious collection of old musical instruments known as the Donaldson Museum, open free daily. In the same road a prettily designed church, to be called Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, is rapidly rising. In the northern part of Exhibition Road is the Technical Institute of the City and Guilds in a large red and white building, and just south of it the Royal School of Art Needlework for Ladies founded by Princess Christian.

Queen's Gate is very wide; in the southern part stands St. Augustine's Church, opened for service in 1871, though the chancel was not completed until five years later. The architect was Mr. Butterfield, and the church is of brick of different colours, with a bell gable at the west end. In Cromwell Place, near the underground station, Sir John Everett Millais lived in No. 7; the fact is recorded on a tablet. Harrington Road was formerly Cromwell Lane, and there is extant a letter of Leigh Hunt's dated from this address in 1830. Pelham Crescent, behind the station, formerly looked out upon tea-gardens. Guizot, the notable French Minister, came to live here after the fall of Louis Philippe. He was in No. 21, and Charles Mathews, the actor, lived for a time in No. 25. The curves of the old Brompton Road suggest that it was a lane at one time, curving to avoid the fields or different properties on either side.

Onslow Square stands upon the site of a large lunatic asylum. In it is St. Paul's Church, built in 1860, and well known for its evangelical services. There is nothing remarkable in its architecture save that the chancel is at the west end. The pulpit is of carved stone with inlaid slabs of American onyx. Marochetti, an Italian sculptor who is responsible for many of the statues in London, including that of Prince Albert on the Memorial, lived at No. 34 in the square in 1860. But its proudest association is that Thackeray came to the house then No. 36, from Young Street, in 1853. *The Newcomes* was at that time appearing in parts, and continued to run until 1855, so that some of it was probably written here. He published also while here *The Rose and the Ring*, the outcome of a visit to Rome with his daughters, and after *The Newcomes* was completed he visited America for a second time on a tour of lectures, subsequently embodied in a book, *The Four Georges*. By his move from Young Street he was nearer to his friends the Carlyles in Chelsea, a fact doubtless much appreciated on both sides. He contested Oxford unsuccessfully as a Liberal in 1857, and in the following year began the publication of *The Virginians*, which was doubtless inspired by his American experiences. In 1860 he was made editor of the *Cornhill*, from which his income came to something like £4000 a year, and on the strength of this accession of fortune he began to build a house in Palace Green, to which he moved when it was complete.

It has been remarked that this is rather a dismal neighbourhood, with the large hospitals for Cancer and Consumption facing each other across the Fulham Road, and the Women's Hospital quite close at hand. It is with the Consumption Hospital alone we have to do here, as the others are in Chelsea. This hospital stands on part of the ground which belonged to a famous botanical garden owned by William Curtis at the end of the eighteenth century. The building is of red brick, faced with white stone, and it is on a piece of ground about three acres in extent, lined by small trees, under which are seats for the wan-faced patients. The ground-plan of the building resembles the letter H, and the system adopted inside is that of galleries used as day-rooms and filled with chairs and couches. From these the bedrooms open off. The galleries make a superior sort of ward, and are bright, with large windows and polished floors. There is a chapel attached to the hospital, which was chiefly presented by the late Sir Henry Foulis, after whom one of the galleries is named; he is also recalled in the name of a neighbouring terrace. The west wing of the hospital was added in 1852, and towards it Jenny Lind, who was resident in Brompton, presented £1600, the proceeds of a concert for the cause. There is also an extension building across the road. Here there is a compressed-air bath, in which an enormous pressure of air can be put upon the patient, to the relief of his lungs. This item, rendered expensive by its massive structure and iron bolts and bars, cost £1000, and is one of the only two of the kind in existence, the other being in Paris. A Miss Read bequeathed to the hospital the sum of £100,000, and in memory of her a slab beneath a central window is inscribed: "In Memoriam Cordelia Read, 1879." It was due to her beneficence that the extension building was added.

In Cranley Gardens, which takes its name from the secondary title of the Earl of Onslow, is St. Peter's Church, founded in 1866. Cranley Gardens run into Gloucester Road, which formerly bore the much less aristocratic title of Hogmore Lane.

Just above the place where the Cromwell Road cuts Gloucester Road, about the site of the National Provincial Branch Bank, once stood a rather important house. It had been the Florida Tea-gardens, and having gained a bad reputation was closed, and the place sold to Sophia, Duchess of Gloucester, who built there a house on her own account, and called it Orford Lodge, in honour of her own family, the Walpoles. She had married privately William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III. The marriage, which took place in 1766, was not revealed to King George II. until six years had passed, and when it was the Duke and Duchess fell under the displeasure of His Majesty. They travelled abroad for some time, but in 1780 were reinstated in royal favour. The Duke died in 1805, and the Duchess two years later. After her death her daughter, Princess Sophia, sold the house to the great statesman George Canning, who renamed it Gloucester Lodge, and lived in it until

his death eighteen years later. It was to this house he was brought after his duel with Lord Castlereagh, when he was badly wounded in the thigh. Crabbe, the poet, visited him at Gloucester Lodge, and records the fact in his journal, commenting on the gardens, and remarking that the place was much secluded. Canning also received here the unhappy Queen Caroline, whose cause he had warmly espoused. The house was pulled down about the middle of the nineteenth century, but its memory is kept alive in Gloucester Road.

Thistle Grove Lane is one of those quaint survivals which enable us to reconstruct the part topographically, in the same way as the silent letters in a word, apparently meaningless, enable us to reconstruct the philological past. It is no longer a lane, but a narrow passage, and about midway down is crossed by a little street called Priory Grove. Faulkner makes mention of Friars' Grove in this position, and the two names are probably identical. Brompton Heath lay east of this lane, and westward was little Chelsea, a small hamlet in the fields, situated by itself, quite detached from London, separated from it by the dreary Heath, that no man might cross with impunity after dark.

The Boltons is an oval piece of ground with St. Mary's Church in the middle. The church was opened in 1851, and the interior is surprisingly small in comparison with the exterior. It was fully restored about twenty years after it had been built. The land had been for many years the property of the Bolton family, whose name impressed itself on the place.

Returning to the Fulham Road, and continuing westward, we pass the site of an old manor-house, afterwards used as an orphanage; near it was an additional building of the St. George's Union, which is opposite. There is a tradition that Boyle, the philosopher, once occupied this additional house, and was here visited by Locke. The present Union stands on the site of Shaftesbury House, built about 1635, and bought by the third Earl of Shaftesbury in 1699. Addison, who was a great friend of the Earl's, often stayed with him in Shaftesbury House.

Redcliffe Gardens was formerly called Walnut-Tree Walk, another rural reminiscence. At the eastern corner was Burleigh House, and an entry in the Kensington registers, May 15, 1674, tells of the birth of "John Cecill, son and heir of John, Lord Burleigh," in the parish. There is no direct evidence to show that Lord Burleigh was then living in this house, but the probability is that he was. To the east of this house again was a row of others, with large gardens at the back; one was Lochee's well-known military academy, and another, Heckfield Lodge, was taken by the brothers of the Priory attached to the Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of Seven Dolours, which faces the street. The greater part of this church was built in 1876, but a very fine rectangular porch with figures of saints in the niches, and a narthex in the same style, were added later. The square tower with corner pinnacles is a conspicuous object in the Fulham Road. Among other

important persons who lived at Little Chelsea in or about Fulham Road were Sir Bartholomew Shower, a well-known lawyer, in 1693; the Bishop of Gloucester (Edward Fowler), 1709; the Bishop of Chester (Sir William Dawes), who afterwards became Archbishop of York; and Sir Edward Ward, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1697. It is odd to read of a highway murder occurring near Little Chelsea in 1765. The barbarity of the time demanded that the murderers should be executed on the spot where their crime was committed, so the two men implicated were hanged, the one at the end of Redcliffe Gardens, and the other near Stamford Bridge, Chelsea Station. These men were Chelsea pensioners, and must have been active for their years to make such an attempt. The gibbet stood at the end of the present Redcliffe Gardens for very many years.

Ifield Road was once Honey Lane. To the west are the entrance gates of the cemetery, which is about 800 yards in extreme length by 300 in the broadest part. The graves are thickly clustered together at the southern end, with hardly two inches between the stones, which are of every variety. The cemetery was opened for burial in June 1840. Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, is among those who lie here. In the centre of the southern part of the cemetery is a chapel; two colonnades and a central building stand over the catacombs, which are not now used. At the northern end is a Dissenters' chapel. Having thus come to the extreme limits of the district, we turn to the neighbourhood of Earls Court.

Earls Court can show good cause why it should hold both its names, for here the lords of the manor, the Earls of Oxford, held their courts. The earlier maps of Kensington are all of the nineteenth century. Before that time the old topographers doubtless thought there was nothing out of which to make a map, for except by the sides of the highroad, where there were a few houses, and in the detached villages of Brompton, Earls Court, and Little Chelsea, there were only fields. Faulkner's 1820 map is very slight and sketchy. He says: "In speaking of this part, proceeding down Earls Court Lane [Road], we arrive at the village of Earls Court." The 1837 Survey shows a considerable increase in the number of houses, though Earls Court is still a village, connected with Kensington by a lane. Daw's map of 1846 for some reason shows fewer houses, but his 1858 map gives a decided increase.

Near where the underground station now is stood the old court-house of Earls Court. From 1789 to 1875 another building superseded it, but the older house was standing until 1878. There was a medicinal spring at Earls Court in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Besides these two facts, there is very little that is interesting to note. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, founder of the Hunterian Museum, lived here in a house he had built for himself. He had a passion for animals, particularly strange beasts, and gathered an odd collection round him, somewhat to the dismay of his neighbours.

The popular Earls Court Exhibition is partly in Kensington and partly in

Fulham ; it is the largest exhibition open in London, and is patronized as much because it is one of the few places to which the Londoner can go to sit out of doors and hear a band after dinner, as for its more varied entertainments.

One of the comparatively old houses of the neighbourhood of Earls Court, that has only recently been demolished, was Coleherne Court, at the corner of Redcliffe Gardens and the Brompton Road. It is now replaced by residential flats. This was possibly the same house as that mentioned by Bowack (1705): "The Hon. Col. Grey has a fine seat at Earls Court ; it is but lately built, after the modern manner, and standing upon a plain, where nothing can intercept the sight, looks very stately at a distance. The gardens are very good." The house was later occupied by the widow of General Ponsonby, who fell in the Battle of Waterloo. Its companion, Hereford House, farther eastward, was used as the headquarters of a cycling club before its demolition.

The rest of the district eastward to Gloucester Road has no old association. St. Jude's Church, in Courtfield Gardens, was built in 1870. The reredos is of red-stained alabaster, coloured marble, and mosaics by Salviati. St. Stephen's, in Gloucester Road, is a smaller church, founded in 1866. Beyond it Gloucester Road runs into Victoria Road, once Love Lane. General Gordon was at No. 8 Victoria Grove in 1881. Returning again to Earls Court Road, we see St. Philip's, another of the numerous modern churches in which the district abounds ; it was built partly at the expense of the Rev. D. Claxton, and was opened in 1858. In Warwick Gardens, westward, is St. Mathias, which rivals St. Cuthbert's, in Philbeach Gardens, in the ritualism of its services. Both churches are very highly decorated. In St. Cuthbert's the interior is of great height, and the walls ornamentally worked in stone ; there is a handsome oak screen, and a very fine statue of the Virgin and Child by Sir Edgar Boehm in the Lady Chapel ; in both churches the seats are all free.

Edwardes Square is peculiarly attractive ; it has a large garden in the centre ; the houses on the north side border Kensington Road, and have an old-world air. Leigh Hunt says that the Square was (traditionally) built by a Frenchman at the time of the threatened French invasion, and that so confident was this good patriot of the issue of the war that he planned the large garden and small houses to suit the promenading tastes and poorly furnished pockets of Napoleon's officers. The name was taken from the family name of Lord Kensington.

Mrs. Inchbald stayed as a boarder at No. 4 in the square when she was sixty-five. She seems to have chosen the life for the sake of company rather than by reason of lack of means, for she was not badly off, having been always extraordinarily well paid for her work. She is described as having been above the middle height, of a freckled complexion, and with sandy hair, but nevertheless good-looking. Leigh Hunt himself was at No. 32 for some years before 1853,

when he removed to Hammersmith. He mentions, on hearsay, that Coleridge once stayed in the square, but this was probably only on the occasion of a visit to friends. In recent times Walter Pater was a resident here.

Leaving aside for a time Holland House, standing in beautiful grounds, which line the northern side of the road, and turning eastward, we find the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, almost hidden behind houses. It is of dark-red brick,



LEIGH HUNT

After a drawing by J. Hayter.

and was designed by Mr. Goldie, but the effect of the north porch is lost, owing to the buildings which hem it in; this defect will doubtless be remedied in time as leases expire. The interior of the cathedral is of great height, and the light stone arches are supported by pillars of polished Aberdeen granite.

After Abingdon Road comes Allen Street, in which there is the Kensington Independent Chapel, a great square building with an imposing portico, built in 1854, "for the worshippers in the Hornton Street Chapel." The houses at the

northern end of Allen Street are called Phillimore Terrace, and here Sir David Wilkie came in the autumn of 1824, having for the previous thirteen years lived in Lower Phillimore Place. His life in Kensington was quiet and regular. He says: "I dine at two o'clock, paint two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon, and take a short walk in the Park or through the fields twice a day." His mother and sister lived with him, and though he was a bachelor his domestic affections were very strong. The time in Phillimore Terrace was far from bright; it was while he lived here that his mother died, also two of his brothers and his sister's *fiancé*; and many other troubles, including money worries, came upon him. He eventually moved, though not far, only to Vicarage Gardens (then Place), near Church Street.

In Kensington Road, beyond Allen Street, was an ancient inn, the Adam and Eve, in which it is said that Sheridan used to stop for a drink on the way to and from Holland House, and where he ran up a bill which he coolly left to be settled by his friend Lord Holland. The inn is now replaced by a modern public-house of the same name. Between this and Wright's Lane the aspect of the place has been entirely changed in the last few years by the erection of huge red-brick flats. On the other side of Wright's Lane the enlarged premises of Messrs. Ponting have covered up the site of Scarsdale House, which only disappeared to make way for them. Scarsdale House is supposed to have been built by one of the Earls of Scarsdale (first creation), the second of whom married Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwick and Holland, but there is not much evidence to support this conjecture. At the same time, the house was evidently much older than the date of the second Scarsdale creation—namely, 1761. The difficulty is surmounted by Mr. Loftie, who says: "John Curzon, who founded it, and called it after the home of his ancestors in Derbyshire, had bought the land for the purpose of building on it."

At the end of this lane is the Home for Crippled Boys, established in Woolsthorpe House. The house was evidently named after the home of Sir Isaac Newton at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham. But apparently he never lived in it. His only connection with this part is that here stood "a batch of good old family houses, one of which belonged to Sir Isaac Newton." It is possible that the name was given by an enthusiastic admirer, moved thereto by the fact that Newton had lived in Bullingham House, Church Street, not so far distant.

In the 1837 map of the district Woolsthorpe is marked "Carmarthen House." The front and the entrance are old, and in one of the rooms there is decorative moulding on the ceiling and a carved mantelpiece, but the schoolrooms and workshops built out at the back are all modern. The home had a very small beginning, being founded in 1866 by Dr. Bibby, who rented one room and took in three crippled boys.

In Marloes Road, farther south, are the workhouse and infirmary.

Returning to the High Street, the Free Library and the Town Hall attract attention. The latter is nearly on the site of the old free schools, which were built by Sir John Vanbrugh with all the solidity characteristic of his style; and Leigh Hunt opined, if suffered to remain, they would probably outlast the whole of Kensington. However, no such misfortune occurred, and the only relics of them remaining are the figures of the charity children of Queen Anne's period, which now stand above the doorway of the new schools at the back of the Town Hall.

William Cobbett, "essayist, politician, agriculturist," lived in a house on the site of some of the great shops on the south side of the High Street, opposite the Town Hall. His grounds bordered on those of Scarsdale House, and he established in them a seed garden in which to carry out his practical experiments in agriculture. His pugnacity and sharp tongue led him into many a quarrel, and he was never a favourite with those who were his neighbours. He advocated Queen Caroline's cause with warmth, and was the real author of her famous letter to the King. But he will always be remembered best by his *Weekly Register*, a potent political weapon.

The parish church of St. Mary Abbots, with its high spire, forms a very striking object on the north side of the road. There is a stone porch over the entrance to the churchyard, and a picturesque cloistered passage leading round the south side. Within the cloister is a tablet commemorating the fact that it was partly built by Rev. E. C. Glyn and his wife in memory of his mother, who died in 1892. A little farther on, immediately facing the south door, is another tablet, stating that the porch at the entrance to the cloister was erected by the widow of James Liddle Fairless in memory of her husband, who died in 1891. Within the church the walls are thickly covered with memorial tablets, and on the north and south walls are rows of them set in coloured marble. The reredos is a representation of the four evangelists in mosaic work in four panels, enclosed in a Gothic canopy of marble. On the north side of the chancel is a fresco painting enclosed in marble, presented by the Archbishop of York on leaving the parish. On the south side there is also a small fresco painting, but the greater part of the wall is occupied by the sedilia. The transept on the south side of the nave contains numerous memorial tablets and two brasses: nearly all of these belong to the eighteenth century. The monument of the Rich family is against the west wall in this transept, and is a conspicuous object. A large marble slab against the wall bears the name of Edward Rich, last Earl of Warwick and Holland (died 1759), his wife Mary, who survived him ten years, and their only child Charlotte, who died unmarried. Above are the names of the Rich family, and below is the statue of the young Earl of Warwick and Holland, the stepson of Addison, who died in 1721,

aged twenty-four. He is in Roman dress, life-size, and is represented seated with his right elbow resting on an urn.

On the farther side of the south door we have a curious old white marble monument to the memory of Mr. Colin Campbell (died 1708). This was in the old church, and was placed in its present position by a descendant of the Campbell family. The font, a handsome marble basin, stands in the north aisle. Near it is a marble bust of Dr. Rennell, a former vicar of Kensington, by Chantrey. In the north chapel there is a large marble tablet to the memory of William Murray, third son of the Earl of Dunmore. The pulpit is of dark carved oak, and stood in the old church. The west porch is very handsomely ornamented with stonework. In the churchyard are buried several persons of note, including Mrs. Inchbald, the authoress, and a son of George Canning, whose monument is by Chantrey.

Among other entries in the registers may be noticed the marriage of Henry Cromwell, already mentioned. There are many records of the Hicks (Campden) family, also of the Winchilsea and Nottingham, Lawrence, Cecil, Boyle, Howard of Effingham, Brydges, Dukes of Chandos, Molesworth, and Godolphin families. The plate belonging to the church is very valuable. The oldest piece is a cup dating from 1599, and there is a silver tankard of the year 1619. A full description of the plate was given by Mr. Cripps in the parish magazine in 1879.

The church owes its additional name of Abbots to the fact of its having belonged to the Abbot and convent of Abingdon, as set forth in the history of the parish. Bowack says: "It does not appear that this church was ever dedicated to any saint, nor can we find, after a very strict search, by whom it was founded, though we have traced its vicars up to the year 1260."

It has already been explained that Aubrey de Vere made a present to the Abbot of the slice of land on which the church stands, and that this formed a secondary manor in Kensington. This transfer had been made with the consent of Pope Alexander, but without the consent of the Bishop of London or the Archbishop. In consequence of this omission the title of the Abbey to the land was disputed, and it was at length settled that the patronage of the vicarage should be vested in the Bishop. This was in 1260. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries the Abbot's portion became vested in the Crown, from which it passed to various persons; and when Sir Walter Cope bought the manor a special arrangement had to be made with Robert Horseman, who was then in possession.

So much for the history. The actual fabric has been subject to much change, and has been rebuilt many times. It is known that a church was standing on this site in 1102, but how old it was then is only matter for conjecture; in 1370 it was wholly or partly rebuilt. This church was pulled down about 1694, with the exception of the tower, and again rebuilt; but in seven years the new building began to crack, and in 1704 the roof was taken off, and the north and south walls

once more rebuilt. After this Bowack describes it as "of brick and handsomely finished; but what it was formerly may be guessed by the old tower now standing, which has some appearance of antiquity, and looks like the architecture of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries." In his encomium he probably spoke more in accordance with convention than with real approbation, for this church has been described by many other independent persons as an unsightly building, with no architectural beauty whatever; and as far as may be gathered from the prints still extant this is the true judgment. In 1811 it showed signs of decay, and underwent thorough restoration; and in 1869 it was entirely demolished, and the present church was built from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. The spire, added a few years later, is only exceeded by two in England—namely, those of Salisbury and Norwich Cathedrals.

There are many parish charities, which it would be out of place to enumerate here, and among them are several bequests for the cleansing and repair of tombs.

The fine shops on the south side of the street inherit a more ancient title than might be supposed. Bowack, writing in 1705, speaks of the "abundance of shopkeepers and all sorts of artificers" along the highroad, "which makes it appear rather like a part of London than a country village."

Leaving aside for the time Church Street and all the interesting district on the north, we turn to Kensington Square, which was begun about the end of James II.'s reign; from the very first it was a notably fashionable place, and more especially so after the Court was established at Kensington Palace. In Queen Anne's reign, "for beauty of buildings and worthy inhabitants," it "exceeds several noted squares in London." The eminent inhabitants have indeed been so numerous that it is difficult to prevent any account of them from degenerating into a mere catalogue. "In the time of George II. the demand for lodgings was so great that an Ambassador, a Bishop, and a physician were known to occupy apartments in the same house" (Faulkner).

The two houses, Nos. 10 and 11, in the eastern corner on the south side are the two oldest that look on to the square. They were reserved for the maids of honour when the Court was at Kensington, and the wainscoted rooms and little powdering closets speak volumes as to their bygone days; these two were originally one house, as the exterior shows. Next door is the women's department of King's College. J. R. Green, the historian, lived at No. 14 until his death, and in No. 18 John S. Mill was living in 1839. Three Bishops at least are known to have been domiciled in the square: Bishop Mawson of Ely, who died here in 1770; Bishop Herring of Bangor, a very notable prelate, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; and in the south-western corner Bishop Hough of Oxford, Lichfield, and Worcester had a fine old house until 1732. The Convent of the Assumption now covers the same ground in Nos. 20 to 24. The original object of the convent

was prayer for the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith, but the sisters now devote themselves to the work of teaching; they have a pleasant garden, more than an acre in extent, stretching out at the back of the house. In the chapel there is a fresco painting by Westlake.

No. 26 is the Kensington Foundation Grammar School. Talleyrand lived in Nos. 36 and 37, formerly one house. He succeeded Bishop Herring in the occupancy, after a lapse of fifty years, and the man who had abandoned the vocation of the Church to follow diplomacy was thus sheltered by the same roof that had sheltered a Churchman by vocation, if ever there were one. Many foreign ambassadors patronised the square at various times. The Duchess of Mazarin, already mentioned in the section on Chelsea, was here in 1692, and six years later moved to her Chelsea home, where she died; but her day was over many years before she came here. Joseph Addison lodged in the square for a time, four or five years before his marriage with the Countess of Warwick. At No. 41 Sir Edward Burne-Jones lived for three years, subsequently removing to West Kensington, but the association which has most glorified the square is its proximity to Young Street, so long the home of Thackeray. He came to No. 16, then 13, in 1846, aged only thirty-five, but with the romance of his life behind him. A tablet marks the window in which he used to work. Six years previously his wife, whom he had tenderly loved, had developed melancholia, and, soon becoming a confirmed invalid, had had to be placed permanently under medical care. Their married life had been very short, only four or five years, but Thackeray had three little daughters to remind him of it. He had passed through many vicissitudes, from the comparatively opulent days of youth and the University to the time when he had lost all his patrimony and been forced to support himself precariously by pen and pencil. Yearly he had become better known, and by the time he came to Young Street he was sufficiently removed from money troubles to be without that worst form of worry, anxiety for the future. He had contributed to *The Times*, *Frazer's Magazine*, and *Punch*. It is rather odd to read that at the time when *Punch* was started one of Thackeray's friends was rather sorry that he should become a contributor, fearing that it would lower his status in the literary world! It was in *Punch*, nevertheless, that his first real triumph was won. The "Snob Papers" attracted universal attention, and were still running when he moved to Young Street. Here he began more serious work, and scarcely a year later *Vanity Fair* was brought out in numbers, according to the fashion made popular by Dickens. It did not prove an instantaneous success, but by the time it had run its course its author's position was assured. In spite of the sorrow that overshadowed his domestic life—and he had by this time for many years given up any hope of communicating with his wife—the time he spent in this house cannot have been unhappy. He had congenial work, many friends, among whom were

numbered his fellow-contributor Leech, also G. F. Watts, Herman Merivale, the Theodore Martins, Monckton Milnes, Kinglake, and others. He had also his daughters, and he was a loving and sympathetic father, realising that children need brightness in their lives as well as mere care, and taking his little family about whenever he could to parties and shows; and he had a growing reputation in the literary world. *Pendennis* was published in 1848, and before it had finished running Thackeray suffered from a severe illness, that left its mark on all his succeeding life.

It was after this that Miss Brontë came to dine with him in Young Street. She had admired *Vanity Fair* immensely, and was ready to offer hero-worship; but the sensitive, dull little governess did not reveal in society the fire that had made her books live, and we are told that Thackeray, although her host, found the dinner so dull that he slipped away to his club before she left. He had now a good income from his books, and added to it by lecturing. *Esmond* appeared in 1852, and the references to my Lady Castlewood's house in Kensington Square and the Greyhound tavern (the name of the inn opposite to Thackeray's own house) will be remembered by every one. The novelist visited America shortly after, and then went with his children to Switzerland, and it was in Switzerland that the idea for *The Newcomes* came to him. Young Street can only claim a part of that book, for in 1853 he moved to Onslow Square, and the last number of *The Newcomes* did not appear until 1855. However, this was not his last connection with this part of Kensington, for in 1861 he built himself a house in Palace Green, but he only occupied it for two years, when his death occurred at the early age of fifty-two.

The houses in Kensington Court, near by, are elaborately decorated with ornamental terra-cotta mouldings. They stand just about the place where once was Kensington House, which had something of a history. It was for a while the residence of the Duchess of Portsmouth (Louise de Querouaille), and later was the school of Dr. Elphinstone, referred to in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and supposed, on the very slightest grounds, to have been the original of one of Smollett's brutal schoolmasters in *Roderick Random*; though the driest of pedagogues, Elphinstone was the reverse of brutal. The house was subsequently a Roman Catholic seminary, and then a boarding-house, where Mrs. Inchbald lodged, and in which she died in 1821.

Close by was another old house, made notorious by its owner's miserliness; this man, Sir Thomas Colby, died intestate, and his fortune of £200,000 was divided among six or seven day labourers, who were his next of kin. A new Kensington House was built on the site of these two, and is said to have cost £250,000; but its owner got into difficulties, and eventually the costly house was pulled down, and its fittings sold for a twentieth part of their value. Near at hand are De Vere Gardens, to which Robert Browning came in June 1887, from Warwick Crescent.

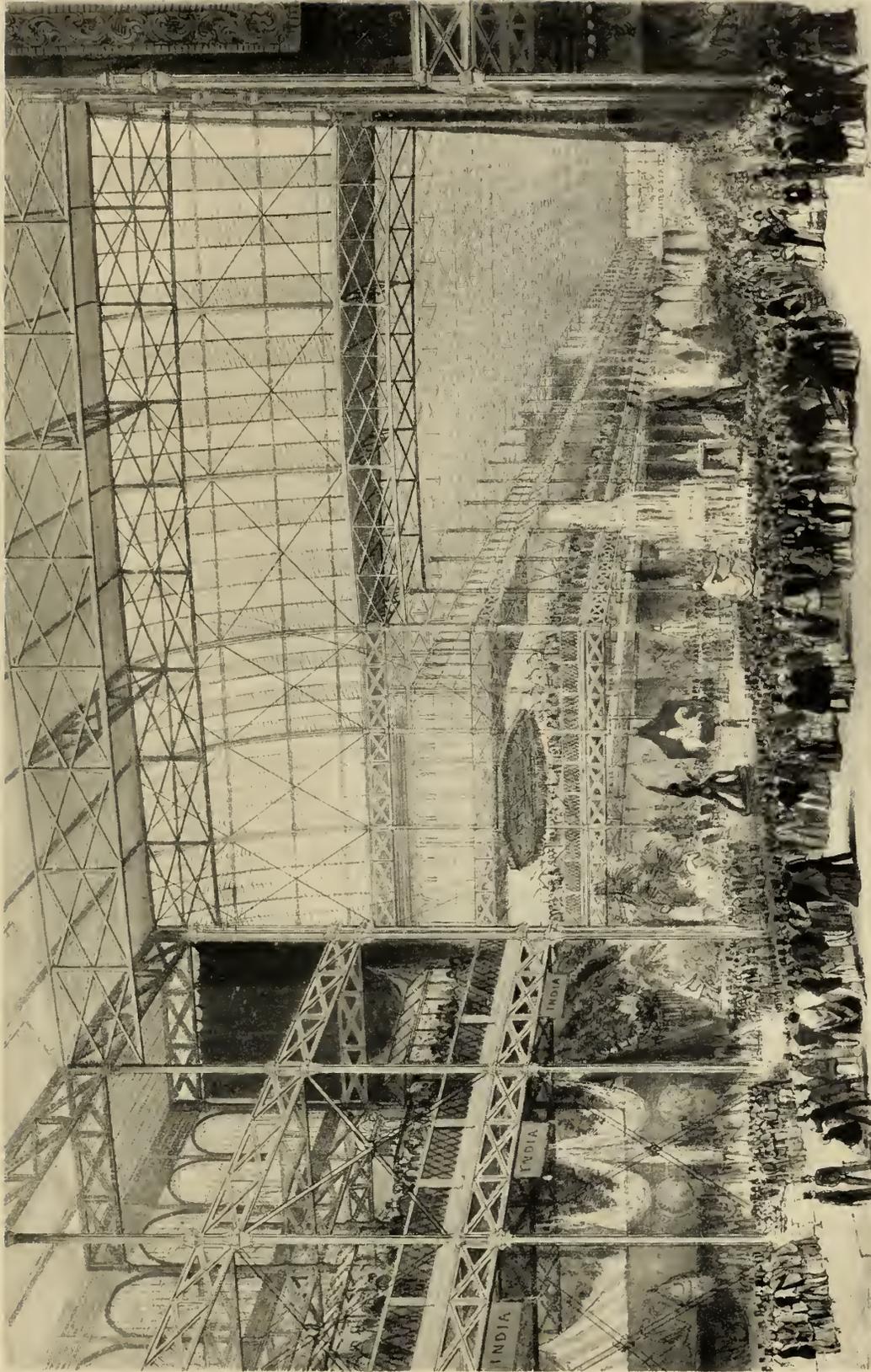
Farther eastward we come to Palace Gate. Some of this property belongs to the local charities. It is known as Butts Field Estate, and was so called from the fact that the butts for archery practice were once set up here.

KENSINGTON GARDENS AND PALACE

The Gardens are so intimately connected with the Palace that it is impossible to touch upon the one without the other, and though Leigh Hunt caustically remarked that a criticism might be made on Kensington that it has "a Palace which is no palace, Gardens which are no gardens, and a river called the Serpentine which is neither serpentine nor a river," yet in spite of this the Palace, the Gardens, and the river annually give pleasure to thousands, and possess attractions of their own by no means despicable. The flower-beds in the gardens nearest to Kensington Road are beautiful enough in themselves to justify the title of gardens. This is the quarter most patronized by nursemaids and their charges. There are shady narrow paths, also the Broad Walk, with its leafy overarching boughs resembling one of Nature's aisles, and the Round Pond, pleasant in spite of its primness. The Gardens were not always open to the public, but partly belonged to the palace of time-soiled bricks to which the public is now also admitted.

The first house on this site of which we have any reliable detail is that built by Sir Heneage Finch, the second of the name, who was Lord Chancellor under Charles I. and was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681, though it is probable that there had been some building on or near the same place before, possibly the manor-house of the Abbot. The first Earl of Nottingham had bought the estate from his younger brother Sir John, and it was from his successor, the second earl, that William III. bought Nottingham House, as it was then called.

William suffered much from asthma, and the gravel pits of Kensington were then considered very healthy, and combined the advantages of not being very far from town with the pure air of the country. Of course, the house had to be enlarged in order to be suitable for a royal residence, but it was not altogether demolished, and there are parts of the original Nottingham House still standing, probably the south side of the courtyard, where the brick is of a deeper shade than the rest. King William's taste in the matter of architecture knew no deviation; his model was Versailles, and as he had commissioned Wren to transform the Tudor building of Hampton into a palace resembling Versailles, so he directed him to repeat the experiment here. The long, low red walls, with their neat exactitude, speak still of William's orders; a building of heterogeneous growth, with a tower here and an angle there, would have disgusted him; his ideal would have found its fulfilment in a modern barrack. Wren's taste, later aided by the lapse of time, softened down the hard angularity of the building, but it can in no sense be considered admirable.



THE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851

Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and two of their children are shown on the right.

Thus Kensington Palace was built, and its walls and its park-like gardens were to be as closely associated with the Hanoverian Sovereigns as the building and park of St. James's had been associated with the Stuarts whom William had supplanted.

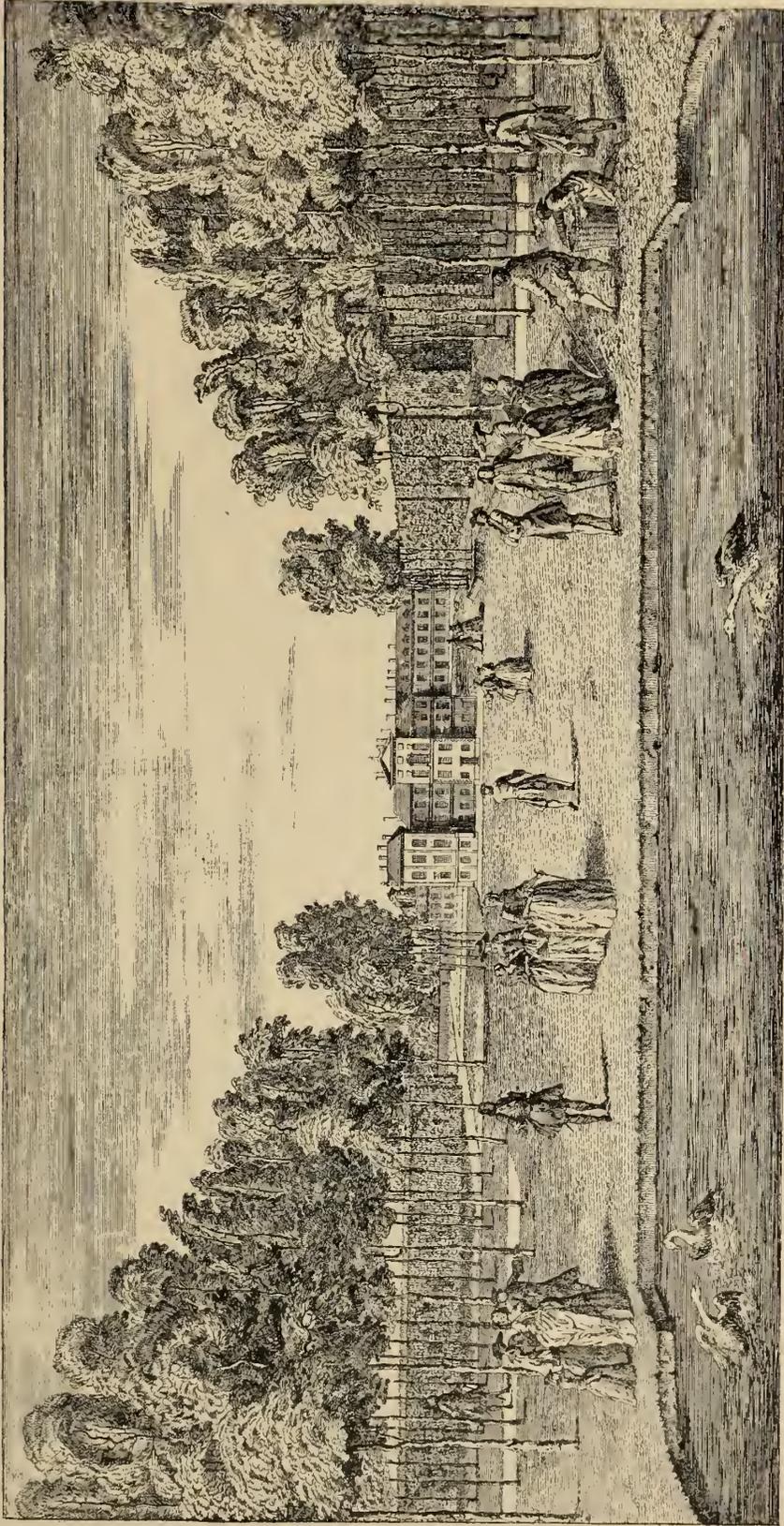
The Palace was not finished when Queen Mary was seized with small-pox and died within its walls, leaving a husband who, though narrow and austere, had really loved her. He himself died at Kensington eight years later. Good-hearted Queen Anne, whose last surviving child had died two years before, took up her residence at the Palace, of which she was always extremely fond. The death of her husband in 1708 left her to a lonely reign, and she seems to have solaced herself with her garden, superintending the laying out of the grounds. She had no taste, and everything she ordered was dull and formal; yet she could not spoil the natural beauty of the situation, and she still had Wren to direct her in architectural matters. The great orangery which goes by her name, and now stands empty and forlorn, is seen on nearing the public entrance to the state apartments of the Palace, and is in itself a wonderful example of Wren's genius for proportion. The private gardens of the Palace must not be confounded with the larger grounds, which stretched up to Hyde Park. The whole place had a very different aspect at that time: there were King William's gardens with formal flower-beds and walks in the Dutch style, and northward lay Queen Anne's additional gardens, very much in the same style. The rest was comparatively uncared for and waste. Queen Anne died at Kensington from apoplexy, brought on by over-eating, and was succeeded by the first George, who spent so much of his time in visiting his Hanoverian dominions that he had not much left for performing the merely necessary Court duties at St. James's, and none to spare for any lengthy visits to Kensington. However, he admired the place, and caused alterations to be made. It was in his reign that the ugly annexe on the east side, bearing unmistakably a Georgian origin, was added, under the superintendence of William Kent, who had supplanted Wren. George's daughter-in-law, "Caroline the Illustrious," loved Kensington, and has left her impress on it more than any other occupant. When her husband came to the throne, she spent much of her time, during his long absences abroad, at the Palace. She employed Kent to do away with William's formal flower-beds, and she added much ground to the Gardens, taking for the purpose 100 acres from Hyde Park, and dividing the two parks by the Serpentine River, formed from the pools in the bed of the Westbourne. There were eleven pools altogether, but in later days, when the Westbourne stream had become a mere sewer, in which form it still flows underground and empties itself into the Thames near Chelsea Bridge, the Chelsea waterworks supplied the running water. The elaborate terrace, with its fountains at the north end, is a favourite place with children. The statue of Sir William Jenner stands near; it was brought from Trafalgar Square. In winter, when frozen over, the Serpentine affords skating-

room for hundreds of persons, and at other times bathing is permitted in the early morning.

In her gardens the fair Queen walked with her bevy of maids of honour, that bevy which has always been renowned for its beauty, herself the fairest of all. These fascinating, light-hearted girls grew up in an age of coarseness and vice, and were surrounded by temptation, which all, alas! did not resist, in spite of their royal mistress's example and courage. It was an age of meaningless gallantry and real brutality; the high-flown compliment and pretended adoration covered cynical intention and unabashed effrontery. Caroline herself preserved an untainted name, and her influence must have been a rock of salvation to the giddy, laughing girls. Leigh Hunt, quoting from the *Suffolk Correspondence*, thus summarizes these maids: "There is Miss Hobart, the sweet tempered and sincere (now become Mrs. Howard, afterwards Lady Suffolk); Miss Howe, the giddiest of the giddy (which she lived to lament); Margaret Bellenden, who vied in height with her royal mistress; the beautiful Mary Bellenden, her sister, who became Duchess of Argyll; Mary Lepel, the lovely, who became Lady Hervey; and Anne Pitt, sister of the future Lord Chatham, and as 'like him as two drops of fire.'"

Caroline's devotion to her insignificant little lord and master, and the eagerness with which she hastened on foot to meet him, running across the Gardens, on his return from the Continent, have been made the subject of satire. She was generally accompanied by her five daughters, a pathetic little band, cramped in the fetters of royalty, so stringent toward their sex. Portraits of two of them may be seen in the Palace.

Caroline did not die at Kensington, though her husband did, after having survived her more than twenty years, and having in the meantime discovered her inestimable worth. At this time the Gardens were open to the public on Saturdays by Queen Caroline's orders, and were a favourite parade, though, as every one was requested to appear in "full dress," the numbers must have been limited. The principal promenade was the Broad Walk, which Caroline herself had caused to be made. We can picture these ghosts of the past, with their gay silks and satins, the silver-buckled shoes with coloured heels, the men in their long waistcoats, heavily skirted coats, and three-cornered hats—very fine beaux, indeed; and the women stiffly encased in the most uncomfortable garments that ever the wit of mortal devised, holding their heads erect, lest the marvellous pyramids, built up with such expenditure of time and money, should topple over, and, in spite of all disadvantages, looking pretty and piquant. It was a crowd not very far removed from us by time, so that we can attribute to the men and women who composed it the same feelings and sensibilities as our own. And yet they were very far removed from us in their surroundings, for many of the things that are to us commonplace would have been to them miraculous, so that they seem more



KENSINGTON PALACE IN GEORGIAN TIMES

Drawn by John Rocque.

different from us of a hundred years later than from those who preceded them by many hundreds of years. It is this mingling of a life we can understand with circumstances so different, that gives the eighteenth century its predominant and never-dying charm.

In 1798 we hear of a man being accidentally shot while the keepers were hunting (presumably shooting) foxes in Kensington Gardens.

In the Palace itself the state apartments are now open to the public every day of the week except Wednesdays. This admittance was granted by Queen Victoria in commemoration of her eightieth year. Previous to this time the Palace had been allowed to fall into decay, and it needed a large grant from Parliament to put it into repair again. The state rooms, which are on the second floor, are well worth a visit, and the names of each, such as "Queen Mary's Gallery," "Queen Caroline's Drawing-room," and "King's Privy Chamber," are above the doors, as at Hampton Court. These rooms are nearly all liberally supplied with pictures, many of which were restored from Hampton Court after having been previously taken there. We see here the winsome face of the poor little Duke of Gloucester (p. 121), handsome Queen Caroline, sardonic William, and the family group of the children of Frederick, Prince of Wales. The selection has been made with judgment, and every picture speaks to us of the reigns most closely connected with the Palace. It is well to note the view eastward from the King's Drawing-room, which comes as a surprise. The outlook is over the Round Pond and down a vista of trees to the Serpentine, and gives a surprising effect of distance. The rooms that will always attract most attention, however, are those which were occupied by Queen Victoria as a child.

When the Duke and Duchess of Kent came to Kensington Palace seven months after their marriage, the fact that a child of theirs might occupy the English throne was a possibility, but a remote one. George III. was then on the throne; the daughter and only child of his eldest son, Princess Charlotte, had died a year previously, and it was natural that after this event the succession should be considered in a new light. The next son, William, Duke of Clarence, had carried on a lifelong connection with Mrs. Jordan, by whom he had ten children; but when the death of his elder brother's only child made him heir to the throne, it was necessary for him to contract a more suitable alliance, so with great reluctance he married Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Meiningen, in 1818. Frederick, Duke of York, the next in age, had been married for many years, but his union had proved childless. He is the Duke commemorated in the column in Waterloo Place, and also in the soldier-boys' school at Chelsea.

Therefore the birth of a daughter to the Duke of Kent, the fourth son, at Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819, was an event of no small importance. The room in which the Princess was born is one on the first floor, just below the

King's Privy Chamber, and it is marked by a brass plate. This is not among the state apartments shown to the public, but the little room called the Nursery, in which the young Princess played, and her small bedroom adjoining, lie in the regular circuit made by visitors through the rooms.

The Duke died less than a year after his daughter's birth, so there were no small brothers or sisters to share the Princess's childhood; but her stepsister, Princess Feodore, her mother's child, was much attached to her, and might often be seen walking or driving with her in the Gardens. The Nursery has a secondary association, for the Duke and Duchess of Teck lived for some time at Kensington Palace, and it was in this room that their only daughter, destined to marry the heir to the throne, was born.

The chief objects in the room are the dolls' house and other toys, all of the plainest description, with which Princess Victoria played as a child. There was no extravagance in her bringing up. Her mother was the wisest of women, and made no attempt to force the young intellect to tasks beyond its powers, nor did she spoil the child by undue indulgence. Early rising, morning walks, simple dinner, and games, constituted the days that passed rapidly in the seclusion of Kensington. When the young Princess had turned the age of five, her lessons began under the superintendence of Fräulein Lehzen, the governess of Princess Feodore, who was afterwards raised to the peerage as Baroness Lehzen. Though the second of the children of the Duke of Clarence had died before Victoria was three years old, and thus her chance of the throne was greatly increased, she was not made aware of her prospects until much later. The Princess Sophia, daughter of George III., lived in Church Street close by, at York House, and the Duke of Sussex, a younger son of George III., lived with his morganatic wife, called the Duchess of Inverness, in a set of apartments in the Palace. The rooms they occupied are those now tenanted by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll; thus aunts and an uncle were constantly sharing the simple pleasures of the little family circle.

The singularly plain little bedroom near to the Nursery in the Palace is that which Princess Victoria occupied during all her happy childhood, and it was here that she was awakened to meet the Archbishop and Minister who brought her the news that her great inheritance had come upon her. The death of the Duke of York had already cleared the way to the throne, and as the years went by and the Duke of Clarence had no more children, it was seen that the little girl who played at Kensington must, if she lived, be Queen of England. When George IV. died her prospects were assured; she was eleven years old, and from that time she was prepared for her future position. William IV.'s short reign of only seven years seated her on the throne when she had just passed her eighteenth year. The account of her being awakened in the early morning by messengers bearing a message of such tremendous import, her hasty rising, and stepping through into

the Long Gallery with her hair falling over her shoulders, and only a shawl thrown around her, is well known to every one.

The room in which her first Council took place is below the Cube Room. No wonder that Queen Victoria had always a tender memory for Kensington Palace.

Her favourite daughter, Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, occupies a suite of rooms at the Palace, besides Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; and there are several other occupants—widows, retired army men, and those who have some claim on the private generosity of the Crown—they live here in sets of apartments, in the same way as others live at Hampton Court.

The somewhat untidy forcing-beds which now stand in the immediate proximity to the Palace, and which supply the royal parks, are shortly to be cleared away—a decided improvement.

Queen Victoria's connection with Kensington did not cease at her accession. At Prince Albert's suggestion a great Exhibition was held in 1851, and the huge palace of glass and iron, which was to house it, sprang up in the Gardens at the spot where the Albert Memorial now stands. Foreigners from all parts of the world visited the Exhibition, and the buildings were crowded. Very different was that crowd from that which had promenaded in the Gardens in the reigns of the Georges. Women wore coalscuttle bonnets and three-cornered shawls, with the points hanging down in the centre of their backs, and crinolines that gave them the appearance of inverted tops. Their beauty must have been very potent to shine through such a disguise! The profits of the Exhibition amounted to £150,000, which was invested in land in South Kensington. The Crystal Palace exactly suited the taste of the age, and when it had fulfilled the function for which it was primarily intended, the difficulty was to know what to do with it; it was not possible to leave it in the Gardens, so it was finally transported to Sydenham, where it still annually delights thousands.

The Albert Memorial took twenty years to complete, and cost more than £130,000. The four groups representing the continents of the world are fine both in execution and idea, also the bas-reliefs, in which every figure depicts some real person, and the smaller groups of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Engineering. As much, unfortunately, cannot be said for the tawdry statue under its canopy.

It has been necessary to linger long over the Gardens and the Palace, but we must now turn northward up Church Street to complete our perambulation of the district. In Church Street is the Carmelite Church, designed by Pugin, which, though very simple in style, is not pleasing. It was built in 1865. The organ is an especially fine one, and the singing is famous. There is a relic of St. Simon Stock beneath the altar, which is very highly prized. The monastery extends along the side of Duke's Lane at the back of the church. It is rather an ornamental building, with

stone pinnacles and carved stonework over the doorway. It opens upon the corner where Duke's Lane meets Pitt Street, and close by stood Bullingham House, where Sir Isaac Newton lived. It has now disappeared, and red-brick mansions have risen upon the site.

Mr. Loftie, writing in 1888, says: "When we enter the garden from Pitt Street we see there are two distinct houses. One of them to the north appears slightly the older of the two, and has an eastward wing, slightly projecting from which a passage opened on Church Street. The adjoining, or southern, house has greater architectural pretensions, and within is of more solid construction. Both have been much pulled about and altered at various times, and are now thrown together by passages through the walls. A chamber is traditionally pointed out as that in which Sir Isaac Newton died."

Sir Isaac at the time he came to Kensington was at the height of his fame and reputation, and held the office of Master at the Mint, after having been previously Deputy-Master. He had come to London from Cambridge, and settled in Leicester Square (see under heading *The Strand*), but finding his health suffer in consequence of the dirt and smoke, he moved "out of London" to Kensington. He remained here two years consecutively, and returned shortly before his death.

He may have been attracted to Kensington by its vicinity to the Palace. Queen Caroline, even as Princess of Wales, had always shown an inclination for the society of learned men, and in particular had showed favour to Sir Isaac. His portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller hangs in one of the state apartments at the Palace.

Bullingham House was probably called after John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who died at Kensington in 1598. Later, Bullingham House was known at one time as Orbell's buildings, for Stephen Pitt, after whom the street is named, had married the daughter of Orbell. The house was subsequently used as a boarding-school.

On the eastern side of Church Street are the barracks and one or two large houses: In Maitland House lived James Mill, author of the *History of India*, and father of the better-known J. S. Mill. There is a tablet to his memory on one of the pillars in the church. York House was, as has been said, the home of Princess Sophia, who died here in 1848. This house is now to be demolished.

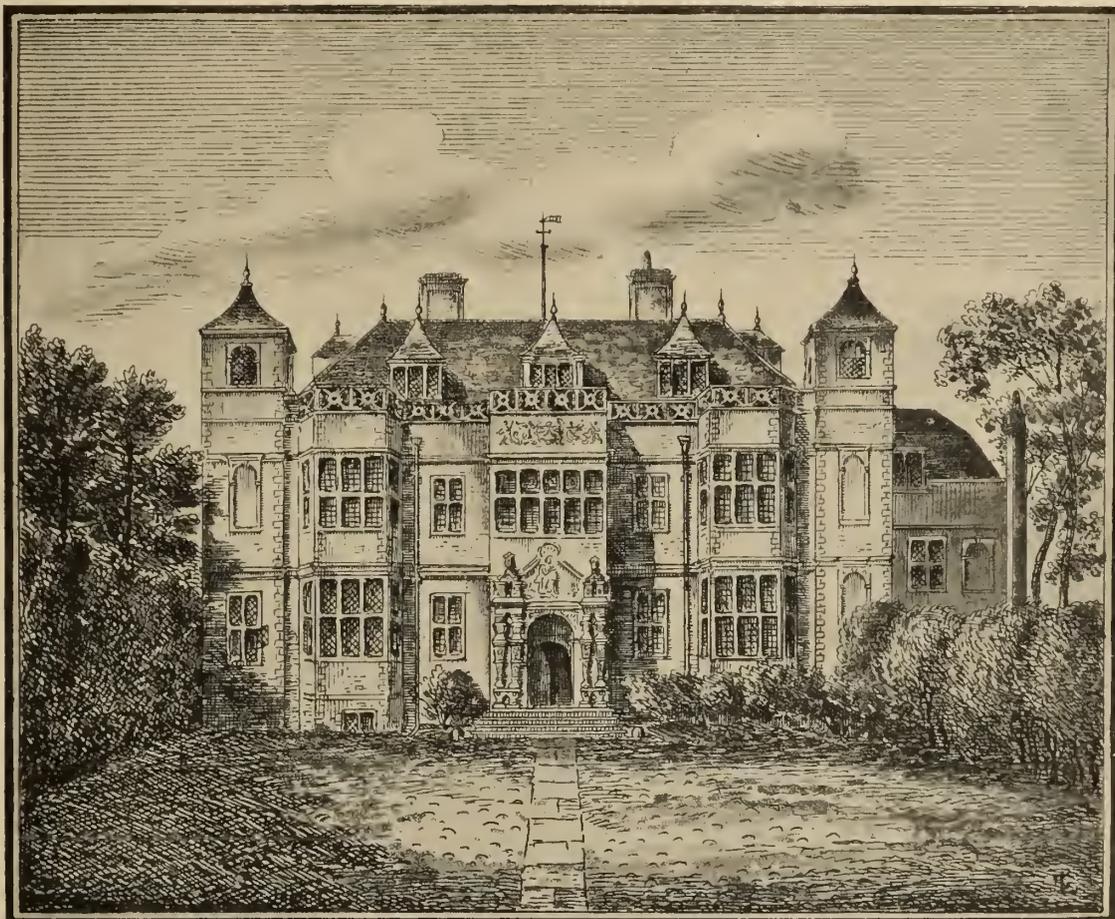
Church Street sweeps to the west a little farther on, and at the corner stands a Roman Catholic orphanage, where fifty or sixty girls are provided for. There is a chapel within the walls, and night-schools are held, which are attended by children from outside. The continuation of the road northward, which becomes Brunswick Gardens, was made in 1877, and as the old vicarage stood right in the way it had to be pulled down. Bowack says that the vicarage was "valued yearly in the Queen's [Queen Anne's] Book at £18:18:4, but is supposed to be worth near £400 per annum." In Vicarage Gate northward is a small church (St. Paul's)

served by the clergy of St. Mary Abbots. The origin of the name Mall in this part of Kensington is not definitely ascertained. It of course refers to the game so popular in the reign of the Stuarts, and there may have been a ground here, but there is no reference to it in contemporary records. In the Mall there is New Jerusalem Church, with an imposing portico. It was formerly a Baptist Church, and was bought by the Swedenborgians in 1872. A bright red-brick church of the Unitarians is a little farther on. Behind the Mall is Kensington Palace Gardens—really a slice of the Gardens—a wide road with immense houses, correctly designated mansions, standing back in their own grounds. This road is only open to ordinary traffic on sufferance, and is liable to be closed at any time.

The part of Kensington lying to the west of Church Street and extending to Notting Hill Gate was that formerly known as the Gravel Pits, and considered particularly healthy on account of its dry soil and bracing air. Bowack says that here there are "several handsome new-built houses, and of late years has been discovered a chaly-beate spring." Swift had lodgings at the Gravel Pits between 1712 and 1713, and Anne Pitt, sister of Lord Chatham, one of the bright bevy of Queen Caroline's maids of honour, is reported to have died at her house at the Gravel Pits in 1780.

The most celebrated house here was Campden House, completely rebuilt fifty years ago, and superseded in 1889 by Campden House Court, a row of very finely designed houses. Old Campden House was called after Sir Baptist Hicks, created Viscount Campden. It is said that he won the land on which it stands from Sir Walter Cope at a game, and thereupon built the house. This is the generally accepted version of the affair, but it is probable that there was some sort of a house standing here already. Bowack says: "Two houses called Holland and Campden Houses were built . . . by Mr. Cope . . . erected before the death of Queen Elizabeth." And, again (quoting from the Rev. C. Seward), "The second seat called Campden House was purchased or won at some sort of game of Sir Walter Cope by Sir Baptist Hicks." He adds that it was "a very noble Pile and finished with all the art the Architects of that time were capable of." The mere fact of such a prize being won at a game of chance was likely enough in the days when gaming ran high. Lysons, on the other hand, distinctly says that the house "was built about 1612 by Sir Baptist Hicks, whose arms with that date and those of his sons-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel, and Sir Charles Morrison, are in a large bay-window in the front." It is most probable that Sir Baptist, on taking over the estate and the house then existing, so restored it as to amount to an almost complete rebuilding. He was created Viscount Campden in 1628, with remainder to Lord Noel, who succeeded him. Lord Noel's son, Baptist, the third Viscount, had Royalist tendencies, for which he was mulcted in the sum of £9000 during the Rebellion. He married for his fourth wife Elizabeth, daughter

of the Earl of Lindsey, and the Earl himself died at Campden House. The title went to Viscount Campden's eldest son Edward, who was created Earl of Gainsborough, and in default of male issue it afterwards reverted to his younger brother. The house itself had been settled on another son, Henry, who died before his father, leaving a daughter, who married Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington. Previous to this Queen (then Princess) Anne had taken the house for five years on account



CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON

The Jacobean seat of Viscount Campden, which stood on the site of the present Campden House Court.

of her only surviving child, William Henry, Duke of Gloucester. There are few stories in history more pathetic than that of this poor little Prince, the only one of Anne's seventeen children who survived infancy. With his unnaturally large head and rickety legs, he would in these days have been kept from all intellectual effort, and been obliged to lie down the greater part of his time. But in that age drastic treatment was in favour, and the already precocious child was crammed with knowledge, while his sickly little frame was compelled to undergo rigorous discipline. He was a boy of no small degree of character, and with martial tastes touching in

one so feeble. He died at the age of eleven of small-pox, not at Kensington, and perhaps it was as well for him that, with such inordinate sensibility and such a constitution, he did not live to inherit his mother's throne. His servant Lewis, who was devotedly attached to him, wrote a little biography of him, which is one of the curiosities of literature.

In 1704 the Dowager-Countess of Burlington came here with her son Richard, then only a boy, afterwards famous as an architect and art lover. In 1719 the house was sold, and came into possession of the Lechmere family. It did not remain with them long, but was purchased by Stephen Pitt, who let it as a school. In 1862 it was partially destroyed by fire. It was then bought by the Metropolitan Railway Company, who rebuilt it, and let it to tenants. As before stated, a charmingly built row of houses and mansions rose up on its grounds to face Sheffield Terrace. The appearance of the later house was very different from that of the old one, and the arms mentioned by Lysons as being over a front window had quite disappeared.

Little Campden House, on the western side, was built for the suite of the Princess Anne, and Stephen Pitt occupied this himself when he let Campden House. It was latterly divided into two houses; one was called Lancaster Lodge, and the other, after being renovated and redecorated, was taken by Vicat Cole, R.A., until his death.

Gloucester Walk, on the south side, is, of course, called after the poor little Duke. Sheffield Gardens and Terrace, as well as Berkeley Gardens, stand on the site of old Sheffield House. Leigh Hunt says that the house was owned by Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, but he adduces no fact in support of his assertion; in any case, there are no historical associations connected with the house.

In Observatory Gardens Sir James South, the astronomer, had a house, where there was a large observatory. He mounted an equatorial telescope in the grounds, by the use of which, some years previously, he and Sir. J Herschel had made a catalogue of 380 binary stars. He strenuously resisted any opening up of the district by road or rail, lest the vibrations of traffic should interfere with his delicate observations and render them useless. He died here in 1867. On the south side of Campden Hill Gardens are a number of houses standing in their own grounds, and, from the rank of their residents, this part has gained the name of the "Dukeries." Holly Lodge was named Airlie Lodge for a few years when tenanted by the Earl of Airlie, but reverted to the older name afterwards. Airlie Gardens is a reminiscence of the interlude. Lord Macaulay lived for the three years preceding his death in Holly Lodge.

Holland Lane is a shady footpath running right over the hill from Kensington Road to Notting Hill Gate; it passes the wall of Aubrey House, once the manor-house of Notting Hill. Though the name is a comparatively new one, the house is old and, to use the favourite word of older writers, much "secluded"; it is shut in

from observation by its high wall and by the shady trees surrounding it. The building is very picturesque and the garden charming, yet many people pass it daily and never know of its existence.

St. George's Church, Campden Hill Road, dates from 1864; the interior is spoilt by painted columns and heavy galleries, but the stained glass at the east end is very richly coloured, and there is a carved stone reredos. The tower is high, but it is dwarfed by the tower of the Grand Junction Waterworks near at hand. Across Campden Hill Road is the reservoir of the West Middlesex Water Company, which, from its commanding elevation, supplies a large district by the power of gravitation.

Holland Park is a great irregular oblong, extending from Kensington Road on the south very nearly to Holland Park Road on the north. Its average length is little more than a mile, and it varies from five-eighths of a mile in its widest part to a quarter of a mile in the narrowest.

In the summary of the history of Kensington, at the beginning of the section, it was mentioned that when Sir Walter Cope bought the manor at the end of the sixteenth century, Robert Horseman had the lease of the Abbot's manor-house, and being unwilling to part with it, he made a compromise by which he was to be still permitted to live there. Sir Walter Cope had, therefore, no suitable manor-house, so in 1607 he built Holland House, which at first went by the name of Cope Castle. He died seven years later, leaving his widow in possession, but on her re-marriage, in another seven years, the house came to Cope's daughter Isabel, who had married Sir Henry Rich. He was created Lord Kensington a year later, and in 1624 made Earl of Holland. He added considerably to the house, which was henceforth known by his name. Holland was a younger son of the Earl of Warwick, and after his execution for having taken arms in the cause of Charles I., this title, as well as that of Earl of Holland, descended, through lack of heirs in the elder branch, to his son.

The house was seized by the Commonwealth, and the Parliamentary Generals, Fairfax and Lambert, lived there. Timbs quotes from the *Perfect Diurnal*, July 9 to 16, 1649: "The Lord-General Fairfax is removed from Queen Street to the late Earl of Holland's house at Kensington, where he intends to reside." The house was restored to its rightful owners at the Restoration. The widowed Countess seems later to have let it, for there were several notable tenants, among whom was Sir Charles Chardin, the traveller, who went to Persia with the avowed intention of seeking a fortune, which he certainly gained, in addition to unexpected celebrity. He died in 1735, and is buried at Chiswick. Afterwards, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was a tenant of Holland House; the name of Vandyck has also been mentioned in this connection, but there is not sufficient evidence to make it more than a tradition.

Joseph Addison married the widow of the sixth Earl of Holland and Warwick in 1716. He was an old family friend and had known her long, yet the experiment

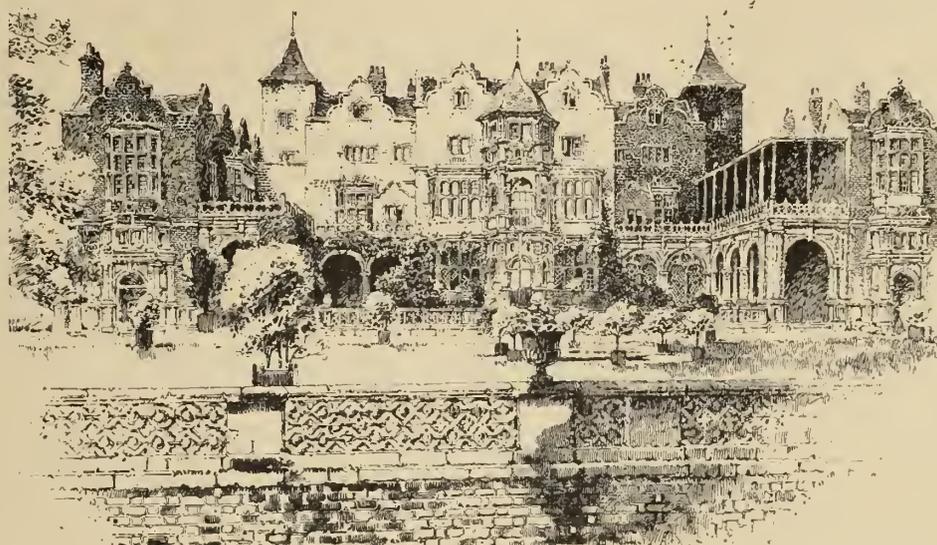
did not turn out satisfactorily. The Countess was something of a termagant, and it is said that to escape from her he often went to the White Horse Inn at the corner of Lord Holland's Lane and there enjoyed "his favourite dish—a fillet of veal—his bottle, and perhaps a friend." His married life was of very short duration, only three years, but his brief residence at Holland House has added to its associations more richly than all the names of preceding times. Addison had attempted from the first to influence the young Earl, whose stepfather he became, and some of his letters to the youth are singularly charming, but his care seems to have been ill-requited, and the famous death-bed scene, in which the man of letters sent for the dissolute young Earl to "see how a Christian can die," was as much in the nature of a rebuke as a warning. Addison left only one daughter, who died unmarried. The last Earl died in 1759, leaving no male heir, and the title became extinct.

Through an Elizabeth Rich, who had married Francis Edwardes, the estates passed into the Edwardes family, by whom they were sold to Henry Fox, second son of Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster-General of the Forces in the reign of Charles II., through whose exertions it was in great part that Chelsea Hospital was built. Henry Fox followed in his father's steps, becoming Paymaster-General under George II., and was created Baron Holland in 1763. His second son was the famous statesman Charles James Fox. Thus, after the lapse of about four years only, the old title was revived in an entirely different family. Henry Fox's elder brother was created first Baron, and then Earl, of Ilchester, which is the title of the present owner of Holland House.

The plan of the house is that of a capital letter E with the centre stroke extremely small, and was designed by Thorpe, but added to by Inigo Jones and others. Sir Walter Cope's building in 1607 included the centre block and two porches, and the first Earl of Holland, between the years 1725 and 1735, added the two wings and the arcades. It is in a good style of Elizabethan domestic architecture, and within is full of nooks and corners and unexpected galleries, betraying that variety which can only come from growth, and is never the result of a set plan. The rooms are magnificent, and are exceptionally rich in their fittings and collections—collections by various owners which have made the whole house a museum. On the ground floor are the Breakfast, China, Map, Journal, and Print rooms—the last three known as the West Rooms—Allen's Room, and the White Parlour. On the first floor the most important rooms are the Gilt, Miniature, and the Yellow Drawing-room, the Sir Joshua Blue-room and Dining-room, and Lady Holland's apartments.

In the entrance-hall are busts of the Duke of Cumberland, by Rysbrach; Francis, Duke of Bedford, and Charles James Fox, by Nollekens; the Right Hon. J. Hookham Frere, by Chantrey, and others. The staircase has a frescoed

ceiling, by G. F. Watts, R.A., who has done much for the decoration of the house, and who lives in Melbury Road hard by. There is on the staircase a massive oaken screen with pillars, matching the carved balustrade. The Breakfast-room, facing south, is a charming room; it was formerly the hall when the main entrance was on this side of the house. The walls are hung with velvet brocade and rich silk, and panelled with four *arazzi*, enclosed in strips of gold embroidery. The tapestries are Gobelins, by Coypel, director of the Gobelin establishment. The China-room contains some splendid services, chiefly of Sèvres and Dresden. The rooms called the West Rooms contain many treasures: a collection of prints after Italian masters, and some of the Dutch and French schools. From these is



Drawn by Herbert Railton.

HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON

The seventeenth-century house of the Earl of Ilchester.

reached the Swannery, a large room on the west side of the house, built by the present owner, and finished in 1891; here there is an ornamental painting of swans by Bouverie Goddard, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy. Allen's Room owes its name to John Allen, an intimate friend of the third Lord Holland, who accompanied him abroad, and was his confidant until his death, after which Allen continued to live at Holland House. The description of the White Parlour in any detail would be impossible, so elaborate is the decoration of its mouldings and panels. In this room there are two chests, the property of Sir Stephen Fox, the Paymaster-General, and very interesting specimens of their time they are. In the Gilt Room upstairs are curved recesses prepared by the first Earl of Holland, who proposed entertaining Prince Charles at a ball when he married Princess Henrietta Maria; however, in spite of the elaborate preparations, the ball never took place.

The medallions of the King and Queen, Sully, and Henri IV. are still on the lower part of the chimney-breasts. The upper parts of the chimney-pieces and the ceiling were done by Francis Cleyn, who decorated much at Versailles; and when the chimney-pieces came down, in 1850, G. F. Watts, R.A., painted the gilt figures on the upper portions. The gilding and decoration of all the rest of the room have never been touched since Charles I.'s day. The ceiling is, however, modern, copied from one at Melbury of date 1602. The Sir Joshua Room would probably be more attractive to many people than any other in the house; there is here the "Vision of St. Antony," by Murillo, also a Velasquez, two Teniers, and many portraits by Sir Joshua, including those of Charles James Fox, the first Lord Holland, Mary, Lady Holland, and Lady Sarah Lennox, whose *Life and Letters* have been edited by Lady Ilchester and her son, Lord Stavordale. In the Addison Room or Dining-room there are several other portraits and more china, including the famous Chelsea service presented by the proprietors of the Chelsea Company to Dr. Johnson in recognition of his laborious and unsuccessful efforts to learn their trade. From here we can pass to the library, a long gallery running the whole width of the house, as a library should do. Besides ordinary books, the library contains priceless treasures, such as a collection of Elzevirs, a collection of Spanish literature, a MS. book with the handwritings of Savonarola, Petrarch, several autograph letters of Philip II., III., and IV. of Spain, and autographs of D. Hume, Byron, Sir D. Wilkie, Moore, Rogers, Campbell, Sir W. Scott, Southey, and foreigners of note, as Madame de Staël, Cuvier, Buffon, Voltaire, etc.

From the Yellow Drawing-room, in which, among other things, is a curious picture representing one eye of Lady Holland, by Watts, the Miniature Room is reached: miniature in two senses, for, besides containing an assortment of miniatures, it is very small. The miniatures are mostly Cosways, Plymers, and Coopers. On January 10, 1871, Holland House caught fire, and the chief rooms that suffered were those known as Lady Holland's Rooms, on this side. Luckily the fire did not do much damage, and all trace of it was speedily effaced.

Holland House is not shown to the public, and few persons have any idea of the treasures it contains; to live in such a house must be a liberal education. It can hardly be seen at all in summer on account of the extent of the grounds of 55 acres stretching around it, and making it a country place in the midst of a town. It has the largest private grounds of any house in London, not excepting Buckingham Palace, yet from the road all that can be seen is a rather dreary field. Oddly enough, there is a considerable hill on the west, though no trace of this hill is to be found in Kensington Road; it is, however, the same fall that affects Holland Park Avenue on the north. Besides the fine elms bordering the avenue, there are a variety of other trees in the grounds, among them many cedars, still flourishing, though beginning to show the effects of the London smoke. Excepting

for the Dutch Garden, with its prim, though fantastically designed flower-beds, there is little attempt at formal gardening. Here stands the seat used by the poet Rogers, on which is the inscription :

Here Rogers sat, and here for ever dwell
With me those "Pleasures" which he sang so well.

An ivy-covered arcade leads to the conservatory, and various buildings form a picturesque group near ; these belonged at one time to the stables, now removed. Not far off is the bamboo garden, in a flourishing condition, with large clumps of feathery bamboos bravely enduring our rough climate ; in another part is a succession of terraces, through which a stream runs downhill through a number of basins linked by a circling channel ; the basins are covered with water-lilies, and the whole is laid out in imitation of a Japanese garden. Alpine plants are specially tended in another part, and masses of rhododendrons grow freely in the grounds, giving warmth and shelter. There is nothing stiff or conventional to be seen—Nature tended and cared for, but Nature herself is allowed to reign, and the result is very satisfactory. There are many fascinating peeps between the rows of shrubs or trees of the worn red brick of the house, seen all the better for its contrast with the deep evergreen of the cedars.

In a field close by Cromwell is said to have discussed his plans with Ireton, whose deafness necessitated loud tones, so that the open air, where possible listeners could be seen at a distance, was preferable to the four walls of a room. In the fields behind Holland House was fought a notable duel in 1804 between Lord Camelford, a notorious duellist, and Captain Best, R.N. Lord Camelford fired first, but missed his opponent. He afterwards fell at Best's shot, and was carried into Little Holland House, where he died in three days. The exact spot where the duel was fought is now enclosed in the grounds of Oak Lodge, and is marked by a stone altar.

To the west of Holland House is Melbury Road, a neighbourhood famous for its artistic residents. The houses, mostly of glowing red brick, are built in different styles, as if each had been designed to fill its own place without reference to its neighbours. A curious Gothic house, with a steeple on the north side, was designed by William Burges, A.R.A., for himself. In the house next to it, now the residence of Luke Fildes, R.A., Cetewayo stayed while he was in England. Little Holland House, otherwise No. 6 Melbury Road, is occupied by G. F. Watts, R.A. The name was adopted from the original Little Holland House, which stood at the end of Nightingale Lane, now the back entrance to Holland Park ; this house was pulled down when Melbury Road was made. South of Melbury Road is Holland Park Road ; No. 2 was the residence of Sir Frederick Leighton for thirty years. He was raised to the peerage the day before his death. His house has been presented to the nation.

Melbury Road turns into Addison Road just below the church of St. Barnabas, which is of white brick, and has a parapet and four corner towers, which give it a distinctive appearance. The interior is disappointing, but there is a fine eastern window, divided by a transom, and having seven compartments above and below. Quite at the northern end of Holland Road is the modern church of St. John the Baptist; the interior is all of white stone, and the effect is very good. There is a rose window at the west end, and a carved stone chancel screen of great height. The church ends in an apse, and has a massive stone reredos set with coloured panels representing the saints. All this part of Kensington which lies to the west of Addison Road is very modern. In the 1837 map, St. Barnabas Church, built seven years earlier, and a line of houses on the east side of the northern part of Holland Road, are all that are marked. Near the continuation of Kensington Road there are a few houses, and there is a farm close to the Park.

Curzon House is marked near the Kensington Road, and a large nursery garden is at the back of it; and farther north, where Addison Road bends, there are Addison Cottage and Bindon Villa, and this is all. Addison's connection with Holland House of course accounts for the free use of his name in this quarter.

Going northward, we come to the district of Shepherds Bush and the Uxbridge Road, known in the section of its course between Notting Hill High Street and Uxbridge Road Station as Holland Park Avenue—a fact of which probably none but the residents are aware. Above it, Norland Road forms the western boundary of the borough. Royal Crescent is marked on the maps of the beginning of the nineteenth century as Norland Crescent; Addison Road was then Norland Road. Farther westward is the square of the same name, on the site of old Norland House.

Addison Road leads up to St. James's Church, designed by Vulliamy, and consecrated in 1845; it has a square tower of considerable height, with a pinnacle at each corner. The chancel was added later. St. Gabriel's, in Clifton Road, is an offshoot of this church, but, curiously enough, it does not come within the parochial boundaries. It was built in 1883. Following the road on the north side of the square, we pass the West London Tabernacle, a brick building in the late Romanesque style. Close by are St. James's Schools.

St. John's Place leads us past Pottery Lane, a reminiscence of the potteries once here, round which sprang up a notoriously bad district. The brickfields were hard by, and the long, low, red-tiled roofs of the brick-sheds face a space of open ground known as Avondale Park. The Park is made out of a piece of ground formerly known as Adam's Brickfield. It was suggested at one time that this should be used for the site of a refuse-destroyer, but it was bought instead by

the Vestry for the sum of £9200 to be turned into a public park. The late Metropolitan Board of Works provided £4250 towards the sum, and the Metropolitan Public Gardens and Open Spaces Association gave £2000. The laying-out of the ground, which covers about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, cost £8000 more, and the Park was formally opened June 2, 1892, though it had been informally open to the public for more than a year before this date. The most has been made of the ground, which includes two large playgrounds, provided with swings, ropes, seesaws, etc., for the children of the neighbouring schools, who come here to the number of three or four hundred. Just at the back of the Park, on the west side, lie St. Clement's Board Schools, and on the east St. John's Church Schools. Returning through Pottery Lane, we see facing us at the upper end large brick schools covered with Virginia creeper, adjacent to a small brick Gothic church. This is the church of St. Francis, a Roman Catholic Mission Church, in connection with St. Mary of the Angels, in Westmoreland Road. It was built about thirty-three years ago by Rev. D. Rawes at his own cost, and contains some very beautiful panels on slate by Westlake representing the Stations of the Cross; these were the first done on that material in England. There is also a painting by the same artist on the pulpit. The baptistery, added later, was designed by Bentley, the late architect of the new cathedral at Westminster. The schools adjacent are for girls and infants, and the boys are accommodated at the buildings in the Silchester Road.

Hippodrome Place leads past the north side of the school to Portland Road. A great part of the district lying to the east of this, and including Clarendon Road, Portobello Road, and Ladbroke Grove, was formerly covered by an immense racecourse called the Hippodrome. It stretched northward in a great ellipse, and then trended north-west and ended up roughly where is now the Triangle, at the west end of St. Quintin Avenue. It was used for both flat racing and steeplechasing, and the steeplechase course was more than two miles in length. The place was very popular, being within easy reach of London, but the ground was never very good for the purpose, as it was marshy. The Hippodrome was opened in 1837, and Count D'Orsay was one of the stewards; the last race took place in 1841. St. John's Church stands on a hill, once a grassy mound within the Hippodrome enclosure, which is marked on a contemporary map "Hill for pedestrians," apparently a sort of natural grand stand. The Church was consecrated in 1845, four years after the closing of the racecourse. The entrance to the racecourse was in what is now Park Road, just above Ladbroke Road, near the Norbury Chapel. The district, therefore, all dates from the latter half of the nineteenth century; it is well laid out, with broad streets and large houses, though north of Lansdowne Road the quarter is not so good. It is very difficult to find anything interesting to record of

this part of Kensington; a perambulation there must be, or the borough would be left incompletely described, but such a perambulation can only resolve itself into a catalogue of churches and schools. Ladbroke Grove goes down the steep hill above noticed. St. Mark's Church gives its name to the road in which it stands; it was consecrated in 1863.

Northward, at the corner of Lancaster Road, stands a fine Wesleyan chapel in the Early English style, with quatrefoil and cinquefoil stone tracery in the windows. It is built of white brick and has large schools below. The foundation-stone was laid in 1879 and the church opened May 20, 1880. Very nearly opposite to it are the large brick buildings of the Kensington Public Baths. Between the Lancaster and Walmer Roads we come again to the very poor district extending from the Potteries. In Fowell Street there is a square yellow-brick Primitive Methodist chapel, with a stone stating that it was founded "Aug. 2nd, 1864, by J. Fowell, who gave the land." Fowell Street leads into Bomore Road, at the corner of which stands Notting Dale Chapel; this is a plain brick building founded in 1851. In the other direction, westward, Bomore Road takes us past the top of St. Clement's Road, and turning into this we pass St. Clement's Church, opened in 1867. It is a plain yellow and red brick building, but the walls of the chancel are decorated, and there is a pretty east window. The parish contains 12,000 people, and is one of the poorest in London, not even excepting the worst of the East End.

Mary Place is at right angles to St. Clement's Road, and in this there is a supplementary workhouse. It contains the relief office, large casual wards, the able-bodied workhouse, and a Poor Law Dispensary. Opposite are large Board Schools; the Roman Catholic Schools in the Silchester Road have been already mentioned in connection with the Catholic Schools of St. Francis. On the northern side of Silchester Road is the Notting Barn Tavern, which stands on the site of the old Notting Barns Farm. Beyond Walmer Road, northwards, are a few rows of houses, and a Board School, and a great stretch of common reaching to St. Quintin Avenue. The backs of the houses in Latimer Road are seen across the common on the west; these houses, however, lie without the Kensington boundary line. A road called St. Helen's Gardens bounds the common on the east, and leads to St. Helen's Church, which is a severely plain red-brick building. North of St. Quintin Avenue is another great stretch of common, and at its south-eastern corner lies St. Charles's Square. The square was named after St. Charles's College, a Roman Catholic establishment, which forms an imposing mass at the east side. The College was founded by Cardinal Manning. It was humble in its origin, beginning in 1863 with a few young boys in a room near the church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater. Other houses were taken as necessity arose, and in 1872 the numbers were so great that the question of building a suitable college arose. There was at first a difficulty about obtaining the freehold of the site desired—that on which the present building

stands—but this was overcome eventually, and the whole cost of the College came to about £40,000. It stands in a square of 11 acres, and was finished in 1874. The building is of red brick with stone facings, and is ornamented by figures of saints; it is about 300 feet in extent. In the centre is a tower, rising to a height of 140 feet, on which are the Papal Tiara and Crossed Keys. A corridor runs nearly the length of the building inside. On the laying-out of the recreation grounds and gardens between one and two thousand pounds has been spent.

The object of the College is to bring education within the reach of all scholars at a moderate cost. The students do not necessarily become priests, but enter various professions, and in 1890 it was reckoned that no less than 1200 youths had passed through the curriculum. A museum and library are among the rooms. And standing as it does on the outskirts of London, with much open ground in the vicinity, the building is very favourably situated for its purpose.

Over the garden walls of the College we see the high buildings of the Marylebone Infirmary. Farther northward are the western gasworks, and just beyond them the well-known cemetery of Kensal Green. The principal entrance is a great stone gateway of the Doric order with iron gates, in the Harrow Road. Avenues of young lime trees, chestnuts, and tall Lombardy poplars line the walks, between which a straight central roadway leads to the church at the west end. The multitude of tombstones within the cemetery is bewildering. On either side of the way are immense sepulchres of granite, marble, or stone. Some in the Gothic style resemble small chapels; others, again, are in an Egyptian style. The church and the long colonnades of the catacombs are built in the same way as the gateway. The cemetery contains 77 acres, and the first burial took place in 1833. The grave of the founder, with a stone inscribed "George Frederick Carden, died 1874, aged 76," lies not far from the chapel, with a plain slab at the head.

The roll of those buried here includes many illustrious names: The Duke of Sussex, died 1843, and the Princess Sophia, died 1848, both of whom we have already met in another part of Kensington; Anne Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of Sir W. Scott; his son-in-law, J. G. Lockhart; Allan Cunningham, died 1842; Rev. Sydney Smith, died 1845; W. Mackworth Praed, 1839; Tom Hood, died 1845; I. K. Brunel, died 1859; Charles Kemble, died 1854; Leigh Hunt, died 1859; W. M. Thackeray, died 1863; J. Leech, died 1863; Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., died 1865; Charles Babbage, P.R.S., died 1871; Anthony Trollope, died 1882; besides many others distinguished in literature, art, or science.

The name Kensal possibly owes its derivation to the same source as Kensington, but there is no certainty in the matter.

The Grand Junction Canal runs along the south side of the cemetery, and the borough boundary cuts across it at Ladbroke Grove Road. There is a Roman Catholic church in Bosworth Road; it is of red brick, with pointed windows, and is

called Our Lady of the Holy Souls. The mission was established here in 1872, and the present building opened in 1882. In the interior the arches and pillars are of white stone, and the altar-piece is a large coloured panel painting. In Bosworth Road, farther southward, there is a very small Baptist chapel with plaster front. The Church of St. Andrew and St. Philip stands to the east in Golborne Gardens. It was built in 1869, and is of red brick with stone facings in the French Gothic style. In the upper or northern part of Mornington Road, on the eastern side, is a large Board School, where special instruction is given to blind, or partially blind, children. On the opposite side, slightly farther up, is Christ Church, a model of simplicity, and within it is light, lofty, and well proportioned. It has a narthex at the east end. The font is a solid block of red-veined Devonshire marble. The church was founded in August 1880, and consecrated May 14, 1881.

In Golborne Road we pass a plaster-fronted brick chapel (Congregational). The Portobello Road is of immense length, running north-west and south-east. This quarter is not so aristocratic as its high-sounding name would lead us to infer. Faulkner gives us the origin of the name. "Near the turnpike is Porto Bello Lane, leading to the farm so called, which was the property of Mr. A. Adams, the builder, at the time that Porto Bello was captured." He adds: "This is one of the most rural and pleasant walks in the summer in the vicinity of London." So much could not be said now, for in the lower part the road is very narrow, and is lined with inferior shops. The Porto Bello Farm seems to have stood almost exactly on the site of the present St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Poor, which is just below the entrance of the Golborne Road, and is on the east side. This is a large brick building, in which many aged men and women are supported by the contributions collected daily by the Sisters. It is a Roman Catholic institution, and was founded by a Frenchman in 1861, but the benefits of the charity are not confined to Roman Catholics. It was humble in its origin, beginning in a private house in Sutherland Avenue. The present building was erected for the purpose when the charity increased in size. There is a chapel in connection with the building. Exactly opposite is the Franciscan Convent, with its appendage, the Elizabeth Home for Girls. The building, of brick, looks older than that of St. Joseph's. Behind the convent runs St. Lawrence's Road, between which and Ladbroke Grove Road stands the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, founded in 1870, and consecrated the following year. It is of brick, in the Romanesque style, forming a contrast to the numerous so-called Gothic churches in the parish.

If we continue southwards, either by Portobello or Ladbroke Grove Roads, we pass under the Hammersmith and City Junction Railway, carried overhead by bridges. Ladbroke Hall stands south of the bridge in Ladbroke Grove, and a large Board School in Portobello Road. A little farther south in Ladbroke Grove

is a branch of the Kensington Public Library, opened temporarily in the High Street, January 1888, and established here October 1891.

In Cornwall Road is the entrance to the Convent of the Poor Clares, which is a large brick building, covering, with its grounds, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres; this was built for the convent purposes in 1859, having been founded by Cardinal (then Father) Manning. The nuns, numbering about thirty, are vowed to the contemplative life of prayer and manual labour in the service of God, but do no teaching or nursing, and there are no lay sisters. The next opening on the south side of Cornwall Road is Kensington Park Road, in which stands a Presbyterian church, built of light brick. On the north side of Cornwall Road is Basing Road, in which is a Congregational chapel of white brick. In Talbot Road we see the high lantern tower of All Saints' Church, founded in 1852, and consecrated 1861. Its tower is supposed to resemble the belfry of Bruges, and is 100 feet in height. The mission church of St. Columb's at Notting Hill Station is in connection with All Saints', and ministered to by the same clergy.

A few yards farther on in Talbot Road is the entrance to the Talbot Tabernacle. The building stands back from the road, behind iron gates, and is faced with blazing red brick, while over the doorways is a profusion of ornamental moulding.

The streets lying to the south of Talbot Road require no particular comment. At the corner of Archer Street, Kensington Park Road takes a sudden south-easterly turn, and below the turn is St. Peter's Church, very different from the other churches in the district, being in the Italian style. It was consecrated January 7, 1876. The decoration of the interior is very elaborate, some of the pillars having gilded capitals. In Denbigh Road there is a stuccoed Wesleyan Methodist chapel, dated 1856. Northward runs Norfolk Terrace, lately merged in Westbourne Grove. In it, at the corner of Ledbury Road, stands the Westbourne Grove Baptist Chapel, a fine grey-stone building with two southern steeple towers.

The southern end of Pembridge Road is joined at an angle by Kensington Park Road, and at the corner stands Horbury Congregational Chapel, founded in August 1848. It is built of grey stone and stands in a good position. Nos. 1 to 15 Clanricarde Gardens and six shops in Notting Hill High Street belong to the poor of Kensington; they are built on land given to the parish by an anonymous benefactor in 1652. This is known as Cromwell's gift, but there is not the smallest evidence to show that Cromwell was the donor. Lysons mentions the tradition, but confesses there is no evidence to support it.

And now we have traversed Kensington from end to end, and in so doing have come across many notable men and many fair women. Kensington is royal among suburbs on account of its Palace, and its annals include history as well as the anecdotes of great men. Yet though old associations live in name and tradition,

none of the buildings, as at present standing, date back further than the older parts of Holland House and Kensington Palace, and the greater part are much more modern. The zenith of Kensington's popularity was not reached until after the Hanoverian Sovereigns sat on the English throne, and this is a mere nothing in time compared with that enjoyed by some parts of outer London—for instance, Chelsea. That there should be so much to say about the district, in spite of its comparative youth, shows how richly it has been peopled. Statesmen, men of letters, royalties, court beauties, and divines we have met. One of the greatest of our novelists and our greatest philosopher were closely connected with Kensington, and the tour made around the borough may fitly rival in interest any but those taken in the very heart of London.

PADDINGTON

DERIVATION

THE origin of the word Paddington is very obscure. Mr. Edwards in his *Names of Places* gives "Pad, padi, A.S. equivalent to Pæda, King of Mercia; hence Paddington, the town of Pæda's descendants."

Paddington is not mentioned in Domesday Book.

The boundaries of the borough of Paddington are not quite conterminous with those of the parish. It is true that the alteration is not great. On the east Edgware Road and Maida Vale still mark the limits with a line as straight as that drawn by a ruler. On the south Bayswater Road serves a similar purpose as far as the Serpentine, where the boundary dips to include part of the Gardens; these are the same as the old boundaries. The present line, however, returns northward up the Broad Walk to Bayswater Road instead of up Kensington Palace Gardens. From Bayswater Road it follows Ossington Street, Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, Ledbury Road, St. Luke's Road, and crosses the railway lines northward to Kensal Road, having from the Bayswater Road been either a little within or without the parish line, doubtless so drawn for convenience' sake, as it follows streets and not an arbitrary division. From Kensal Hall the line follows the canal to Kensal Green Cemetery, and, going northward, returns east along Kilburn Lane, thus including a bit of ground previously owned by Chelsea. From Kilburn Lane the northern boundary dips down between Salisbury Crescent and Malvern Road and up again by Kilburn Park Road; in this last part it remains unaltered.

The Westbourne stream formerly ran right through the district. It rose in Hampstead, flowed through Kilburn, and followed the trend of the present Cambridge and Shirland Roads, though keeping on the east side of the place where these streets now stand. It crossed the Harrow Road, and ran on the west side of the present Gloucester Terrace until it reached the Uxbridge Road. It fed the Serpentine, and, crossing the road at Knightsbridge, formed the eastern boundary of Chelsea parish.

A stream somewhat similar in course was the Tyburn, which also rose at Hampstead, but flowed through the parish of Marylebone, the ancient Tyburnia.

This was considerably to the east of Paddington, and has been treated in the Marylebone section. Oxford Street was the ancient Tyburn Road, and the gallows stood opposite the Marble Arch.

In Rocque's map (1748) only the Westbourne is marked, but we see Tyburn Turnpike at the junction of the Edgware Road, and near by "the stone where soldiers are shot." These things do not belong properly to Paddington, but are too intimately connected with it to be passed over without comment. The Edgware Road itself is the old Watling Street, which was continued at first down Park Lane to the ford at Westminster, but which afterwards, when London Bridge was built, followed the course of Oxford Street and Holborn to the Bridge. Edgware was the name of the first town through which it passed after the forests of Middlesex. Newcourt says "the parish of Edgware or Edgeworth consisteth of one main street . . . ten miles north-westward from London."

In Rocque's 1748 map the district is nearly all open ground: part of the Harrow Road is marked, and there are a few houses on it near the Edgware Road. The Green Lane, now Warwick Road, runs into it from the north. The Pest House is marked prominently about where the chapel stands in Craven Terrace in the south of the parish. Below is marked "Bayswatering." Queen's Road is Westbourne Green Lane, and the green itself is very nearly where Royal Oak Station now stands. About it there are a few scattered houses.

HISTORY

"King Edgar gave the Manor of Paddington to Westminster Abbey"; this Lysons affirms without any comment. Dart varies the tradition slightly by asserting that it was Dunstan and not the King who presented the manor to the Abbey. But later writers have thrown discredit on both statements. Paddington is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, which points to the fact that it was not at that date a separate manor. Robins, on the authority of the Rev. Richard Widmore, for many years librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, boldly states that the documents supposed to prove this gift are undoubted forgeries.

Newcourt says, "the Manor and Rectory of Paddington (which of old did belong to the monastery of Westminster)," etc. The first authentic mention of the manor is in a document "in the thirty-first year of Henry II.," drawn up between "Walter Abbot of Westminster and Richard and William Padinton, brothers, touching the entire tenement which they held in Padinton of the church of Westminster," whereby they gave up their hold on the land in consideration of a sum of money. This Abbot Walter gave, we are told, the manor of Paddington for the celebration of the anniversary of the day on which he died.

For this festival

“the manor of Paddington is put wholly into the hands of the Almoner . . . and whatsoever shall be the final overplus shall be expended charitably in distribution to the poor. On the day of celebration the Almoner is to find for the Convent fine manchets, cakes, crumpets, cracknells, and wafers, and a gallon of wine for each friar, with three good pittances, or doles, with good ale in abundance at every table, and in the presence of the whole brotherhood: in the same manner upon other occasions the cellarer is bound to find beer at the usual feasts or anniversaries on the great tankard of twenty-five quarts.

“He shall also provide most honourably and in all abundance for the guests that dine in the refectory, bread, wine, beer and two dishes out of the kitchen besides the usual allowance. And for the guests of higher rank who sit at the upper table under the bell, with the president, ample provision shall be made as well as for the Convent: and cheese shall be served on that day to both.

“Agreements shall likewise be made with the cook for vessels, utensils, and other necessaries, and not less than two shillings shall be given over above for his own gratification and indulgence. The Almoner is likewise to find for all comers in general, from the hour when the memorial of the anniversary is read to the end of the following day, meat, drink, hay and provender of all sorts in abundance: and no one either on foot or horseback during that time shall be denied admittance at the gate.”

There are further provisions for allowances to the nuns at “Kilborne,” and 300 poor who were to have a “loaf of mixed corn” and a “pottle of ale.” The above is taken from Dr. Vincent’s translation of the MS. He was Dean of Westminster in 1804. Mr. Loftie says: “Westbourne was probably at a very early period separated from the original manor of the Church of St. Peter. . . . Of Paddington we only know that it was separated from the manor of Westminster at some time between Domesday Survey and the middle of the twelfth century. It was restored to its original owners . . . by the above-mentioned agreement between Abbot Walter and the brothers Padinton.”

Mr. Loftie says also that Westbourne and Paddington are named together in 1222 among the possessions of St. Margaret’s. He is unable to ascertain how the manor of Westbourne came to belong to the Abbot of Westminster. In the reign of the second Edward several inquisitions of land were made, which are quoted by Robins in his *Paddington, Past and Present*. In one we find mentioned “that Walter de Wenlock [a second Abbot Walter] had acquired to himself and his house . . . twelve acres of land in Paddington of William de Padinton, and three and a half acres of Hugh de Bakere of Eye, and thirteen acres of land in Westbourn of John le Taillour, and eleven acres of land there of Matilda Arnold, and two acres of land there of Juliana Baysevolle, after the publication of the statute edited concerning the nonplacing of lands in mortmain, and not before. And they (the commissioners) say that it is not to the damage nor prejudice of the Lord the King, nor of others, if the King grant to the Prior and Convent of Westminster that the Abbots of that place for the time being may recover and hold the aforesaid messuages and land to them and their successors for ever.”

But the Abbot had to pay the King a small yearly sum, and cause certain services of reaping and ploughing to be performed for him, which showed that he

held the land in some sense subject to the Crown. In Henry VII.'s reign his mother, the Countess of Richmond, bought certain lands in Kensington, Willesden, Paddington, and Westbourne. She left the greater part of her possessions to Westminster, so that the Abbey lands in this vicinity must have been increased. The manor acquired by the Countess seems to have consisted chiefly of two farms—Notting Barns in Kensington, and "Westborne" in Paddington; the former is fully dealt with in the section devoted to Kensington. Besides the lands left to the Abbey, she bequeathed part of her possessions to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the account of the Church property which fell into Henry VIII.'s hands at the dissolution of the monasteries we find mentioned "Westborne."

King Henry also held other lands here, which he had obtained by exchange or purchase. He made Paddington a part of the endowment of the new See of Westminster. After the abolition of that See Edward VI. gave "the manor and rectory of Paddington" to Dr. Nicholas Ridley, then Bishop of London, "and his successors for ever" (Newcourt).

Westbourne remained in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; thus the two manors parted company. Paddington was confiscated during the Commonwealth, but was claimed by Bishop Sheldon at the Restoration. It was restored to him, and he let it to his nephew, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knight, and Daniel Sheldon. It was held by the Sheldon family until 1740, when it was let by Gibson, then Bishop of London, to Sir John Frederick, in whose family it remained for many generations.

PERAMBULATIONS

A survey of London in 1827 shows us very few streets in the quarter to the south of Praed Street and east of Westbourne Terrace and Street. Connaught Square and Connaught Place are marked, and the curious rectangular piece of ground of about 5 acres belonging to St. George's, Hanover Square. This was bought by St. George's Vestry in 1764, when the land was surrounded by fields, and was suitable for a cemetery. Among others buried there was Laurence Sterne, whose body is said to have been exhumed by body-snatchers. But this ground does not belong to Paddington. In the above-mentioned survey Cambridge Street is Sovereign Street, and the oval piece with Southwick Crescent at one end is Polygon Crescent, a name now only retained in Polygon Mews.

Hyde Park Gardens is marked "Intended Crescent," but except in the triangular corner, now bounded by Cambridge and Albion Streets, there are few houses.

Cambridge Street and Oxford and Cambridge Terraces and Squares preserve in their names the memory of the gift of the Countess of Richmond to those universities.

In Southwick Crescent stands St. John's Church, built originally in 1826, and then known as Connaught Chapel. In 1832 a district was allotted to the chapel. In 1844 a portion of this was transferred to the new church of St. James. Four years later St. John's obtained a portion of the chapelry district, and in 1859 the district itself was made into a new parish. Part of the new parish was transferred to St. Michael and All Angels in 1864. The Church is in a late Gothic style. It was completely renovated during 1895, when the present reredos was added.

In Titchborne Road are St. John's Schools. In Junction Mews, off Sale Street, is a boatmen's chapel. In Market Street is one of the Dudley Stuart night refuges for the destitute. To the north, in Praed Street, is a small Baptist tabernacle with painted front, and farther westward the church and schools of St. Michael and All Angels. The church was built in 1862; it is in the Decorated style, and the architect was Mr. Hawkins. Its predecessor was a chapel of ease to St. John's, but in 1859 the district was made separate. The organ is by Hill.

In Norfolk Square we find All Saints' Church. This has been lately rebuilt, having been burnt down on May 31, 1894. The old church was consecrated on All Saints' Day, 1847, and its architecture is described as having been "Gothic of the eleventh century." The first architect was Mr. Clutton. The building was restored and the chancel added in 1873 from Mr. J. Brooks's designs.

The new church is striking, being of red brick with terra-cotta mouldings over the doors and windows. The architect was Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The old walls that remained have been engrafted into the new building. The organ is by Hill. The floor of the church is of mosaic, and stalls, screens, and nave seats are of Burmese wood, called padouk. The church is lit by electric light.

In the 1827 map a spot at the extreme end of Stanhope Street, just where it touches Westbourne Street, is marked Archery Ground, and a little to the north, at the corner of Bathurst Street, are "Bagnigge Wells," probably named after the more famous Bagnigge Wells near Gray's Inn Road.

In Maitland's *History of London* we are told that in the year 1439 the Abbot of Westminster granted to the Mayor and citizens of London one head of water-containing twenty-six perches in length and one in breadth, together with all its springs in the manor of Paddington, for which two peppercorns were to be paid annually. In these wells of water we have the origin of the latter part of the word Bayswater. Some writers affirm that the name originated in a public-house kept by a Mr. Bays, where horses were given water, hence the more ancient rendering "Bayswatering." Lysons says of it, "The springs at this place lie near the surface, and the water is very fine." He adds, "The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the City of London, and, being conveyed by brick drains, supplies the houses in and about Bond Street, which stand upon the City lands."

Robins quotes an Act (49 George III.) in which "Byard's Watering Place" is mentioned in Tyburn.

In George III.'s reign the mayor and citizens were empowered by an Act of Parliament to see their water rights at Bayswater, which was done for the sum of £2500.

Robins says that a Juliana Baysbolle held land in Westbourne, and conjectures that the former part of her name may have descended to the place. He adds: "At the end of the fourteenth century we find from Tanner's note, before quoted, that the head of water given by the Abbot was called Baynard's Watering Place; and although this might have been the name used in legal documents for the district surrounding it, yet Bayswatering has been the name used by the people."

From the springs doubtless arose the names of Brook's Mews, Conduit Mews, Spring Street West, and Eastbourne Terrace.

Bayswatering is marked on Rocque's 1748 map at a spot nearly due south of Christ Church. St. James's Church was built and made parochial in 1845. Loftie says that then "the parish for the fourth time changed its patron and reverted to its former saint."

The old parish church will be noticed at Paddington Green, on which it stands. The new church of St. James's, one of the finest modern churches in London, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and spire, in 1882, the material used being flint, and the design was the last of G. E. Street's. The chancel is now at the west end, having been transformed at the time of rebuilding. There are some very fine stained-glass windows, and the organ is by Hill. The walls of the chancel and nave are faced with Devonshire marble, and the pulpit and font are of the same material. The reredos, of the Last Supper, is a marble bas-relief. The old registers are now held by St. James's, and contain some interesting entries, notably those referring to burials in the time of the Great Plague. Among other items there are the following, which, it must be remembered, really refer to the old church:

"William Hogarth, esq., and Jane Thornhill of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, married March 23, 1729."

"Joseph Francis Nollekens, buried Jan. 24, 1747." This was the father of the famous sculptor.

"Sarah Siddons, buried June 11th, 1831."

On the east side of Craven Terrace is a finely built Congregational Church. This is in a Decorated style, with a large wheel window and elaborately ornamented pinnacles. It was built between forty and fifty years ago, and contains seats for about 700 people. St. James's Schools are opposite. Craven Terrace and Hill, and Hill Gardens, recall the memory of the fine old Earl Craven, who remained in London during the 1665 plague, when most of those able to do so had fled. He

married the titular Queen of Bohemia, a daughter of James I., whom he had loved devotedly all his life.

The pest-house marked so prominently on Rocque's map was almost on the site of the present Craven Terrace Chapel. Lord Craven gave a site at Soho for the purpose of a burial-ground, having seen the difficulty attending burial after the plague of 1665, and also for a cottage hospital for the suburbs. When this site was built over, he gave another site, presumably the pest-house marked by Rocque. Lysons says, "which if London should ever again be visited by the plague is still subject to the said use"—a sentence which reads quaintly in these days of the Intramural Burials Act.



MRS. SIDDONS (1755-1831)

From the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence in the National Gallery.

Lord Craven's own house was farther westward. Lysons says: "Lord Craven has an estate in this parish, called Craven Hill, on which is a small hamlet very pleasantly situated." It was to Lord Craven's house Queen Anne first took her little son on account of his health, but, finding it too small for the numerous retinue, she afterwards removed to Campden House. Christ Church, in Lancaster Gate, is in a Decorated style of Gothic. It was consecrated July 17, 1855, and the architects were Messrs. F. and H. Francis. It contains a very fine marble pulpit, and a fresco reredos, enclosed in a heavy stone setting. Though Paddington is of such modern date, the streets are not conveniently built; it is frequently necessary to walk the whole length of a street or terrace for lack of a cross-cut into a parallel one, and this is particularly noticeable just at this part. In Queen's Road there is a United Methodist Free Church, built in 1868, of white brick with stone facings. It has an open arcade on to the street. The interior is circular, and seats about 900

persons. In the Bayswater Road are many palatial houses facing Kensington Gardens. Orme Square, on the north side of the road, was built in 1815, and is therefore ancient for Paddington. It was doubtless named after Mr. Edward Orme, of Bayswater, who built a chapel at his own expense in Petersburgh Place, 1818. In Petersburgh Place there is a large red-brick synagogue in the Byzantine style. It was opened in March 1879. The walls are lined with slabs of alabaster set in marble, and the details of the fittings are rich in gilding. The pillars are of light-green marble from the quarries near Sion in the Rhone Valley. These decorations are the result of many separate memorial gifts. Farther northward, on the west side of Petersburgh Place, is the fine church of St. Matthew, consecrated on May 20, 1882. The church contains 1550 seats, of which 355 are free. The church is in an Early English style, and has an immensely high spire. Westward is what was known as the Shaftesbury House Estate, through which Palace Court now runs. Lysons says: "Little Shaftesbury House in this parish (near Kensington gravel pits), the seat of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq., is said to have been built by the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the 'Characteristics,' or his father the Chancellor."

The borough boundary turns out of Kensington Gardens in Palace Gardens, and, crossing the Bayswater Road, goes up northward between Ossington Street and Clanricarde Gardens. North of Moscow Road there is a Greek Church of St. Sophia, built of red brick with a high central dome.

There is a small Baptist chapel at the back of Porchester Gardens. Across the Queen's Road there are St. Matthew's Parochial Schools, built in 1831, enlarged 1861. Farther northward in Queen's Road are the capacious buildings of the Paddington Public Baths and Washhouses, erected at a cost of £40,000.

Holy Trinity Church, in Bishop's Road, was consecrated July 30, 1846, and considerably renovated in 1893. It is a very handsome church, of Kentish ragstone, in the Perpendicular style, with quatrefoil parapet, ornamental pinnacles, and spire. The site on which it stands was formerly a deep hole, and consequently the cost of foundations alone came to £2000.

Almost on the spot where Royal Oak Station now is was once the rural Westbourne Green, companion to Paddington Green farther eastward. In Rocque's time there were a few scattered houses here. At Westbourne Farm, which stood until about 1860, Mrs. Siddons lived for some time. Lysons says: "A capital messuage called Westbourne Place, with certain lands thereto belonging, was granted by Henry VIII., anno 1540, to Robert White. This estate was some years ago the property of Isaac Ware, the architect (editor of Palladio's works and other professional publications), who, with the materials brought from Lord Chesterfield's house in Mayfair (which he was employed to rebuild), erected the present mansion called Westbourne Place a little to the south of the old house, which was suffered to stand several years longer. Westbourne Place was sold by Ware's executors to

Sir William York, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who resided there a short time and afterwards let it to a Venetian Ambassador. In the year 1768 he sold it to Jukes Coulson, Esq., who expended a very considerable sum in enlarging the house and laying out the grounds. The library which he added to the house is said to have cost about £1500. The situation is extremely pleasant, and so uncommonly retired that a person residing here could hardly conceive himself to be in a parish adjoining that of St. George's, Hanover Square." The vast meshes of the railway network at present on the spot are in eloquent contrast to the above. Farther down in the Porchester Road is the Westbourne Park Chapel, a red-brick building in the Pointed or Gothic style, built in 1876.

To the south, near Westbourne Grove, lies St. Thomas's Church, a temporary iron building. Close by is a Presbyterian church named St. Paul's. It is faced with Kentish ragstone, and was consecrated 1862. In the Artesian Road is a Roman Catholic church, St. Mary of the Angels, consecrated on July 2, 1857, but since enlarged three times. The architect of the latter portions was J. F. Bentley. There is in the interior a fine painting of St. Antony of Padua, supposed to be a genuine Murillo. The schools in connection are on the south side. In Westbourne Park Road is St. Stephen's Church. The organ is by Hill. At the north end of Westbourne Park Road are National Schools.

St. Paul's Church and Schools stand in Marlborough Street. The church was built in 1873, and is of earth-brick, without spire or tower. This part of Paddington is considerably cut up both by the railway and the canal. Crossing the latter at the Lock Bridge, we see the Lock Hospital and Asylum standing on the west side of the road. The hospital was established in 1737, and the asylum in 1787. Adjoining the hospital is the workhouse, occupying with its infirmary about five acres. The workhouse has 623 beds, and the infirmary 280. All the wards are here and all the paupers except the school children. Beyond the workhouses still remain some nursery gardens, and in the continuation of the Harrow Road is a Roman Catholic church, the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Vincent de Paul, of Kentish ragstone, with a wheel window in the east end. The foundation-stone was laid in 1878, and it was opened in 1882 as a private chapel. In 1893 it was opened to the public. The altar and altar-rails are of white Carrara marble inlaid with malachite. In connection with the church next door is the St. Vincent's Home for boys. This was begun by a railway clerk, and passed into the hands of the Brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul. Lord Douglas took up the work, established the home in its present position, and built the church. In 1889 St. Joseph's Home, Enfield, was amalgamated with St. Vincent's. The home contains 100 boys received between the years of twelve and sixteen, who are taught various trades by which to earn their own living. Farther on in the Harrow Road, opposite Ashmore Road, is Emmanuel Church, built of brick in a plain Pointed

style. The foundation-stone was laid in 1886. The schools in connection are next door.

The new bit of Paddington at Kensal Green requires little comment ; chapels, schools, and St. John's Church break the monotony of dreary streets. In fact, all this part of northern Paddington, though varying in the width of streets and the class of its houses, contains nothing of any interest. We must now return southward and eastward to what is known as Church Ward, which contains nearly all that is most interesting of old Paddington. The old parish church, named St. Mary's, stands to the north of the Harrow Road. It is a small building of earth-brick in the form of a Maltese cross, with a cupola in the centre, supposed to have been designed after a Greek model. The side fronting the road has a portico, and on the south and west walls there are curious niches formed by bricks. The interior is heavy and ugly, with a massive circular gallery running round three sides. The pulpit stands right over the central aisle, supported by the steps on one side and the reading-desk on the other, making thus a curious arch under which every one must pass to reach the Communion rails ; it is of mahogany which has been painted, and the figures of Dutch oak on the panels are supposed to be Flemish work. The church holds about 800 persons. There are many monuments and tablets on the walls, but only two worthy of note : one in memory of Mrs. Siddons, who is buried in the churchyard, on the north side of the chancel ; one to Nollekens the sculptor, who died 1823, on the south side of the chancel—this is a bas-relief of a man seated by the side of a pallet or bench, on which rests a woman holding a baby ; behind, an angel, representing Religion, points upward. The apparently irrelevant subject excited much comment until an explanation was suggested. In the Howard Chapel of Wetheral Church, in Cumberland, there is a sculptured monument in memory of one of the ladies of the Howard family who died in childbirth. The bas-relief over Nollekens' tomb is the facsimile of this sculpture, with the exception of the male figure in the foreground. The sculpture was executed by Nollekens himself, and is supposed to be one of his masterpieces. The monument to Nollekens is, therefore, obviously representative of the sculptor himself executing this great work. The present church was built in 1791, and stands on the site of a pond. Its predecessor was dedicated to St. James, a saint to whom the present parish church has returned, and stood a little to the northward on the site of the present right of way.

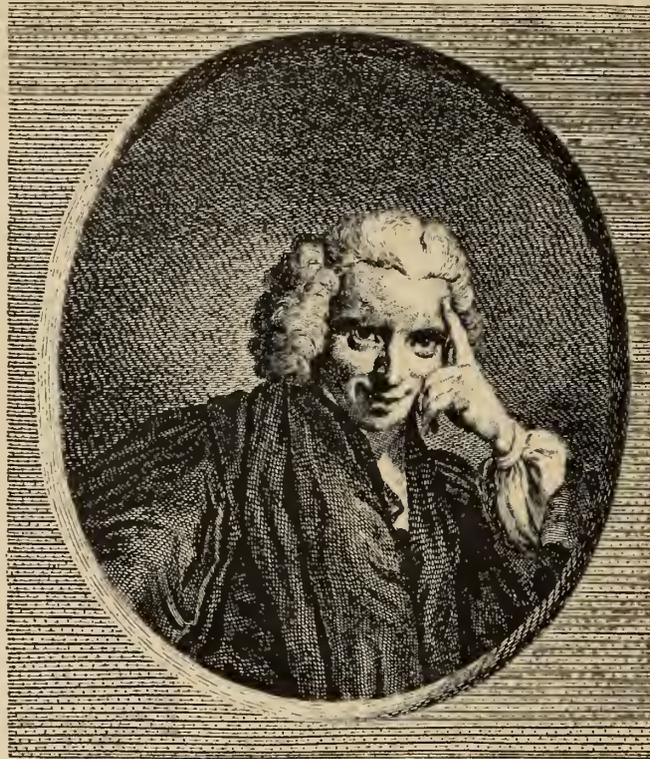
But this itself was only the successor of a still more ancient building, of which Newcourt says : " As to the church here, I guess it was dedicated to St. Katharine, because, before the old church was pulled down, I observed the picture of St. Katharine to be set up in painted glass at the top of the middle panel of the east window in the chancel. . . . The church was but small, and being very old and ruinous, was, about the year 1678, pulled down, and new built from the ground at the cost and charges of Sir Joseph Sheldon, knight, sometime Lord Mayor of the

City of London, and his brother, Mr. Daniel Sheldon, then Lessees of the Mannor of Paddington."

These Sheldons were the nephews of the Bishop Sheldon to whom the manor was restored at the Restoration in 1661. Newcourt tells us that before the Parliament had seized it the church was a donative or curacy in the gift of the Bishop of London; that the pension of the curate was but £28 per annum. This was increased by Bishop Sheldon to £80, and the larger sum was fixed by Act of Parliament, and the lessee was bound by his lease to pay the vicar £80 a year. The first curate mentioned is one "Griffin Edwards, A.B., licentiat., December 18, 1598." The churchyard proper only comprises about one acre of land, but the old burial-ground, including the site of the older church, adjoins to the northward and includes three acres. This was laid out as a public garden in 1885. The freehold rests with the Vicar of Paddington. On the east side, above the centre pathway, is a flat stone to the memory of Mrs. Siddons, who died 1831, aged 76. On it are three glazed vases added later by the parish. In the same vault is buried Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, her dresser, who died in 1847, and was laid here by her own especial request. On the west side, below the centre path, is a flat stone to the memory of one John Hubbard, who lived from 1554 to 1665, and therefore reached the patriarchal age of 111 years. The churchyard also contains the remains of Collins, an artist who painted English coast scenery; Dr. Geddes, translator of the historical books of the Old Testament; Banks, the sculptor, 1805; Nollekens; the Marquis of Lansdowne; Vivares, the engraver, 1780. The churchyard was enlarged in 1753, when Sherlock was Bishop of London, and further in 1810, when the piece of ground at the north-east corner, which is marked on a map of the beginning of the nineteenth century "Manor House," was enclosed. To the east of the church is the famous Paddington Green, now shrunk to very small dimensions. A statue of Mrs. Siddons in white marble has been erected on Paddington Green. The statue was designed by M. Chavalliant, and executed by Messrs. Brindley. The total cost was about £450. Mrs. Siddons, however, did not die in the parish of Paddington. In 1817 she moved to Upper Baker Street, where she died on June 8, 1831.

In Greville House, which stands on the north side of the Green, Emma, afterwards Lady Hamilton, lived for four years under the protection of the Hon. Charles Greville, to whom her mother was housekeeper. None of the other houses now standing are old enough to merit comment. Paddington House, "a handsome brick structure," built by Denis Chirac, who had been jeweller to Queen Anne, formerly stood on the east side of the Green, near to Harrow Road. He entered upon his residence here in 1753. At the corner of Church Street, on the Green, stands the Children's Hospital, a large red-brick building. The origin of this was a Free Dispensary for Sick Children, opened in 1862 in Lisson Grove by two medical men. Relief was afforded to 20,000 children during the first six years of the work, which

was carried on under the management of a medical committee. In 1869 a building fund was suggested. But it was in 1881, by the earnest work of Mr. George Hanbury, that practical steps were taken for the establishment of a small hospital. In 1883 the freehold of the land at the corner of Church Street was purchased, and the buildings standing there were adapted for the purpose. Further ground was bought at the back in 1885 and an out-patient department established. In 1890, owing to the pressure of applications for in-patients, it was decided to build a new wing. However, for sanitary reasons, it was considered better to pull down the old



LAURENCE STERNE

After the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

building and entirely rebuild the hospital. The children then in the hospital were temporarily sent to Harrow, and the new building was commenced in 1894, and was re-opened in June 1895. An interesting old shop at the corner of Church Street was pulled down to make way for it. It contains all modern improvements, including electric light and cooking by gas. There is an isolation ward for any infectious illness which may break out, and two large, bright wards for the ordinary patients. The walls of these are lined with glazed bricks and tiles, and one of the wards contains large tilework pictures representing well-known fairy tales. Boys are received up to the age of twelve, and girls to fourteen years. Babes of even three and four days are admitted. The out-patients' department is entirely free, no letter

of any sort being required. The payment of a nominal fee of a penny to ensure genuine cases is all that is exacted. Out-patients are selected by the medical staff to become in-patients. The children look bright and well cared for; the wards are models of cleanliness and comfort. The hospital is entirely supported by voluntary contributions and subscriptions. The temporary house at Harrow has been retained as a convalescent home.

A house, No. 13, close by the hospital, is one of Dr. Stainer's Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children.

The Paddington charities may be here described. But it must be remembered that amounts where mentioned are only given in general terms, and are liable to variation.

The *Bread and Cheese Charity* is of very ancient origin, and is said to have been founded by two maiden ladies. The bequest was in the form of land, though the name of the donors and the date of the gift are unknown. With the rents of the land bread and cheese were purchased, and thrown from the church tower to poor people on the Sunday before Christmas. The annual income arising from this source is now divided, being expended partly upon education, partly upon apprenticeship, and a certain amount upon coals and blankets to be distributed among the poor of the parish.

Johnson's Charity is a rent-charge of £1 a year, distributed in small sums among the poor of the parish. The date of this bequest is not known.

Lyon's Charity is of very ancient date—namely, 1578. It consists of an estate in Kilburn and an estate in Paddington, and is distributed among many different parishes. The greater part of the income, which, of course, varies in amount, goes to the repairing of roads.

Harvest's Charity in 1610 bequeathed an estate to the parishes of Paddington and Marylebone for repairing the highways. The income derived from this source is devoted to the above-mentioned purpose.

Dr. Compton's and Margaret Robertson's, or Robinson's, Charity.—This is supposed to have been partly the gift of Dr. Compton, Bishop of London. The first grant was made in 1717, which was after Dr. Compton's death, but it is possible that he promised the gift which was granted by his successor, Dr. Robinson. Lysons says "the donation was confirmed by Dr. Robinson." "The first admission to the land, the property of Margaret Robertson's Charity, was on the 18th day of April 1721" (Charity Commissioners' Report). The same persons are trustees for both charities. The gross total income, which amounts to about £535, is distributed as follows: £321 for education purposes, £107 for apprenticing, and the same as the latter sum to be given to the poor of the parish in kind.

The Almshouse Charity.—Paddington is singularly deficient in almshouses, the only houses of the kind having been pulled down between 1860 and 1870. These

stood opposite the Vestry Hall, and are mentioned below. The Almshouse Charity includes the charity of Frances King. It is described as having been mentioned first on the Court Rolls of the Manor of Paddington in 1720, but Lysons, in referring to the same charity, says: "Several small almshouses were built at the parish expense in the year 1714." There were seventeen of these almshouses in all, inclusive of four built by Samuel Pepys Cockerell. Two of them were used as rooms by the master and mistress of the Charity School. Some of these houses must have been pulled down previous to the year 1853, for at that date the Vestry applied for permission to pull down the twelve almshouses in the Harrow Road, considering that the estate could be more advantageously administered. It was not until 1867, however, that the order of the Court of Chancery was finally obtained, and after the demolition part of the land was let on a building lease. Another part, with a frontage to the Harrow Road, was let also on a building lease, 1869. The houses erected on this are Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119 Harrow Road. Frances King's Charity was £200, given by will in 1845, to be expended in coals for the inhabitants of the above-mentioned almshouses. The total income of the Almshouse Charity is somewhere about £200; of this amount the trustees pay a yearly sum of £50 to the trustees of St. Mary's School, and the remainder is applied to necessary expenses, and to pensions of £10 to £12 a year to deserving candidates in the parish.

Denis Chirac left in 1777 a sum of £100 (Report, Charity Commissioners; Lysons says £138) for the benefit of the poor children of the parish. This amount, together with £120 given by Baron Maseres, was applied to the building of a schoolroom. The old Charity School, still standing near the site of the almshouses, was built in 1822 upon copyhold land granted for the purpose by the Bishop. St. Mary's Schools at present stand near the spot in Church Place.

Abourne's Charity was left in 1767. It is at present £300 in stock, and produces an annual income of from £8 to £9, distributed in bread among the poor of the parish.

Sinmonds' Charity consists of the dividends on £600 stock, from which an annual income of from £16 to £20 is distributed among poor women of the parish in sums of 10s. 6d.

Marion Mayne's Charity.—In 1854 Marion Mayne left a sum of money by her will for keeping in repair certain tombstones, tablets, etc., including her own, and a sum for the maintenance of Paddington Green in good order, and a sum to be expended in annuities among the poor of the parish. The present income is derived from the dividends on £6416:1:7 stock, the latest income of which is expended as directed.

Smith Charity.—Under Augustus Frederick Smith's will, proved March 19, 1881, dividends on £9985:3:8 were left to the parish. The income is between

£200 and £300. This is distributed amongst poor women about sixty years of age resident in Paddington, in pensions of not more than £20 or less than £10 per annum.

Following St. Mary's Terrace northwards, we see on the east side a curious little passage leading to a small Welsh chapel, an iron building. Close by the chapel stands a genuine old cottage, whitewashed and thatched, a remnant of the time when Paddington was largely composed of open ground. The cottage is said by an antiquarian authority to be several centuries old. It was granted to the Welsh congregation by the Bishop of London in 1890. Not far from this, up another narrow opening, is an old brick house with quaint red-tiled roof. This is Claremont House. It is picturesque, but has no authentic history. Opening out of St. Mary's Terrace on the east side, Howley and Fulham Places and Porteus Road recall the ownership of the Bishops of London.

We must now mention the Grand Junction Canal. When it was first opened it was the fashion to go excursions by the day on the water, a custom referred to in *Nollekens and his Times*. In 1812 the Regent's Canal Company was incorporated and given authority to make and maintain a navigable canal from the Grand Junction Canal in the parish of Paddington to the river Thames in the parish of Limehouse. The canal to the Regent's Park basin was opened two years after this, but was only completed in 1820. About "Paddington Basin," as it is called, are clustered many poor houses. The streets between the Harrow Road on the one side and the basin on the other are miserable and squalid. At the corner of Green Street is a church formerly belonging to the Catholic Apostolic community, later purchased by the Baptists, and now belonging to the Salvation Army. This is a structure of Kentish ragstone in a Gothic style, with small steeple. In the Edgware Road are one or two public-houses, which, if not actually old, stand on the sites and inherit the names of famous old predecessors. The White Lion, now amalgamated with a music-hall, bears date of foundation 1524. It is said that G. Morland, the animal painter, painted a sign for this. It is No. 267. Northward, at the corner of Church Street, is the Wheatsheaf, which, says Robins, "has the credit of having frequently entertained honest and learned Ben Jonson."

The Red Lion, No. 239, a little to the north of Praed Street, claims as ancient a date. Tradition says that Shakespeare acted in one of the old wooden rooms, now vanished, and the inn boasts a haunted chamber.

In Cambridge Place is St. Mary's Hospital and Medical School. The suggestion of a hospital was discussed in 1840, but the foundation was not laid until 1843 by the late Prince Consort. The building was designed to hold 380 beds, but though it has been added to from time to time it still contains less than this, a supply totally inadequate to the demand for accommodation. The first wing was opened in 1857, and contained 150 beds. In 1865 King Edward VII. laid the

foundation-stone of a further wing, and in 1892 the stone of the Clarence Memorial wing. By 1886 all the building land acquired by the hospital had been used, and it was found necessary to purchase other land. In 1887 negotiations were entered into by which the Grand Junction Canal Company agreed to sell their interest in the required land. After five years' labour and the expenditure of £48,000, the desired result was achieved, and the Clarence wing was commenced. The hospital now faces Praed Street as well as Cambridge Place, the intervening houses having been pulled down. It is a great square red-brick building with stone facings. Behind the hospital are All Saints' Schools, and to the west of them the Great Western Railway Terminus. The Act for the extension of the Great Western line to Paddington, and for the erection of a station, was dated 1836. The first station was, however, only temporary. The present one was designed by I. K. Brunel, commenced 1849, and completed in 1854. It contains three passenger platforms, and the roof is divided by columns into three great spans, of which the centre one measures over 102 feet in width, and the outer ones 68 feet each. The station buildings and platforms at Paddington cover an area of 373,407 feet, but even this extent is insufficient for the railway purposes. Adjacent houses have consequently been adapted for the offices, and there is continual need for further accommodation. There are eight platform lines, and the platforms themselves are 780 feet in length. The daily passenger trains number from 250 to 300, and with the addition of excursion trains in the season the total daily average has reached 350. The diurnal number of passengers is estimated at 14,000, but high-water mark has been touched between 40,000 and 50,000. Twenty-five tons of news parcels are despatched from Paddington in one day, and nearly 3000 mail-bags and parcel post packages pass through the station in the same time, besides about 5000 milk-churns. The above figures give some indication of the enormous traffic at this great terminus. The army of workers employed numbers 2000, exclusive of the large clerical staff employed in the general department. The Great Western Hotel in a Renaissance style fronts Praed Street. It was built from 1850 to 1852, and its frontage is nearly 89 yards in length, and it is connected with the station by means of a covered way. Covered ways also connect the station with Praed Street and Bishop's Road Stations of the Metropolitan Railway.

In No. 19 Warwick Crescent, Robert Browning lived for five-and-twenty years, a fact recorded by a tablet of the Society of Arts. He came here in 1862, broken down by the death of his wife, and remained until a threatened railway near the front of the house—an innovation never carried out—drove him away. We are now once more in the region where the name of Westbourne is freely used. There is Westbourne Terrace and Square, Westbourne Park Crescent and Terrace Road. Near to Park Crescent in Chichester Place is a Jewish synagogue of red brick, with ornate stone carving over doors and windows. Next door is a curiously built

Primitive Methodist chapel, with bands of differently coloured bricks in relief. St. Mary Magdalene's Church and Schools stand at the corner of Cirencester Street. A temporary church was first opened in 1865, and the real building in 1868. This was the work of G. E. Street, R.A., and is a compactly built church of dark-red brick, with apse and very high spire, 202 feet in height. It stands in rather a peculiar situation at the junction of three or four roads, and suits the position well.

On July 13, 1872, while workmen were still busy with the roofing, the church caught fire. The damage, however, was not great. The church was finally completed in 1878. The services are High Church. The patronage is held by Keble College, Oxford, and the population of the parish is about 10,000. The ward of Maida Vale is bounded by Church ward on the south, Westbourne and Harrow Road wards on the west, and the borough boundary north and east. Between the Maida Vale Road and St. Saviour's Church in the Warwick Road there is nothing to comment on. The Church of St. Saviour is in a Decorated style of Gothic. It is ornately built, with a square tower buttressed and pinnacled. The church was consecrated in 1856, and in 1883 a very fine and solidly built chancel was added. This is faced on the interior with Cosham stone. Carved stone niches run on the north and south and on both sides of the Communion table. Some of these contain life-size statues of saints and the Apostles. A very handsome set of sanctuary lamps, after a Florentine design, hang across the chancel. In Formosa Street are the Church Schools of St. Saviour's, and in Amberley Road there is a Board School. At the north of Shirland Road is a dingy brick building like a large meeting-room. This is the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church; in it the services are held in Welsh. Across Sutherland Avenue, at the corner of Shirland Road, is a very large brick building faced with red brick, which has two doorways with porticoes supported by columns with ornamented capitals. This is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1876. The schools in connection are beneath the chapel. Farther northward in the Shirland Road is a large brick building with two entrances. This is the Wordsworth Ladies' College and a branch of the Kilburn Orphanage. It was built in the year 1887 for both purposes, and there is no interior division between the college and home. The orphans are only kept here until nine years of age, when they are passed on to the Central Home. The Kilburn Sisters have patented a form of cot surrounded with wire to prevent the very little ones from falling out in their sleep. The room where there are rows upon rows of these cots with head curtains is a very curious spectacle, though it certainly suggests the desirability of further accommodation. The college has large class-rooms and a studio for art students. Some students board here, but the greater number attend daily. The terms are very low—fifteen shillings a week, including board, lodging, and tuition. The college is intended to assist girls desirous of passing the Government examinations as elementary school teachers. Almost immediately

opposite the college is a small brick Baptist chapel, considerably below the level of the road. In Elgin Avenue there is a school of the Girls' Public Day School Company. On either side of Elgin Avenue are large spaces of open ground used by market-gardeners and others. To the north lies Paddington Recreation Ground, with cricket, football, and tennis grounds, running and cycling tracks. Beyond this, in the most northerly part of the borough, is the Kilburn Orphanage. This was begun in 1875 in two houses in the Kilburn Park Road, but funds were raised for building purposes, and in 1880 the present orphanage was completed. The Sisters themselves supplied quite half of the money required. The rule of the Sisterhood is that, though each retains control of her own capital, her income goes into the common fund. The orphanage is a large red-brick building standing in Randolph Gardens. The western wing, now connected with the main building, was added later, and the chapel last of all; it was not completed until about 1890. The chapel is well fitted up, and the whole building has an air of comfort and warmth in the interior. The passages are paved with tessellated pavement, and the floors of the large schoolrooms are of parquet. This is only one of the orphanage homes. There is a large establishment at Broadstairs, which is partly a home for convalescents and partly for orphans; and another at Margate; a relief home for little ones, already mentioned, in the Shirland Road; and homes for boys at Brondesbury, Oxford, and elsewhere. In Burwood Place there are printing-offices and workshops connected with the orphanage, entirely managed by the boys. During the last few years there has been much discussion on the methods of the orphanage, and several charges have been brought against the Sisters, of which the chief are: (1) Want of business method and properly audited accounts; (2) injudicious methods: advertising for illegitimate children without inquiry, to the encouragement of vice; (3) receiving payment with such children, when the foundation was intended for the absolutely destitute; (4) repudiation of all external control, evidenced by deposing the Archbishop of Canterbury from his post of patron when he attempted inquiry. These offences seem to have been chiefly the result of mismanagement, not deliberately wrought, and might be condoned. The orphanage receives children from the workhouse under five years of age, and also foundlings. The community comprises about 160 Sisters, of which many are abroad. The orphan girls are trained in domestic work, and do all their own work in the home. They do not leave until they are nineteen or twenty years of age.

Adjoining the orphanage is the large red-brick Church of St. Augustine. This is a remarkable church, both inside and out. It was designed by J. L. Pearson, who thereby obtained the distinction of adding the letters R.A. to his name. Through this building he also obtained the commission to build Truro Cathedral. The church, as above stated, is of red brick, in the first Pointed style, with long lancet windows. At the four corners are four Pointed towers enriched with

stonework. The centre steeple has never been added, for want of funds, though the foundations for it are deeply laid. The interior is very picturesque. There is a triforium formed by the bays of the arches carried up from the centre aisle. The roof is groined, and the chancel-screen, pulpit, walls of the chancel, and the reredos are all stonework, with niches fitted with stone figures. In the transeptal chapels are some fine oil paintings executed on brick; that in the south chapel is the work of a prize pupil of the Royal Academy. An iron church on the same site was erected in 1870, and was so constructed that the present building could be built over and enclose it; therefore service was never interrupted for one day during the process. In 1871 the greater part of the church was built, and in 1877 the nave was opened. It was completed in 1880.

There is very little of interest in the remaining part of the district. St. Peter's Church, Elgin Avenue, was consecrated on August 12, 1872. The church is built of Kentish ragstone, and is in a plain Early English style, with an apse at the east end. The square tower, surmounted by a short steeple, was added a few years later. The pillars are of polished Aberdeen granite. St. Peter's National Schools lie to the south in Chippenham Road. In Fernhead Road there is a Wesleyan chapel, built in an ornate style with two square towers. Farther north, just within the borough boundary, is St. Luke's Church, built of brick, with schools attached. This was consecrated in January 1877, and is in a severe Gothic style.

MAYFAIR AND BELGRAVIA

MAYFAIR is at the present time the most fashionable part of London, so much so that the name has come to be a synonym for wealth or pride of birth. Yet it was not always so, as he who runs may read, for the derivation is simple enough, and differs from most cases in that the obvious meaning is the right one. In James II.'s reign permission was given for a fair to be held on the north side of Piccadilly, to begin on the first day of May, and to last for fifteen days. This fair, we are told, was "not for trade and merchandise, but for musick, shoves, drinking, gaming, raffling, lotteries, stageplays and drolls." It was immensely popular, and was frequented by "all the nobility of the town," wherein, perhaps, we see the germs of the Mayfair we know. It must be remembered that Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares, with their diverging streets, were not then begun, and that all this land now covered by a network of houses lay in fields on the outskirts of London, while Hyde Park Corner was still the end of the world so far as Londoners were concerned. It was about the end of the seventeenth century that the above-mentioned squares were built, and at once became fashionable, and as the May fair continued to flourish until 1708, it must have seen the growth of the district to which it was to give its name. Though suppressed, doubtless on account of disorders, it revived again, with booths for jugglers, prize-fighting contests, boxing matches, and the baiting of bears and bulls, and was not finally abolished until the end of the eighteenth century.

But Mayfair is not the only district to be noticed ; we have also its rival—Belgravia—lying south of Hyde Park Corner, which is equally included in the electoral district of St. George's, Hanover Square. This electoral district takes in the three most fashionable churches in the Metropolis, including the mother church, St. Paul's, Wilton Place, and St. Peter's, Eaton Square, besides many others, whose marriage registers cannot compete either in quantity or quality of names with these three. The district can also show streets as poor as some are rich ; it includes not only Park Lane and Piccadilly, but also Pimlico and the dreary part to the south of Buckingham Palace Road. It is a long, narrow district, stretching from the river to Oxford Street. As a parish, St. George's was separated from St. Martin's in 1724, and it is now included in the City of Westminster, with which it has been associated

from its earliest history. In the charter given by King Edgar to the monks at Westminster, their possessions were defined as reaching to the highroad we now call Oxford Street on the north, and to Tyburn Lane, or Park Lane, on the west. But of this the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John at Westminster were the City, and the rest lay in the "Liberties."

The larger portion of the district is included in the ancient estate of Eia, 890 acres in extent, reaching from the Bayswater Road to the Thames, which was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who at his death bequeathed it to the Abbey of Westminster. In Domesday Book it is divided into three manors of Hyde, Ebury, and Neyte. Of these the first occupies the site of



PICCADILLY LOOKING EASTWARDS FROM HYDE PARK CORNER TURNPIKE IN 1810

Hyde Park; Ebury, from Knightsbridge to Buckingham Palace Road; Neyte, nearer the river, was the favourite residence of the Abbots. Here John of Gaunt lived, and here, in 1448, John, son of Richard, Duke of York, was born. The monks remained in possession until dispossessed by Henry VIII. in 1536. Hyde then became a royal hunting-ground. Neyte, or Neat, and Ebury remained as farms, which in 1676 came into the possession of the Grosvenor family by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies of Ebury, with Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart. With her came also the Grosvenor Square property, extending from Oxford Street to Berkeley Square and Dorchester House, and from Park Lane to South Molton Lane and Avery Row. Other large landholders in the district are the Crown—Hyde Park, and Buckingham Palace; Lord Fitzhardinge,

the Berkeley estate; the City of London, New Bond Street and parts of Conduit Street and Brook Street; Earl Howe, Curzon Street; Sir Richard Sutton, Piccadilly; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Knightsbridge; and the Lowndes family, Lowndes Street and Chesham Place.

More than a quarter of the district is covered by Hyde Park, 394 acres in extent. Long before its acquisition by the Crown in 1536 it had been a favourite royal hunting-ground, and it so continued until Charles I.'s accession, when it was opened to the public. During this reign, and until 1736, the world of fashion centred round the Ring, a circular drive planted with trees, some of which are still carefully preserved on the high ground near the Ranger's house, though all trace of the roadway has long been obliterated. The Park was sold by auction during the Commonwealth, but resumed by the Crown at the Restoration, and in 1670 was enclosed with a brick wall and re-stocked with deer, who have left their traces in the name of Buck Hill Walk and Gate, close to the east bank of the Serpentine. This prettily laid out area, formerly known as Buckden Hill or the Deer Paddock, is now tenanted only by peacocks, ducks, and rabbits.

The Serpentine, a noble stretch of water of 50 acres, has already been described in "Kensington."

Hyde Park has always been noted for its springs. In 1725 the Chelsea Waterworks Company obtained a licence to supply the surrounding districts, and built a reservoir and engine-house near Grosvenor Gate, which existed until 1835, when, on the recall of the licence, the engine-house was demolished and the basin laid out with flower-beds and a fountain. The present reservoir stands in the centre of the Park, while opposite Stanhope Place on the north side is a Gothic drinking fountain, the gift of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The oldest of the present roads in Hyde Park is Rotten Row, made by William III.; it is now reserved for riding only, while under the trees on either side rank and fashion have lounged and gossiped since the days of the Ring. The popular derivation of the name is from Route du Roi, since it was known first as the King's or Lamp Road; but possibly it has its origin in the soft soil of which the ride since 1734 has been composed. The south road, now the fashionable drive, was made by George II. about 1732, as a short way to Kensington Park. The road from Alexandra Gate to Victoria Gate crosses the Serpentine by a stone bridge built by Rennie in 1826, and is the only one open to hired vehicles, which were first forbidden the use of the Park in 1695. From the Serpentine a soft ride runs parallel to the roadway as far as the Marble Arch; from this point Hyde Park Corner is reached by a broad drive bordered with flower-beds and trees, which replace the famous double avenue of walnuts cut down in 1811. It is much patronized by society, who congregate opposite Hyde Park Corner, near the Achilles statue, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., cast from captured French cannon, and erected at a cost of £10,000 by the women of England in 1820, "in honour of the Duke of

Wellington and his brave companions in arms." It is copied from a Roman antique, but the name is a misnomer. In Hyde Park, near the powder magazine, are held the annual meets of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs during the season. Of past and present buildings in Hyde Park the following may be noted: When the Serpentine was made, an old lodge was demolished which may have been the tavern known in the reign of James I. as the "Grave Maurice's Head," and which later became Price's Lodge. Up to 1836, on the bank of the Serpentine stood an old house called the Cake House, and close to it was the old receiving house of the Royal Humane Society, which was replaced in 1834 by the present building, designed by Decimus Burton. Among the trees behind it is an old farmhouse (Hyde Park Lodge), the residence of Major-General Bateson, Deputy Ranger, adjoining which are the old barracks, now a police station and guard-room, the head-gardener's house, built in 1877, and the old magazine. The new magazine stands close to the Serpentine Bridge, and contains over 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Near Grosvenor Gate stood the Duke of Gloucester's riding-house, built in 1724, which, after serving as the headquarters of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, was demolished in 1824. The old Ranger's Lodge at Hyde Park Corner was pulled down when Apsley House was built.

The principal entrance to Hyde Park is at Hyde Park Corner, and consists of a triple archway combined with a fluted Ionic screen, by Decimus Burton, completed in 1828. The iron gates are by Bramah. Cumberland Gate, the next in importance, was opened in 1744, with wooden gates. Here in 1643 was posted a court of guard to watch the Oxford Road, where the Court was residing, and here also military executions took place. The Marble Arch, an imitation by Nash of the Arch of Constantine at Rome, erected originally as an entrance to Buckingham Palace, was moved to this site in 1851. Albert Gate was made in 1841, on the site of the Cannon Brewery. The iron gates were set up in 1845, and the stone stags on either side were brought from the old lodge in the Green Park.

The remaining gates are Alexandra Gate and Prince of Wales's Gate, erected since 1851; Victoria Gate; Grosvenor Gate, made in 1724 by subscription of the neighbouring inhabitants; and Stanhope Gate, opened about 1760. There are also numerous entrances for foot passengers.

The present Park railing was put up after the Reform Riots in 1866 to replace the one demolished by the mob, which had stood since 1825.

In duelling days Hyde Park was a favourite battle-ground. Of many encounters the following may be recorded:

1685. The Duke of Grafton and the Hon. John Talbot, the latter being killed.

1712. The Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, which took place near Price's Lodge. Both died on the ground, and Lord Mohun's second, General Macartney,

was afterwards tried, on the accusation of Colonel Hamilton, for stabbing the Duke when on the ground; he was, however, acquitted.

1763. John Wilkes was wounded by Mr. Samuel Martin, M.P.

1770. Lord Thurlow and Mr. Andrew Stewart.

1777. Charles James Fox and Mr. William Adam, M.P.

1780. Colonel Fullarton, M.P., wounded the Earl of Shelburne.

After 1803 the practice of duelling fell gradually into disuse.

In troublous times military camps occupied the open ground, notably in 1649 under Lord Essex, in 1665 during the Plague, and in 1715 and 1722 to guard against Jacobite rebellion.

Reviews have been held at intervals from 1569 until 1876, but are now of very rare occurrence.

Hyde Park has also been the scene of some serious riots, notably those in 1821 on the occasion of the removal of Queen Caroline's body; in 1855 against the Sunday Trading Bill; and in 1862 the Garibaldi disturbances. The most important riot, however, broke out in 1866, when the Reform Leaguers forcibly entered the Park by pulling down the railings. From the Reform League the Reformer's tree near the reservoir took its name; though the original one has been felled, the name is still applied to a neighbouring tree, and political demonstrations, which have been declared legal since 1866, are still held on the open space in the vicinity.

Oxford Street, which forms the northern boundary of the district, is described in the section on "Marylebone," with which district it is closely identified. It is only necessary here to mention some of the notable houses on the south side which fall within our compass.

The first is Camelford House (Lord Hillingdon), an unpretentious building in a courtyard, once the property of the Pitts, Earls of Camelford. George Grenville occupied it in 1805, and subsequently H.R.H. Princess Charlotte and her husband, afterwards Leopold I. of Belgium. Adjoining it is Hereford Gardens, a row of handsome private houses built in 1870 on the site of Hereford Street.

At the corner of Lumley Street (south side) is the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. The building, erected in 1870 from designs by Sir A. Blomfield, of red brick, contains a reading-room, lecture-hall, and on the upper floor St. Saviour's Church, in early Pointed style.

From Dering Street, on the south side of Oxford Street, the garden of Lord Carnarvon's house in Tenterden Street extended nearly to Harewood Place. On the site are a noticeable stone-fronted house, now a carriage warehouse, and the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, founded 1838, and removed here from Bloomsbury Square in 1856.

Park Lane, up to 1769 called Tyburn Lane, was in the reign of Queen Anne a desolate by-road, but is now a favourite place of residence for the fashionable

persons in the Metropolis. It is open to Hyde Park as far as Hamilton Place, whence it reaches Piccadilly by a narrow street. At its junction with the former stands an ornamental fountain by Thornycroft, erected in 1875 at a cost of £5000, the property of a lady who died intestate and without heirs. At the base are the muses of Tragedy, Comedy, and History in bronze, above Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton in marble, the whole being surmounted by a bronze statue of Fame. The principal mansions in Park Lane are: Brook House, at the north corner of Upper Brook Street, designed by T. H. Wyatt, and the residence of the Earl of Tweedmouth, and next to it Dudley House. Dorchester House (Captain Holford) was built by Vulliamy in 1852 on the site of the town house of the Damers, Earls of Dorchester. The building, which stands in its own grounds, is rectangular, and constructed of Portland stone in Italian Renaissance style. On the narrow front is a carriage portico. The reception-rooms and marble staircase have few rivals in London; the house contains two libraries and a collection of pictures by old and modern masters. Here died in 1842 the Marquis of Hertford. Londonderry House, No. 18 (Marquis of Londonderry), was built in 1850 by S. and J. Wyatt on the site of the residence of the D'Arcys, Earls of Holderness. It contains a fine gallery of pictures and sculpture. Other inhabitants: the Duke of Somerset, in a house adjoining Camelford House, No. 35; Sir Moses Montefiore, d. 1885; Park Lane Chambers, Earl Sondes, Lord Monkbretton.

At the corner of Upper Grosvenor Street (then No. 1 Grosvenor Gate) Benjamin Disraeli lived 1839-73. No. 24, Lord Brassey. No. 21, for many years the Marquis of Breadalbane, and afterwards Lady Palmerston, when left a widow in 1850; Earl of Scarborough. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton at a house then numbered 1. In 23, Richard Sharp, 1822-24; Mrs. Fitzherbert, 1785; Warren Hastings, 1790-97; Marquis Wellesley, 1796.

Grosvenor Square and the surrounding streets have always been the centre of the aristocratic world; the Square, which includes about six acres, was built in 1695. The garden was laid out by Kent, and in the centre stood formerly an equestrian statue of George I., by Van Nost, placed there in 1726. On the site, in 1642, was erected a fort named Oliver's Mount, which stood as one of the defences against the Royalists until 1647. Owing to the prejudices of the inhabitants, Grosvenor Square was not lit by gas until 1842.

Inhabitants: Duchess of Kendal, d. 1743; Earl of Chesterfield, 1733-50; Bishop Warburton, 1757; Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, 1758-64; Lord Rockingham, d. 1782; Henry Thrale, d. 1781; Lord North, d. 1792; Thomas Raikes, 1832; Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles; 10, Lord Canning and Lord Granville, 1841; 22, William Beckford, 1800; 23, the Earl of Derby here married Miss Farren, actress, in 1797; his successors resided here until 1832; Lord Stratford de Redclyffe, d. 1880; 24, the Earl of Shaftesbury; 29, Sir John Beaumont; 30, John Wilkes,

d. 1797; 39 (now 44), the Earl of Harrowby, 1820 (here the Cato Street conspirators proposed to murder the Ministers); 44, Countess of Pembroke. The houses have since been renumbered. To give a list of the present inhabitants of note would be impossible; it would be like copying a page out of the Red Book. Suffice to say there are living in the Square two Dukes, one Marquess, three Earls, six Barons, and five Baronets, beside many other persons of distinction.

At the corner end of Park Street, and in South Street and Aldford Street, the old houses have been pulled down and have been replaced by large, red-brick, ornamental structures, such as have also been erected in Mount Street, Grosvenor Street, and North and South Audley Street. The spaces behind the houses are occupied by mews. Great improvements have also been effected since 1887 in the housing of the working classes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street, and in Bourdon Street and Mount Row, by the erection of blocks of industrial dwellings by the St. George's and Improved Industrial Dwellings Companies, under the auspices of the Duke of Westminster.

In Park Street, formerly called Hyde Park Street, lived Miss Nelly O'Brien, 1768; 7, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P.; 26, Sir Humphry Davy, 1825, till his death; 113, Miss Lydia White, d. 1827; 123, Richard Ford, author of *The Handbook for Spain*. In North Audley Street, opposite Green Street, is St. Mark's Church, built from designs by J. P. Deering in 1825-28, and reconstructed in Romanesque style in 1878. Adjoining is the Vicarage, built in 1887, and at the back the St. Mark's Institute, containing a church-room, mission-room, gymnasium, and a working men's club. Attached to the institute are the parish schools, built soon after 1830, and enlarged and repaired in 1894.

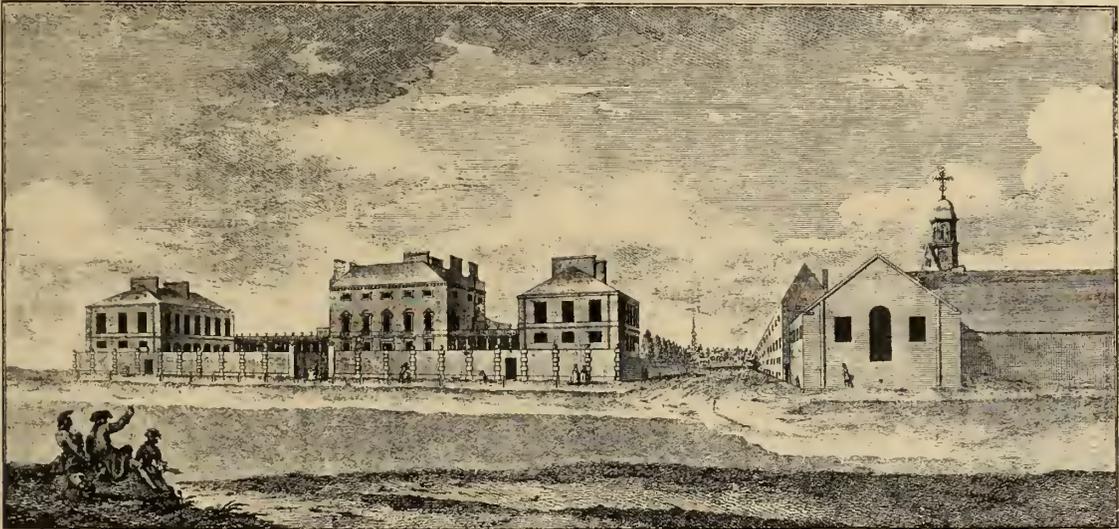
Near the church lived the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II.; at 1, Maria Edgeworth; 26, the Misses Berry.

South Audley Street takes its name from Hugh Audley (d. 1662), the owner of some land in the neighbourhood. It has several interesting houses. No. 8, Alington House (Lord Alington), was, in 1826, Cambridge House, the residence of the Duke of York, and afterwards, until 1876, belonged to the Curzons, Earls Howe. In 73, Bute House, lived, in 1769, the great Earl of Bute, and near him his friend Home, author of *Douglas*. Chesterfield House, a large mansion standing in a courtyard at the corner of Curzon Street, was built by Ware in 1749 for the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, d. 1773, who wrote the "Letters" in the library. The portico and marble staircase, with bronze balustrade, were brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. In 1869 the house was sold to Mr. Magniac for £175,000, and he built over the gardens. It is now the town house of Lord Burton.

Opposite Aldford Street is Grosvenor Chapel, erected in 1730; an ugly building, with sittings for 1200. It is now a chapel of ease to St. George's. Here were buried Lord Chesterfield, 1773; Ambrose Philips, poet, 1749; Lady Mary Wortley

Montagu, 1762; David Mallet, poet, 1765; William Whitehead, poet, 1785; John Wilkes, 1797; Elizabeth Carter, 1806. The churchyard at the back was, in 1889, converted into a public garden. Just outside the gate is the Public Free Library, erected in 1894 under the Free Libraries Act.

Other inhabitants: General Paoli; Holcroft, dramatist, 1761; Sir William Jones; Lord John Russell; Lord Sydenham, 1841; 8, Archbishop Markham, d. 1807; 14, Sir R. Westmacott, sculptor, d. 1856; 15, Baron Bunsen, 1841; 72, Charles X., when in exile, and in 1816 the Duchesse d'Angoulême; Louis XVIII., in 1814, also lived in this street; 74, the Portuguese Embassy early in the eighteenth century; 77, Sir Matthew Wood; here Queen Caroline resided in 1820. In the enlargement of the street called Audley Square Spencer Perceval was born. North Row has no



THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD'S HOUSE AS IT APPEARED IN 1750

From a contemporary engraving.

interest. In Green Street lived Sydney Smith, d. 1845; Lord Cochrane, d. 1814; 61 is Hampden House, residence of the Duke of Abercorn. At the corner of Park Street stood St. Mary's Church, pulled down in 1880.

In Norfolk Street lived Lord William Russell, murdered by his valet in 1840; at 27 the Earl of Dunraven, 1895. In Upper Brook Street lived Lord George Gordon, b. 1750, and George Grenville; 3, Sir Lucas Pepys and the Countess of Rothes; 18, Hon. Mrs. Damer, sculptor, d. 1828; 27, "Single Speech" Hamilton, d. 1796; 18, Sir William Farrer, F.R.G.S.; 32, Marquis of Ormonde.

Upper Grosvenor Street contains Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, a handsome building standing in a courtyard, with a garden at the back, skirting Park Lane as far as Mount Street. On its purchase in 1761 by the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., it was known as Gloucester House.

The present screen and metal gates by Cundy were erected in 1842. The house contains a very fine collection of pictures.

In this street lived: No. 2, Lord Erskine; 11, Mr. Francis Hale Rigby, 1817; 16, the first Sir Robert Peel; 18, Lord Crewe, 1809.

Among present inhabitants are:

The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland; Dowager Countesses of Galloway and Wilton; Lord Templemore; Major-General Hon. H. F. Eaton; Prince Alexis Dolgorouki; Sir E. Chandos Leigh.

Balfour Place has been lately rebuilt, and was so named in 1892 instead of Portugal Street.

Mount Street (1740), called from the Fort of Oliver's Mount, was rebuilt with ornamental red-brick houses; it contains the Vestry Hall—now the Register Office for the district—built by Bolton in 1887, at a cost of £15,200, on the site of the old workhouse, now removed to the Fulham Road.

Inhabitants: Lady Mary Coke, 1810; Martin Van Butchell, d. 1810; Sir Henry Holland, 1816; No. 102, Madame d'Arblay, 1832; 111, on the site of an old manor-house, was in 1891 occupied by a college of Jesuit priests; 2, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., d. 1900; 49, Earl of Selborne; 54, Lord Windsor; 105, Winston Churchill, M.P.; 113, Right Hon. Akers Douglas, M.P. In Carlos Place, so renamed in 1892 instead of Charles Street (1727), lives: No 1, Sir George Chetwynd, Bt., 1896. Its prolongation, Duke Street, rebuilt in 1889 in red brick, dates from about 1770, and was named probably after the Duke of Cumberland. In that year a lying-in hospital stood in the street. Opposite a small square is the King's Weigh House Congregational Chapel, a large building erected in 1891. Blocks of artisans' dwellings occupy the small streets round about.

In Gilbert Street are St. George's, Hanover Square, District Schools, which replaced the old schools in South Molton Street. The building was erected in 1888 by Caroe on a site given by the Duke of Westminster, and cost £5000. These schools were incorporated in 1818 with General Stewart's Schools in South Street.

Davies Street is very narrow at its northern end, where it forms a prolongation of South Molton Lane, an old street known in 1708 as Shug Lane. It takes its name either from Miss Mary Davies, who is said to have lived in an old house still standing at the corner of Bourdon Street, or from Sir Thomas Davies, to whom Hugh Audley left his property. Here is the new church of St. Anselm, built in Byzantine style, from designs by Balfour and Turner, at a cost of £20,000, and opened in February 1896, to replace Hanover Chapel, Regent Street. At No. 8 are the Westminster Public Baths and Washhouses.

In Bourdon Street is St. Mary's Church, a chapel of ease to St. George's, built for £12,000 by the Duke of Westminster in 1881 to replace St. Mary's Church in

Park Street. The building, from designs by Blomfield, is in mediaeval style. Adjoining is St. George's Workmen's Dwellings Association.

In Grosvenor Street lived and live: Countess of Hertford, 1740; Lord North, 1740; Sir Paul Methuen, 1740; Miss Vane, mistress of Frederick, Prince of Wales; Lord Crewe, 1784; Marquis Cornwallis, 1793-98; No. 13, William Sotheby; William Huskisson; at 16 was formerly the Royal Institution of British Architects; 17, Samuel Whitbread, 1800; 28, Sir Humphry Davy, 1818; 48, Earl St. Vincent, d. 1823; 72, Dr. Matthew Baillie, d. 1823; 6, Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., d. 1902; 25, William Allingham, surgeon; 50, Earl Carrington; 59, Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.; 72, Sir James Reid; and many others.

Brook Street was first called Little Brook Street, and afterwards Lower Brook Street. It takes its name from the Tyburn, which flowed down the course of South Molton Lane and Avery Row, by Bruton Mews, to the bottom of Hay Hill, and through the gardens of Lansdowne House to Shepherd's Market. It then crossed Piccadilly at Engine Street, and flowed through the Green Park to Buckingham Palace.

In Brook Street is Claridge's (formerly Mivart's) Hotel. Here lived: No. 25 (now 72), Edmund Burke; Sir Henry Holland, 1820-73; 63, Sir William Jenner; 74, Sir William Gull; 57 (now 25), Handel, the composer; Lord Lake, d. 1808; Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, d. 1802; Mrs. Delany; 20, Gerald Vandergucht, engraver, and his son Benjamin Vandergucht, painter; Thomas Barker, painter; 25, Rev. Sydney Smith; 30, Sir Charles Bell, d. 1832; 34, Sir Thomas Troubridge, 1809; 63, Sir John Williams, physician; 66, Sir B. Savory, Bart.; 74, Lord Balcarres; 84, Sir William Broadbent, physician; 86, Lord Davey, P.C., F.R.S.

In South Molton Street, on the wall of No. 36, is an inscription: "This is South Molton Street, 1721." At No. 17 lived William Blake, poet and painter, in 1807. The St. George's Schools, at No. 53, were removed in 1889 to Gilbert Street, and the building sold for £2500.

In Woodstock Street lived: Dr. Johnson, 1737; Prince Talleyrand, 1793; Dr. Parr, 1814. Running out of it are Sedley Place, so named in 1873 instead of Hanover Place, and Blenheim Street, up to 1760 called Sedley Street.

East of New Bond Street, Hanover Square, four acres in extent, was built as a fashionable place of residence in 1716-20. It was to have been called Oxford Square, but the name was changed in honour of the house of Hanover. A few of the old houses still remain, notably Nos. 18 and 23, but most of them have been rebuilt at various times, and are not in any way remarkable. The centre is enclosed and planted with trees, and at the southern end stands a bronze statue of Pitt by Chantrey, erected in 1831 at the cost of £7000. The

principal houses are: No. 3, the offices of the Zoological Society, established in 1826, and removed here in 1846; those of the Anthropological Society; 4, a large handsome building erected in 1774 by Sir George Gallini, and opened by him as the Hanover Square Concert and Ball Rooms. Here J. C. Bach, son of Sebastian Bach, gave concerts from 1785 to 1793. The concerts of Ancient Music and those of the Philharmonic Society also took place here. In 1862 the rooms were redecorated and styled the Queen's Concert Rooms, but were in 1875 disposed of to the Hanover Square Club, established in that year.

No. 10 was formerly the Brunswick Hotel, but has been rebuilt as chambers.

No. 12, formerly the offices of the Royal Agricultural Society, now those of the Shire Horse Society and kindred associations.

No. 13, Harewood House, was built by W. Adam for the Duke of Roxburghe, and purchased in 1795 by Lord Harewood, in whose family it remained until 1894, when it was sold to the Royal Agricultural Society, established in 1838 for the improvement of agriculture.

No. 15 now forms part of the Orthopædic Hospital in Oxford Street.

No. 16 in 1845 was occupied by the Royal College of Chemistry, established in that year, and afterwards removed first to Oxford Street, and in 1835 to the School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

In No. 17 Mrs. Jordan is said to have lived under the protection of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. In 1864 it became the home of the Arts Club, established in that year for persons interested in art, literature, or science. The house contains a fine painted ceiling by Angelica Kauffmann, and some marble mantelpieces of Italian workmanship, but is soon to be demolished.

No. 18 is the Oriental Club, founded in 1824 by Sir John Malcolm for persons who have resided or travelled in the East. The present house, on the site of one occupied by Lord Le Despenser 1771-81, was built in 1827 by the Wyatts, and contains some good portraits of Lord Clive and other distinguished Anglo-Indians.

No. 20 is the offices of the Royal Medical, Pathological, and Clinical Societies, established 1867.

No. 21 was the site of Downshire House from 1793. It was before that date the property of the Earl of Hillsborough. Here, in 1835, lived Talleyrand, then French Ambassador; after him, Earl Grey. It has been rebuilt, and is now a bank, above which is the New County Club, located here in 1894.

No. 32 was the home of the Naval and Military Club from 1863 to 1865.

At No. 23 lived Lord Palmerston, father of the Premier, in 1806, and the Duchess of Brunswick, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales (d. 1813).

Other inhabitants: the present No 20, Field-Marshal Viscount Cobham, 1736-48; George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, d. 1735; Ambrose Philips, poet,

d. 1749. At the present No. 10: Admiral Lord Rodney, 1792-96; Admiral Lord Anson, 1762; "Single Speech" Hamilton, 1765; Percival Pott, surgeon, 1777-88; Thomas Campbell, poet; Sir James Clark, physician, 1841.

The streets round Hanover Square are mainly broad, well built, and lined with shops. Hanover Street and Princes Street were built about 1736. In the latter Sir John Malcolm died in 1833. Swallow Place and Passage recall Swallow Street, which was cleared away to make Regent Street in 1820.

In Regent Street stood, until recently, Hanover Chapel, with two towers, designed by C. R. Cockerell, and built in 1824 at a cost of £16,180. The Ionic portico was imitated from that of Minerva Polias at Priene. In the interior was a painting of "Christ's Agony in the Garden," by Northcote, presented 1828 by the British Institution.

Harewood Place was closed at its northern end by gates until 1893, when all gates and private bars were removed throughout the district. In Tenterden Street, No. 4 in 1776 became the residence of the Herberts, Earls of Carnarvon, who still own the property. It, with Nos. 5 and 6, is now occupied by the Royal Academy of Music, founded in 1822 by the Earl of Westmorland. Among eminent pupils have been Sterndale Bennett, Sir G. A. Macfarren, Sir J. Barnby, Mackenzie, Sir A. Sullivan, and Goring Thomas. At the end of Tenterden Street is Dering Street, so called in 1886 instead of Union Street.

At the southern end of the Square, George Street was built about 1719, and at first named Great George Street, in honour of George I. It is wide at the Square end, but grows narrower till Maddox Street is reached. Its chief feature is the Parish Church of St. George, designed by John James, begun in 1713 and consecrated in 1724, one of Queen Anne's fifty churches. The style is Classical, the body plain, but having a Corinthian portico of good proportions, and a clock-tower 100 feet high. The interior contains a good Jesse window put in in 1841. In 1895 the building was redecorated, repaired, and re-seated, and the old organ by Snitzler, put up in 1761, was replaced by a Hope Jones electric instrument. This church has been long celebrated for fashionable marriages. Among those in the register are:

1769. The Duke of Kingston to Miss Chudleigh, she being already married to Mr. Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol. She was afterwards tried and convicted of bigamy.

1771. Richard Cosway, R.A., to Maria Hatfield.

1791. Sir William Hamilton to Emma Hart (Nelson's Lady Hamilton).

1793. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex to Lady Augusta Murray. The marriage was declared void under the Royal Marriage Act.

1797. The Earl of Derby to Miss Farren. The ceremony took place in Grosvenor Square.

1849. Mr. Heath to Lola Montes.

1880. Mr. J. W. Cross to George Eliot.

Among the Rectors of St. George's were Charles Moss, D.D., 1759-74, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Henry Courtenay, 1774-1803, made Bishop of Exeter in 1795.

At the bottom of George Street is Limmer's Hotel, formerly a noted resort of sporting men, rebuilt and enlarged in 1876. No. 25 is a handsome stone-fronted mansion, built in 1864 for Earl Temple. In 1895 it was in possession of the Duchess of Buckinghamshire. In a house on the same site lived John Copley, the painter, and his son, Lord Lyndhurst, d. 1863.

Other inhabitants: No. 3, Madame de Staël; 7, Admiral Sir Edward Hawke; 8, David Mallet, poet, 1758-63; Sir William Beechey, R.A.; Sir Thomas Phillips, R.A., d. 1845; 9, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 1803; 13, Lord Chancellor Cowper, 1723; 15, Sir George Wombwell (this number was afterwards for a short time occupied by the Junior Travellers' Club); Earl of Albemarle, 1726; Lord Stair, 1726; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, d. 1762; Sir Thomas Clarges, 1726; Colonel Francis Charteris, 1729; Lord Shelburne, 1748.

Maddox Street was built by the Earl of Burlington in 1721, and named after Sir Benjamin Maddox, the ground landlord (d. 1670). It contains a museum of building appliances established in 1866 in connection with the Institute of British Architects. Mill Street is so called from a mill which stood near the corner of Hanover Square; near it is Pollen Street; both are unimportant. Conduit Street, completed about 1713, is so called from the city conduit which carried water from the Tyburn to Cheapside. It was built for private residences, which have now been transformed into shops. On the south side, where is now a tailor's, stood, until 1877, Trinity Chapel, a plain red-brick building built by Archbishop Tenison, in 1716, to replace the old wooden chapel which James II. had originally set up on Hounslow Heath, but which was brought to, and left at the top of, Old Bond Street about 1691. Four-fifths of the income derived from the three houses on this site are devoted to the maintenance of the district churches in the parish, the remainder going to the parish of St. Martin's. The share of St. George's parish now amounts to a capital sum of £5075 and an income of £1600.

At No. 9 Conduit Street, once the town house of the Earls of Macclesfield, are the offices of the Royal Institute of British Architects, established 1835, and other kindred societies.

At the Princess of Wales' Tavern, now demolished, David Williams started the Royal Literary Fund in 1772.

In this street lived: Duke of Wharton, 1725; Charles James Fox, b. here 1749; Boswell, 1772; Wilberforce, 1786; Delmé Radcliffe, d. 1832; Balfe, composer; No. 36, Sir William Farquhar, physician to William Pitt; 37, George

Canning, 1802-1803, after him Dr. Elliotson (the house has since been rebuilt); 39, Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, died 1841.

Old and New Bond Streets form a continuous thoroughfare, in which are situated some of the most fashionable shops in London. Though somewhat narrow, and architecturally uninteresting, it has always been a favourite society promenade, and when first built was "inhabited by the nobility and gentry" (Hatton). New Bond Street dates from about 1716, and occupies part of the site of Conduit Mead (twenty-seven acres), the property of the City of London. Of the houses the following are interesting :

No. 135, the Grosvenor Gallery, the chief of the many picture galleries in Bond Street. The house was erected in 1877 for Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., and contains a lending library and until recently the Grosvenor Club (proprietary, social, and non-political). The doorway, by Palladio, was brought from Venice, and the front is by Soames.

Nos. 15 and 16 are Long's Hotel, much frequented by Sir Walter Scott; it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1888.

At No. 18, now a jeweller's, was Steven's Hotel, fashionable during the Regency, and afterwards a haunt of Lord Byron's.

At No. 169, on the west side, was the Clarendon Hotel, formerly the town house of the Dukes of Grafton, and afterwards the residence, about 1741, of the elder Pitt. The hotel was closed in 1877, and replaced by a row of shops.

Inhabitants: Swift, 1727; Mrs. Delany, 1731; Lords Craven, Abergavenny, and Coventry, 1732; George Selwyn, 1751; Dr. Johnson, 1767; Thomson, the poet; No. 141, Lord Nelson, 1797; 146, Sir Thomas Picton, 1797-1800; 147, Mrs. and Miss Gunning, 1792; 148, Lord Camelford, 1803-1804; 150, Lady Hamilton, 1813.

Old Bond Street, and the adjoining Stafford Street, Albemarle and Dover Streets, occupy the site of old Clarendon House, the grounds of which covered nearly thirty acres, granted to Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by Charles II. The house, described by Evelyn as a noble pile, was erected in 1664, and after being leased in 1670 to the Duke of Ormonde, was sold in 1675 to the second Duke of Albemarle, who parted with it to Sir Thomas Bond for £20,000. The latter, in 1686, built Bond Street, the west side of which was first called Albemarle Buildings. Residents: 1708, Lords Coningsby, Abingdon, and Anglesea; 1725, the Duke of St. Albans, Countess of Gainsborough; 1741, Duke of Kingston; 1753, Countess of Macclesfield; at the present No. 41, in 1768, died Laurence Sterne; Pascal Paoli, 1761; Boswell, 1769; No. 24, 1791, Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A., afterwards the offices of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, founded 1814, the Artists' Orphan Fund, and the Arundel Society for Promoting the Knowledge of Art, established 1848. These have now been removed.

Half-way down on the west side is the Royal Arcade, a short passage leading to Albemarle Street, containing shops, with a handsome entrance at each end. It was opened in 1883.

In 1820, on the east side, stood another arcade, communicating with the Burlington Arcade, and named the Western Exchange. It failed and was closed.

In Stafford Street a stone let into the wall of a public-house had the inscription: "This is Stafford Street, 1686." At the corner of Albemarle Street, in 1852, was the Stafford Street Club, formed by Roman Catholics.

Albemarle Street, Grafton Street, and Dover Street contain handsome houses, the residences still of many of the aristocracy. The former was built in 1684-1708 by Sir Thomas Bond, and named after the Duke of Albemarle. Its chief houses are: No. 21, the Royal Institution, established by Count Rumford in 1799, for "diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements," etc.; has a stone front, with a row of half-engaged Corinthian columns, designed by Louis Vulliamy, and erected in 1837. It contains a lecture-theatre, reading-room, and library of 50,000 volumes. Members are elected by ballot, and courses of lectures are delivered on science, philosophy, literature, and art. Eminent men connected with the Institution: Faraday, 1830; Murchison, Lyell, Sedgwick, Whewell, Tyndall, Huxley, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Dewar. The President of the Society is the Duke of Northumberland.

Opposite is St. George's (proprietary) Chapel, a plain building, celebrated for its musical services.

No. 7 is the Royal Thames Yacht Club, instituted in 1823 for the encouragement of yacht building and sailing on the river Thames. It was formerly Grillion's Hotel. Here Louis XVIII. lodged in 1814, and Grillion's Club, formed 1813, had its meetings. The Roxburghe Club dinners also took place here.

No. 13 is the Albemarle Club, established in 1875, which admits both sexes as members. Messrs. R. and J. Adam lived here in 1792, and the house was afterwards the Pulteney Hotel.

No. 22 is the office of the Royal Asiatic Society, founded in 1823, the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1831), the London Mathematical Society (1865), etc.

No. 23 was in 1808 the Alfred Club, which was succeeded by the Westminster Club, which shortly failed.

No. 41, the Amphitryon Club, was established in 1870; it was celebrated for the excellence of its cuisine, and the high scale of its charges.

No. 43, the Junior Conservative Club, was established in 1889.

No. 50, the publishing house of John Murray, was removed here in 1812. His

private house next door was, between 1812 and 1824, the resort of Byron and other literary celebrities.

The noted opposition club, the Coterie, formed in 1763, also met in this street.

Other inhabitants: Lords Poulett, and Orkney, 1708; Duke of Rutland, Viscount St. John, 1725-41; Marquis of Granby, 1760; Lord Bute, 1764; Zoffany, artist, 1780; C. J. Fox; Richard Glover, 1785; Byron, 1807; No. 29, Sir James Mackintosh, 1811; 41, Hon. Hedworth Lambton; 41A, Earl of Sandwich.

Grafton Street was named after the Duke of Grafton, who, with Lord Grantham, bought the site in 1735. It was first called Ducking Pond Row, and in 1767 Evans Row.

No. 4, the New Club (proprietary), social and non-political, was established with a view to providing a club conducted with economy in administration. Here lived Lord Brougham (1849) till his death. The Turf Club afterwards occupied it until 1877.

No. 7 is the Grafton Galleries, where periodical exhibitions of pictures are held.

No. 10 is the Green Park Club for ladies, established in 1894, and removed here in 1896.

Other inhabitants: C. J. Fox, 1783; No. 24, Mrs. Fitzherbert, 1796; 11, Admiral Earl Howe, d. 1799; his daughter, the Marchioness of Sligo, and her husband; 16, Lord Stowell; Marquis Cornwallis, 1801; 20, Right Hon. George Tierney, 1809; 11, Sir Dyce Duckworth; 24, Viscount Cranborne; 23, Oswald Partington, M.P.

Dover Street, built in 1686, was called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, who died here in 1708.

At the top of Hay Hill was Ashburnham House (Earl of Ashburnham), a plain square building in a courtyard. It was occupied by the Russian Embassy in 1851. Now Nos. 28 and 29 are the premises of the Sesame Club for ladies and gentlemen.

No. 37, a stone-fronted house, is the town house of the Bishops of Ely, built in 1772, and granted by Government in exchange for Ely Place.

No. 34, the Bath Club, opened 1895, contains swimming and other baths for both sexes, gymnasium, etc. It has also an entrance in Berkeley Street.

No. 35, the Empress Club for ladies, is on a scale of great magnificence.

No. 36 was the Hogarth Club for gentlemen associated with the arts, founded as the Artists' Club at the Turk's Head, Gerrard Street; removed here from Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, in 1888.

The Literary Club met in 1785 at Le Telier's in this street.

Other inhabitants: John Evelyn, 1699-1706; Marquis of Wharton; Harley, Earl of Oxford; Dr. Arbuthnot, 1714-21; Pope, 1729; Bolingbroke, 1730; Sir William Wyndham, 1731; Archdeacon Coxe, b. 1741; No. 23, Lady Byron, 1841;

29, John Nash, architect; 35, Samuel Whitbread, M.P., d. 1815; 33, Earl of Mexborough, 1895.

The steep descent of Hay Hill was so called from a farm in the neighbourhood, which, perhaps, took its name from Tyburn (the "Ayburn," the "Eia Burn"), which flowed at the foot. Here in 1554 Sir Thomas Wyatt's head was exposed, and three of his companions hung in chains. In 1617 Hay Hill was granted to Hector Johnstone for services to the Elector Palatine. By Queen Anne it was granted to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who sold it for £200 and gave the proceeds



BERKELEY SQUARE

From an aquatint published in 1813.

to the poor. It afterwards came into the hands of the Pomfret family, and was sold prior to 1759 for £20,300.

Berkeley Square was built about 1698 on the site of the gardens of Berkeley House, the residence of Sir John Berkeley, afterwards Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, to whose descendant, Earl Fitzhardinge, the property still belongs. It slopes somewhat steeply to the south, and has a well-wooded garden in the centre, planted about the end of the eighteenth century. The equestrian statue of George III., by Beaupré and Wilton, erected by Princess Amelia in 1766, was removed in 1827, and the pedestal is vacant, but a drinking-fountain, the gift of the Marquis of Lansdowne, stands at the south end. In 1805 the north side was occupied by small tradesmen's shops, which have been replaced; but some of the other houses are old, and still

have the iron link extinguishers before the door, which may be seen at many houses in this district. No. 25 is Thomas's Hotel, which dates from 1809. Charles James Fox lived here in 1803. No. 40 is noteworthy for the style of its architecture, but the finest house in the Square is Lansdowne House (Marquis of Lansdowne), standing in its own garden on the south side. It was built by Robert Adam for the Earl of Bute in 1765, and sold while still unfinished to the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, for £22,500. It contains a sculpture gallery



COLLEY CIBBER (1671-1757)

After the portrait by J. B. Vanloo.

commenced in 1778, with a collection of statuary by Gavin Hamilton. The pictures were collected by the third Marquis (1807-50), and comprise specimens by Raphael, Murillo, Velasquez, Hogarth, Reynolds, Landseer, and others. The library was added in 1790. Priestley was librarian when, in 1774, he discovered oxygen.

No 44, designed by Kent for Lady Isabella Finch, has a fine staircase and drawing-room.

Other inhabitants : Corner of Bruton Street, No. 20, Colley Cibber, 1753 ; 45, the residence of the Earl of Powis, has a name-plate on the door (here, in 1774,

Lord Clive committed suicide); 10, Lord Clyde, 1863; 11, Horace Walpole, 1774-97; Lady Waldegrave, 1800; 6, second Earl of Chatham; 13, Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Carnarvon; 17, Lord Rowton; 18, Sir S. B. Bancroft, actor; 21, Lady Anne Barnard, authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," d. 1825; Lord Brougham and Vaux, 1842; 28, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, 1830-34, Sidney Smirke, R.A., architect, 1842; 38, here, in 1804, the Earl of Jersey married Lady Sophia Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, d. 1867; Lord Londesborough, 1891; it



HORACE WALPOLE, FOURTH EARL OF ORFORD (1717-1797)

From an old engraving.

has now been rebuilt in red brick by Lord Rosebery; 48, Lord Brougham, 1849; 52, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, d. 1894.

Berkeley Street was built on the grounds of Berkeley House in 1684 by Lady Berkeley, under the direction of John Evelyn. It skirts the garden wall of Devonshire House, and is now chiefly occupied by stabling.

Here lived: Richard Cosway, R.A., 1770-80; No. 4, Shackleton, painter; 9, Pope's Martha Blount, 1731-63; General Bulkeley, d. 1815; Mrs. Howard, mistress of Louis Napoleon.

Bruton Street, built *circa* 1727, was named after Lord Berkeley's Dorsetshire estate. It contains large private houses, the most noticeable being No. 17, now Lord Stratheden and Campbell. At No. 22 (now Earl Bathurst) was the Pioneer Club for ladies.

Other inhabitants: The Duke of Argyll, d. 1743; Horace Walpole, 1749; William Pitt, 1760; General Lawrence, d. 1775; R. Brinsley Sheridan, 1786; Mrs. Jamieson, 1851-54; General Sir G. Macdonald, d. 1850; 15, Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, P.C.; 16, Lord Granville, d. 1846; Lord Chancellor Cottenham, 1847; 23, Sir W. H. Humphery, Bart.; 23A, Marquis of Granby, M.P., 1895; 24, George Canning, 1809; Countess of Longford; 26, Sir Matthew Tierney, physician, 1841; 33, William Owen, R.A., d. 1825; 36, Earl of Orford.

The district west of Berkeley Square, bounded by Piccadilly and Park Lane, has already been mentioned; though the streets are narrow and cramped, and many of the houses small, it has always been a fashionable locality.

In Hill Street lived and live: Lord Lyttelton, 1755-73; Admiral Byng, 1756; Smollett's Lady Vane, d. 1788; Mrs. Montagu, 1795; Lord Chief Justice Camden, d. 1794; Earl of Carlisle, b. 1802; Sir J. F. Leicester, 1829; No. 5, Mr. Henry Brougham (Lord Brougham), 1824, Lord Londesborough, 1835; 6 (a new house), Marquis of Tweeddale, 1895; 8, The Mackintosh of Mackintosh; 9, Admiral Sir Philip Durham, 1841; 20, Lord Barrymore; 21, William Grant, Earl of Malmesbury, d. 1820, Countess Darnley; 26, Lord Revelstoke; 27, Countess of Roden, 1895; 30, Lord Westbury; 33, Lord Hindlip; 34, Sir Charles G. Earle-Welby, Bart.; 41, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Bart.

In Farm Street (*circa* 1750), named from a neighbouring farm, and now a mews, is the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception, a handsome and lofty Gothic structure in Decorated style, designed by Scoles, and built in 1849. The front is a miniature reproduction of the cathedral at Beauvais. The high altar, designed by Pugin, was a gift by Miss Tempest, and cost £1000. The church is lit by a clerestory.

In South Street (*circa* 1737), up to 1845, stood a Roman Catholic chapel, attached to the Portuguese Embassy. Here is a school endowed by General Stewart in 1726, and carried on in conjunction with the Hanover Branch Schools.

Inhabitants: No. 10, Miss Florence Nightingale, 1895; 22, Beau Brummell; 33, Lord Holland; 36, Mlle. d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Sussex, 1835; 39, Lord Melbourne, 1837.

Aldford Street (*circa* 1734) was named Chapel Street (from Grosvenor Chapel) until 1886. Part of the north side has been lately pulled down, and with it No. 13, where Beau Brummell lived in 1816 and Sir Thomas Rivers Wilson in 1841.

Other inhabitants: No. 23, Shelley, 1813; 5, Earl of Kilmorey.

Deanery Street was built *circa* 1737, and was first called Dean and Chapel Street, from the Chapter of Westminster, the ground landlords. In Tilney Street

(*circa* 1750) lived Soame Jenyns, d. 1787; No. 2, Viscount Esher; 5, Lord Brampton; 6, Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of George IV.

Great Stanhope Street, built *circa* 1750 by Lord Chesterfield, is broad, and contained fifteen spacious houses, of which No. 7 was demolished to build a mansion in Park Lane for a millionaire.

Inhabitants: No. 1, Lord Southampton, 1796, Duke of Bedford, 1810, Earl Bathurst, 1822, Duke of Manchester, 1890, Viscount Clifden; 4, Earl of Mansfield, 1823, Marquis of Exeter, 1829, Lord Brougham, 1834; 5, Lord Raglan, 1853; 6, Lord Reay; 9, Lord Palmerston, 1814-43; 10, Bamber Gascoyne, grandfather of the present Marquis of Salisbury; 12, Colonel Barré, d. 1802; Sir Robert Peel, 1820-25; 15, Viscount Hardinge, d. 1856.

Waverton Street was renamed in 1886, instead of Union Street, built *circa* 1750. Charles Street is so called after Charles, Earl of Falmouth, brother of Lord Berkeley. At the corner of Hayes Street a public-house bears the sign of a running footman in the dress of the last century, with the inscription, "I am the only running footman."

Inhabitants of Charles Street: No. 22, H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (William IV.); Admiral Sir G. Osborn, b. 1792; Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton; the Earl of Ellenborough, Viceroy of India; J. H. Scott, of Abbotsford; Thomas Baring, M.P.; Lady Grenville, widow of the Premier, 1806-7; 33, Admiral Sherard Osborn, 1795; Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, d. 1815; Sydney Smith, 1835; 37, Earl of Dartmouth; 39, Earl of Camperdown; 40, Earl of Cork and Orrery; 48, Lord Burghclere; 49, Lord Romilly.

In John Street (*circa* 1730) is Berkeley Chapel, the property of Lord Fitzhardinge, which dates from about 1750. It is a plain building both within and without. The interior was redecorated in 1874, and the east end and chancel in 1895, when a window was put up to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence. Sydney Smith and Rev. H. F. Cary (1812) are the best known among the incumbents.

In Queen Street (*circa* 1753) lived: No. 13, Dr. Merriman, 1796-1810; 20, Thomas Duncombe, M.P., 1824; 22, Sir Robert Adair, d. 1855; 21, Duke of Hamilton, d. 1895; 25, R. Brinsley Sheridan, 1810.

In Chesterfield Street lived George Selwyn, 1776; No. 1, Sir W. H. Bennett; 4, Beau Brummell till 1810.

Chesterfield Gardens contain fine red-brick houses built by Mr. Magniac on the site of the gardens of Chesterfield House.

Inhabitants: No. 2, Lord Hothfield; 6, Duke of Grafton; 9, Lord Leconfield.

Some fine houses with an outlet by steps to Pitt's Head Mews form Seamore Place (*circa* 1761).

Inhabitants: No. 8, Lady Blessington, 1832-36; 1, Alfred de Rothschild; 2, Lord Blythswood; 7, Sir James Lyle Mackay; 9, Hon. A. de Tatton Egerton.

Curzon Street was named after Curzon, Earl Howe, d. 1758, to whose family the property still belongs. It was known before that time as Mayfair Row.

On the south side is Curzon or Mayfair Chapel, an ugly building, first erected in 1730, but since rebuilt. The Rev. Alex. Keith was the first incumbent. Here he performed marriages without banns or licence until his excommunication in 1742. He then established a chapel close by, where clandestine marriages were continued until the Marriage Act put an end to them in 1754. The most celebrated of these were: the Duke of Chandos and Mrs. Ann Jeffrey, 1744; Lord Strange and Mrs. Lucy Smith, 1746; Lord Kensington and Rachel Hill, 1749; Sewallis Shirley and Margaret Rolle, widow of the second Earl of Oxford, 1751; Duke of Hamilton and Miss Gunning, 1752; Lord George Bentinck and Mary Davies, 1753.

Opposite the chapel is Wharncliffe House, a plain building with courtyard and garden. Here lived in 1708 Edward Shepherd, the builder of Shepherd's Market. It was sold for £500 in 1750 to Lord Carhampton, who rebuilt it. From 1776 to 1792 it was occupied by Lady Fane, and by Lady Reade from 1793 to 1813. In 1818 it was bought by Mr. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., for £12,000, and is now in possession of the Earl of Wharncliffe.

Other inhabitants: No. 1 (pulled down in 1849), Madame Vestris; 8, the Misses Berry, d. 1852; Baron Bunsen, 1841; 14, Richard Stonehewer, 1782, Earl Crewe; 16, Sir Henry Halford, d. 1844; 19, Earl of Beaconsfield, d. 1882; 20, Viscount Curzon; 21, Earl Howe; 24, Sir Francis Chantrey when a young man; 30, Macartney, d. 1806; 37, Sir C. M. Palmer, Bart.; 41, Prince Soltykoff; 64, Earl Percy.

At the end of Curzon Street is Bolton Row, until 1786 called Blicks Row.

Inhabitants: Martha Blount, 1731-37; Horace Walpole, 1748; Angelo, the fencing master, 1800.

A passage leads between the gardens of Lansdowne and Downshire Houses to Berkeley Street. The bars at each entrance were set up after the escape of a highwayman, who galloped through.

Bolton Street was built in 1699, and was then the western limit of London. Here lived: Earl of Peterborough, 1710-24; George Grenville, d. 1770; Madame d'Arblay, 1818; Lord Melbourne; Hon. Mrs. Norton, 1841.

The Young Pretender is said to have lodged here secretly when in London.

Clarges Street was built 1716-18 on the site of Clarges House, the residence of Sir Walter Clarges, nephew of Anne Clarges, wife of Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Hatton in 1708 described it as a stately new building, inhabited by the Venetian Ambassador.

Here lived: Admiral Earl St. Vincent, 1717; Earl Ferrers, 1717; Lord Archibald Hamilton, 1717; Lord Forester, 1717; Sir John Cope, 1746; Miss O'Neil, actress; Mrs. Delany, 1742-44; Mrs. Vesey, 1780; No. 2, W. T.

Brandes, chemist, 1822-23; 3, Macaulay, 1838-40; 9, Daniel O'Connell, 1835; 10, Sir Nicholas Wraxall, 1792; 11, Lady Hamilton, 1804-6, Countess Stanhope, 1807-29; 12, Edmund Kean, 1816-24; 14, William Mitford, 1810-22; 43, Charles James Fox, 1803; 47, at the corner of Piccadilly, a dull, ugly building, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Grafton. In 1876 the Turf Club, established 1866, moved here from Grafton Street. Formerly the Arlington Club, it is now a great whist centre, and one of the most select clubs in London.

Half-Moon Street, so called from a public-house at the corner of Piccadilly, was built in 1730.

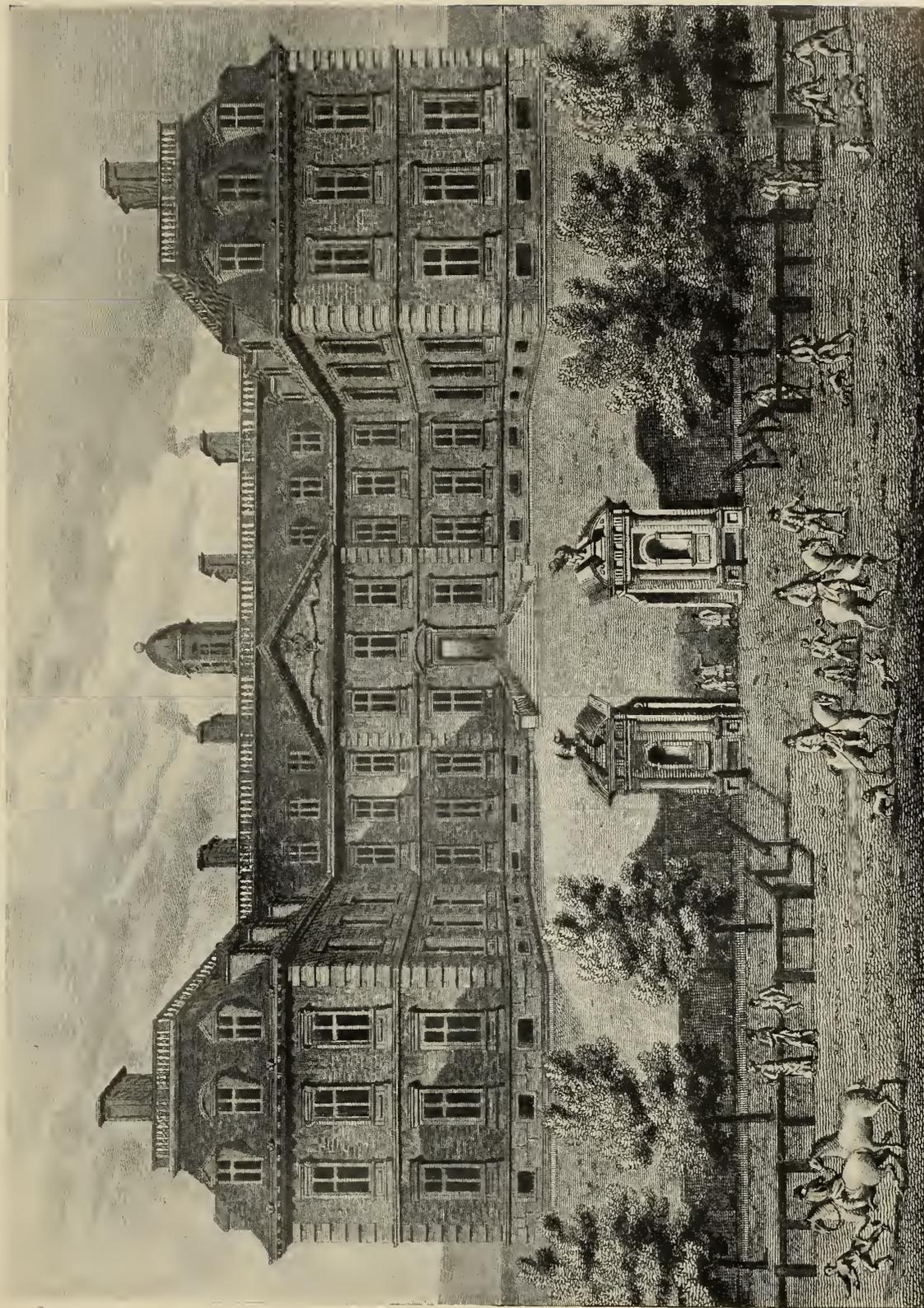
Here lived: Boswell, 1768; Shelley, 1813; No. 5, Mrs. Pope, actress, d. 1797; 26, Dr. Merriman; 27, Lola Montes, 1849; 29, John Galt, 1830; 40, William Hazlitt, 1827-29; 45, the widow of Charles James Fox, 1809.

On either side of Mayfair Chapel are East and West Chapel Streets, built *circa* 1785. In the latter, at No. 7, lived Chantrey in 1804. They lead to Shepherd's Market, a congeries of small streets, which occupy the site of Brook Field, so called from the Tyburn, which flowed through. Here was held the May Fair, from which the district derives its name (see p. 154). The ground in 1722 was an irregular open space, but in 1735 Shepherd's Market was built by Edward Shepherd, the lower story consisting of butchers' shops, and the upper containing a theatre where plays were given during the fair time. The block was built in 1860, and now consists of small provision shops.

Whitehorse Street, built about 1738, is so called from a public-house. In Carrington Street was the residence of Kitty Fisher and of Samuel Carte, the antiquary. Here also was the Dog and Duck tavern, behind which was a pond 200 feet square, where the sport of duck-hunting was pursued in the eighteenth century. The site is now marked by Ducking Pond Mews. In Carrington Mews are the Curzon Schools in connection with Christ Church, Down Street; they were built about 1826, and provide tuition for 85 boys, 90 girls, and 110 infants. In Derby Street, No. 5 is the parish mission-house, used also for parochial meetings. Little Stanhope Street was built about 1761, and leads to Hertford Street (1764), now chiefly inhabited by doctors.

Here lived: Lord Charlemont, 1766; Lord Goderich, 1782; Earl of Mornington, 1788-97; No. 10, General Burgoyne, d. 1792; R. Brinsley Sheridan, 1796-1800; Mr. Dent, d. 1819; 11, Earl of Sandwich, d. 1792; 12, George Tierney, 1796-99; 14, Earl Grey, 1799, Sir W. Jenner; 23, Robert Dundas, 1810, Charles Bathurst, 1822; 26, Earl of Liverpool, d. 1818; 36, Lord Langdale, 1829, Lord Lytton, 1831-34; 37, Granville Penn, 1822-24.

In this street also the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., married Miss Horton, the actress. On the site of Down Street (1730) stood Mr. Deane's school, where Pope was educated. The north end was called Carrington Place



CLARENDON HOUSE, AFTERWARDS CALLED ALBEMARLE HOUSE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1814

It was erected by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, during the reign of Charles II., with the stones intended for the repair of Old St. Paul's. Lord Clarendon purchased the materials, employed 300 men, and expended £50,000 in the building.

until 1867. On the west side is Christ Church, a building of great beauty erected in 1863, with a one-sided transept. The east window was presented by the Hope family. The street has been lately rebuilt with red-brick flats and chambers.

Inhabitants: William Hazlitt, 1823-27; No. 8, Rev. H. F. Cary, translator of Dante; 22, Sir W. G. Nicholson.

Brick Street at its southern end was until 1878 called Engine Street, from a water-wheel by the Tyburn, which here crossed Piccadilly.

Piccadilly enters our district at the end of Bond Street, and forms its boundary as far as Hyde Park Corner. The name was originally given to the part extending from the Haymarket to Sackville Street. From that point to Brick Street was styled Portugal Row, from Catharine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. The stone bridge over Tyburn gave its name to the short distance between Brick Street and Down Street; west of that was Hyde Park Road. As the houses were built the name Piccadilly spread westwards, until, soon after 1770, the whole street was so called. From the Park to Berkeley Street was also popularly known as Hyde Park Corner, now confined to the actual vicinity of the Park. In the sixteenth century Piccadilly was a lonely country road known as the "Way to Redinge." In 1700 the western portion was occupied by statuary yards, which soon after 1757 gave way to houses. The remainder contains many large private houses, and in recent years has been further changed by the erection of numerous handsome club-houses. In 1844 it was widened between Bolton Street and Park Lane by taking a strip of the Green Park with a row of trees, near the entrance to Constitution Hill, and throwing it into the roadway; and again in 1888 and 1902 by cutting off a part of the Park. The following are the principal buildings:—

At the corner of Albemarle Street is the Albemarle Hotel. Hatchett's restaurant was formerly called the New White Horse Cellar. After the resuscitation of stage-coaching in 1886 Hatchett's was a favourite starting-place, but is now little patronised. The New White Horse Cellar was named after the White Horse Cellar (No. 55) on the south side, so called from the crest of the House of Hanover; this existed in 1720, and was widely renowned as a coaching centre. It is now closed.

Adjoining Hatchett's is the Hotel Avondale, named after the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The house was opened as a dining club, the "Cercle de Luxe," in 1892, after the failure of which it was reopened as an hotel in 1895.

No. 75 is the site of the Three Kings' Inn, where stood, up to 1864, two pillars taken from Clarendon House.

At the corner of Berkeley Street is the Berkeley Hotel and Restaurant, formerly the St. James's Hotel, which stands on the site of the Gloucester coffee-house.

Opposite, at the corner of the Green Park, is Walsingham House, an enormous

block built by Lord Walsingham in 1887, on which he is said to have spent £300,000. It has been used as an hotel, and is shortly to be pulled down and rebuilt. Part of it was occupied by the Isthmian Club, established in 1882 for gentlemen interested in cricket, rowing, and other sports, which removed here from Grafton Street in 1887.

Opposite Berkeley Street stood the toll-gate, removed to Hyde Park Corner in 1725. No. 78, adjoining it, is Devonshire House, the residence of the Dukes of Devonshire, which stands in a courtyard concealed from the street by a high brick wall, in which are handsome iron gates. It is an unpretending brick building built by Kent in 1735, with a large garden at the back. The interior is handsome, and contains a gallery of pictures by old masters, a large collection of prints, and the famous Devonshire collection of gems. On this site stood Berkeley House, built about 1655 by Sir John Berkeley on a property called Hay Hill Farm, the grounds then covering the present Lansdowne House and Berkeley Square, as well as Berkeley and Stratton Streets. It came into the possession of the Cavendish family before 1697, but was destroyed by fire in 1733. Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, lived here from 1692 to 1695. Stratton Street, a cul-de-sac, was built about 1693 by Lady Stratton. At No. 1 lived Mrs. Coutts (Miss Mellon), afterwards Duchess of St. Albans, d. 1837. It descended to her heiress, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Other inhabitants: Lord Willoughby de Broke, 1698; Hon. George Berkeley, 1735; No. 2, Thomas Campbell, 1802; 7, William Gifford, 1797, Right Hon. Arnold Morley; 11, Roger Wilbraham, 1822-29, Lord Welby; 12, General Lord Lynedoch, d. 1803; 17, Earl of Clonmell.

At No. 80 Piccadilly, Sir Francis Burdett was arrested for treason in 1810, when he was imprisoned in the Tower. He was succeeded by the Duke of St. Albans. In 1849 Lady Guilford occupied the house.

At No. 81 in 1807 was established Watier's Gambling Club, which lasted until 1819; it was named after the Prince Regent's cook, the manager. It afterwards became a public gaming-house, and is now a private residence.

No. 82, Bath House, at the corner of Bolton Street, was built for Pulteney, Earl of Bath, who died in 1764. The gardens then extended nearly to Curzon Street. It was rebuilt in 1821 for Lord Ashburton.

At No. 89, the east corner of Half-Moon Street, lived Madame d'Arbly.

At No. 94, Cambridge House (Naval and Military Club), standing in a courtyard, occupies the site of Carpenter's Statue Yard, which was succeeded by an inn. It was built in 1760 for the Earl of Egremont. The Marquis of Cholmondeley lived here 1809-29, after which the Duke of Cambridge was the owner until 1850. Lord Palmerston occupied it from 1855 till his death in 1865, when it was purchased by the Naval and Military Club, established 1862, for officers of the army and navy,

who made extensive alterations in 1878. This was the first club located in Piccadilly.

No. 97, at the corner of Whitehorse Street, is a square white building; the New Travellers' Club (social and non-political) was established here. It now houses the Junior Naval and Military Club.

No. 100 is the Badminton Club (proprietary), built on the site of a mews, and established in 1876 for gentlemen interested in coaching and field sports. Next door is the palatial house of the Junior Constitutional Club for members professing Conservative principles. On the site stood the town house of the Earls of Mexborough.

No. 105, on the site of Jan Van Nost's figure yard, the Earl of Barrymore built a house in 1790, which remained unfinished at his death. After being partially burned down, it was completed and opened as the Old Pulteney Hotel. Here the Emperor of Russia and his sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, stayed in 1814. In 1823 the house came into the possession of the Marquis of Hertford, who partially rebuilt it in 1861. His half-brother, Sir Richard Wallace, sold it to Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., who died 1896. It is now the Isthmian Club. Near here stood the Queen's Meadhouse.

No. 106, at the corner of Brick Street, stands on the site of the Greyhound Inn, which was purchased by Sir Henry Hunlocke in 1761. He was succeeded in 1764 by the Earl of Coventry, who built the present house, which became in 1829 the Coventry House Club. In 1854 it became the home of the St. James's Club, established in that year as a centre for the members of the British and foreign diplomatic bodies. Next door is the Savile Club, until 1836 the residence of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the head of the banking firm.

No. 116, Hope House, at the corner of Down Street, a handsome structure, was built by Mr. Hope in 1849 at a cost of £30,600, and was sold by his widow to the members of the Junior Athenæum Club (social and non-political), established in 1866, which is now located there. The house was enlarged in 1887.

The private houses west of Down Street were built about 1873.

Two handsome houses, Nos. 127 and 128, were built about 1887. The first is the Cavalry Club, established in 1890 for officers of the cavalry and yeomanry, and the second the Hyde Park Club.

No. 137, Gloucester House, stands on the site of Dickinson's Statue Yard. It belonged to the Earl of Elgin in 1808, from whom it was purchased in 1811 by the Duke of Gloucester on his marriage with Princess Mary. He was succeeded by the present owner, the Duke of Cambridge.

Other inhabitants of Piccadilly were: No. 96 (No. 15 Piccadilly West), Mr. Dumergue, with whom Sir Walter Scott resided in 1800; 99 (then 23), Sir William Hamilton, d. 1803; next door, Sir Thomas Lawrence; 114, Lord Palmerston,

before 1855; 133, Kitty Frederick, mistress of the Duke of Queensberry, who built the house 1779; 139 (13 Piccadilly Terrace), Lord Byron, 1815; 138 and 139, the Duke of Queensberry, 1778-1810.

Hamilton Place is a short but broad street, lined on the west with large and fashionable houses. The ground, then part of Hyde Park, was granted to Hamilton, Ranger of Hyde Park, 1660-84, who built a street of small houses, named Hamilton Street, a cul-de-sac. This was replaced in 1809 by a street built by the Adams. In 1871, to relieve the congestion of the traffic, the roadway was carried through to Park Lane.



LORD BYRON (1788-1824)

From portrait by Thomas Phillips, R.A.

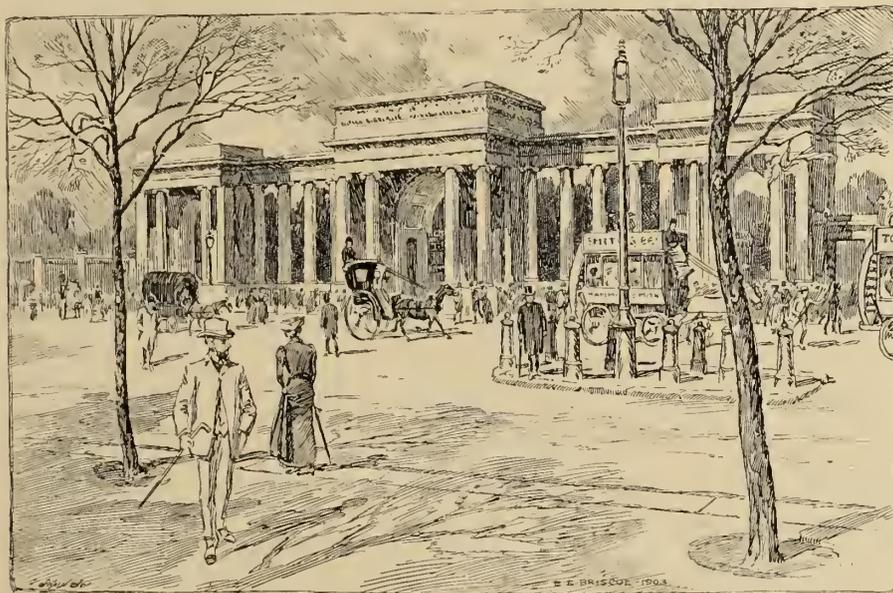
Inhabitants: No. 1, Lord Montgomery, 1810 (Lord Chancellor Eldon built the present house); 2, Duke of Bedford, 1810-19, Earl Gower (Duke of Sutherland), Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, 1840-46, Duke of Argyll, 1847-51; 3, Earl of Cork, 1810-50, Earl of Dalkeith, 1870; 4, Earl of Lucan, 1810, Duke of Wellington, 1814, Lord Grenville, 1822, Messrs. Labouchere, 1823-29, Henry Bevan, 1840-48, Earl of Northbrook, 1895; 5, Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1810-25, Marquis of Conyngham, 1870, Baron Leopold de Rothschild, 1895; 6, Right Hon. John Sullivan, 1810, Earl of Belmore, Lord Montagu, 1829, Earl of Home, 1843, Lord Southampton, 1847, W. Munro, 1848, Hon. B. J. Munro, 1870; 7, Earl of Shannon, 1810-22, William

Miles, M.P., 1840-50. Nos. 7 and 8 are now the premises of the Bachelors' Club, established 1881, one of the most fashionable men's clubs in London.

The space between Hamilton Place and Apsley House is now occupied by six large houses.

It was up to the middle of the eighteenth century a row of mean buildings, many of them public-houses. Next to Apsley House stood, up to 1797, a noted inn, the Pillars of Hercules. In 1787 M. de Calonne built a mansion on the site now occupied by Nos. 146 and 147.

Inhabitants: No. 142, Miss Alice de Rothschild, heiress of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild; 145 was formerly Northampton House; 148, Nathaniel Meyer, first Baron Rothschild.



HYDE PARK CORNER

Apsley House was built in 1778 by Lord Chancellor Apsley, Earl Bathurst, to whom the site was granted by George III. The ground was formerly occupied by the old Ranger's Lodge, and adjoining it was a tenement granted by George II. to Allen, a veteran of Dettingen, for a permanent apple-stall. In 1808 the house came into the possession of the Marquis Wellesley, and in 1816 into that of his brother, the Duke of Wellington, and it is now held by the fourth Duke.

It was faced with stone, and enlarged by the Wyatts in 1828, and in 1830 the Crown sold its interest in the building for £9530. Further alterations were made in 1853. In the west gallery was held annually the Waterloo Banquet during the great Duke's life, and his study is still preserved intact. The house contains a good collection of pictures and many relics of the Napoleonic era.

Hyde Park Corner was the entrance to London until 1825, when the turnpike

was removed. Cottages existed here in 1655. It is now an open triangular space, much enlarged when a portion of Green Park was thrown into the roadway in 1888. In the centre, about 1828, was erected a triumphal arch, an imitation of the arch of Titus at Rome. This, in 1846, was surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by Matthew Wyatt, which, in 1888, was removed to Aldershot, and the arch shifted to the top of Constitution Hill. The vacant space is now occupied by an equestrian statue of Wellington by Boehm.

In 1642 one of the forts for the defence of London against the Royalists was erected on the ground opposite the present Apsley House.

The prolongation of Piccadilly to the westward is known generally as Knightsbridge, as far as the stone bridge which spanned the Westbourne at the present Albert Gate. Edward the Confessor granted the land to the Abbey of Westminster, and it was disafforested in 1218. After the Reformation Knightsbridge was preserved to the Abbey, and still belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. In 1725 the name was applied to the fields as far south as the King's Road (Eaton Square), but after the building of Belgravia it was restricted to the street fronting Hyde Park. Facing Hyde Park Corner is St. George's Hospital, established in 1733; the residence of the Earls of Lanesborough previously occupied the site. The present building was erected from designs by William Wilkins, R.A., in 1828, and enlarged in 1831, 1859, and 1868. In the latter year the south-west wing was added. The question of the removal of the hospital is exciting much attention at present. In connection with the hospital is Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital at Wimbledon. The following celebrated doctors have been attached to this hospital: Matthew Baillie, 1787-1800; John Hunter, 1768-93; Sir Benjamin Brodie, 1808-40; Sir Prescott Hewett, 1848-91.

Facing Hyde Park a row of well-built private houses now forms St. George's Place (1839), which, until lately, consisted of low brick buildings. One of these is now being pulled down to make way for the station of the new Piccadilly and Brompton Electric Railway. Close by is the Alexandra Hotel, built soon after the marriage of Queen Alexandra, after whom it was named. Behind is Old Barrack Yard, which adjoined the old Guards Barracks, established about 1758. After being discontinued for troops, it was used as a depot until 1836, when the lease was sold and the building let out as tenements. The site is now occupied by St. Paul's Schools in Wilton Place. The houses beyond Wilton Place are being rebuilt further back to widen the roadway, which has hitherto been very narrow, and which during the afternoon in the season is often blocked by the traffic.

Inhabitants: Dr. Parr; No. 14, Liston, actor, d. 1846.

Park Side, the north side of Knightsbridge, is freehold of the Dean and Chapter, and rented by the descendants of Mr. Gamble of Trinity Chapel. Shops were

erected here about 1810. At the east end stood the stocks in 1805, and in 1835, close by, a watch-house and pound. The Queen's Head, an old inn dating from 1576, was pulled down in 1843. Trinity Chapel belonged to an ancient lazaret-house or hospital, held by the family of Glassington under the Abbey of Westminster in 1595. The chapel was rebuilt in 1629 and 1699, and repaired in 1789. It was entirely restored and remodelled in 1861 at a cost of £3300. A charity school, instituted about 1785, adjoined it until 1844, when it was removed and attached to St. Paul's. In Knightsbridge Chapel marriages were performed without banns or licence in a manner similar to that at Mayfair Chapel. The most celebrated of these are: Sir Robert Walpole to Katherine Shorter, 1700; Henry Graham to the Countess of Derwentwater, daughter of Charles II., 1705.

West of the chapel on the site of the hospital stood the Cannon Brewery, erected in 1804, and demolished in 1841 to make Albert Gate. The French Embassy, east of the gate, was built by Cubitt in 1852 for Hudson, the Railway King, and has lately been enlarged. The stone bridge was removed, and the stream arched over in 1841.

In 1765 George II. attempted to buy the fields adjoining Buckingham Palace to the west, but as Granville refused to sanction the expenditure of £20,000 for the purpose, the property was bought by Lord Grosvenor for £30,000, and Grosvenor Place was built in 1767-70, overlooking the palace gardens. It has always been a fashionable place of residence. The houses below St. George's Hospital were formerly small and plain. The best-known inhabitants were: No. 1, Dr. Lewes' School of Anatomy and Medicine; 4, Lord Egremont (the third); north corner of Halkin Street, the Earl of Carlisle, Byron's guardian.

These houses were replaced in 1873-76 by five palatial stone houses built for the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Northumberland, Sir Anthony Rothschild, and Earl Stanhope.

They are occupied now by: No. 1, the Wellington Club (proprietary), social and non-political; 2, Duke of Northumberland; 4 and 5, Lord Iveagh.

At the south corner of Chapel Street stood the Lock Hospital, established in 1747, attached to which was a chapel, built 1764, and an asylum for penitent females, founded by the Rev. Thomas Scott in 1787. The chapel was celebrated for its preachers, which included Martin Madan, Thomas Scott, C. E. de Cœtlogon, Dr. Dodd, Rowland Hill, etc. The buildings, of red brick and very plain, were pulled down in 1846, and the institution removed to Harrow Road. On the site were built Grosvenor Place Houses, renamed 18, 19, 20 Grosvenor Place in 1875. At No. 20 now lives Earl Stanhope.

In Grosvenor Row, at the south end of Grosvenor Place, stood a court named Osnaburgh Row (1769), after the Duke of York, who was also Bishop of Osnaburgh. It was cleared away about 1843. Near it stood the Duke's Hospital for Invalid

Guards, closed in 1846 and removed 1851. Adjoining it was an old inn, the Feathers.

Other inhabitants: No. 6, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; 15, Duke of Atholl, 1773; 44, Hanoverian Embassy, 1859 (the King of Hanover stayed here in 1853); 24, Bishop of Worcester, 1859; 46, Sir James Graham, 1868; 19, Sir Anthony Rothschild, 1859; 20, Earl Stanhope; 31, Earl Cathcart.

The district bounded by Knightsbridge and Grosvenor Place, as far as Sloane Street and Ebury Street, is known as Belgravia, after Belgrave Square, which occupies the centre. Up to 1825 it was named the Five Fields, and was bare swampy ground on which were a few market gardens. Only one road, the King's Road (Eaton Square), crossed it, though there were numerous footpaths, rendered insecure by the highwaymen and footpads who infested them. It was also a favourite duelling-ground. In 1826 a special Act of Parliament empowered the owner, Lord Grosvenor, to drain the site, raise the level, etc., and in the course of the next few years Messrs. Cubitt and Seth Smith built the streets and squares which now rank as equally fashionable with the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Square. The houses are mainly uniform in type—square, substantial, plaster-fronted structures, which give an aspect of monotony to the whole district.

Belgrave Square, 10 acres in extent, is 684 feet long by 637 feet wide, and was designed by Basevi and built by Cubitt in 1825-28. The detached houses in the corners are by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and H.E. Kendall (west side). An enclosed garden occupies the centre.

Inhabitants: No. 5, General Sir George Murray, d. 1846, Earl of Shaftesbury, d. 1886; 15, Duke of Bedford; 16, Sir Roderick Murchison, geologist, d. 1871; 12 (western corner house), the late Earl Brownlow, Earl of Ancaster; 18, Austro-Hungarian Embassy; 23, Viscountess Hambleden, widow of Right Hon. W. H. Smith; 32, Admiral Earl of Clanwilliam.

The south corner house was built for Mr. Kemp of Kemptown. No. 24 General Lord Hill occupied in 1837. After his death, Lord Ducie occupied it till 1853; 36, H.R.H. Duchess of Kent, 1840; 37, Earl of Sefton, 1896; 45, Duchess of Montrose, d. 1895; 48, Viscount Combermere, d. 1891; 49 was built in 1850 for Mr. Sidney Herbert; also the Duke of Richmond and Earl of March lived here.

The principal approach to Belgrave Square is by Grosvenor Crescent, a broad and handsome street commenced in 1837, but not completed until about 1860. Where is now the south-west wing of St. George's Hospital stood Tattersall's famous auction mart for horses, etc., and betting-rooms. The establishment was started by Richard Tattersall, trainer to the last Duke of Kingston, about 1774, and was long popularly known as "the Corner." It was pulled down in 1866, and removed to Knightsbridge Green.

Inhabitants: No. 5, Lord Ashbourne; 8, Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan,

Bart., M.P. ; 11, Duke of Leeds ; 14, C. Bulkeley Barrington, M.P. ; 15, Grosvenor Crescent Club for Ladies. Behind the north-west side of the Square is Wilton Crescent, with a garden in the centre, and Wilton Place, both built by Seth Smith between 1824 and 1828.

Inhabitants, Wilton Crescent: No. 16, Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P. ; 24, Henry Hallam, d. 1859 ; 20, Sir George Wombwell, Bart. ; 26, Lord Lamington ; 28, Lord De Ros ; 30, Lord John Russell ; 37, Lord Chewton, who was killed at the Battle of the Alma ; 39, Rev. W. J. Bennett, 1850.

Wilton Place stands on the site of a cow-yard, and is a broad street with fine houses on the east side. Here is St. Paul's Church, celebrated for the ritualistic tendencies of its successive vicars. It was built in 1843, by subscription, on the drill ground of the old barracks, and cost £11,000, the site being given by the Marquis of Westminster. The building by Cundy is handsome, in Early Perpendicular style ; it has sittings for 1800. It was enlarged and altered in 1889 and 1892, when a side-chapel, by Blomfield, was added. Adjoining is the Vicarage, and opposite are St. Paul's National Schools.

Here lived: No. 4, Miss Reynolds, actress ; 13, Hon. Thomas Stapleton, antiquary ; 15, Sir James Macdonald, the defender of Hougomont, d. 1857 ; 21, Mr. Westmacott.

In the adjoining Kinnerton Street (1826), so called from one of the Grosvenor estates, stood the dissecting school and anatomical museum of St. George's Hospital, removed to the new wing in 1868. At No. 75 is an institute for providing and promoting humane treatment of animals, founded by Lady Frances Trevanion *circa* 1890. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

Motcomb Street was built in 1828, and named after the property of the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster in Dorset.

On the north side is the Pantechnicon, built *circa* 1834 as a bazaar for the sale of carriages, furniture, etc. ; it had also a wine and toy department. It was burnt down in 1874, but has been rebuilt, and is now used for storing furniture, etc.

West Halkin Street and Halkin Place on the west side, and Halkin Street on the east side of the Square, are named after Halkin Castle, the Duke of Westminster's seat in Flintshire. The first contains a chapel of singular shape, the northern end being wider than the southern. It was built by Seth Smith as an Episcopal church, but is now Presbyterian.

Halkin Street was commenced about 1807, but until 1826 it, as well as the other streets leading out of Grosvenor Place, terminated in a mud-bank, on the other side of which were the Five Fields. On the north side is Mortimer House, a plain brick building standing in a courtyard. It was the residence of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, but is now Lord Penrhyn's. Next to it is Belgrave Chapel (St. John's), a proprietary church in Grecian style, built in 1812, with accommodation

for 800. The remaining houses are small and unpretending, as are those in Chapel Street, built 1775-1811, and so called from the Lock Hospital Chapel, which stood at the corner of Grosvenor Place. Here lived Mr. Richard Jones (Gentleman Jones); No. 24, General Sir W. K. Grant, d. 1825.

On the other side of Belgrave Square, Chesham Place (1831) leads to a triangular space, with a small garden in the centre. Here lived: Madame Vestris, 1837; No. 37, Lord John Russell; 35, Sir Charles Wood, 1851; 29, the Russian Embassy.

The name is taken from the seat of the Lowndes family, the ground landlords. In Lowndes Street lived: No. 33, Colonel Gurwood, editor of *Wellington's Despatches*; 40, Mrs. Gore, novelist.

In Chesham Street, at No. 7, lived Henry Parish, diplomatist.

One of the features of Lyall Street is Chesham House, at the corner, in which is the Russian Embassy, noted under Chesham Place. On the other side of Lyall Street is Lowndes Place, built about 1835. Eaton Place is a dull but broad and fashionable street.

Inhabitants: General Caulfield; Sir Robert Gardiner; Sir H. Duncan, d. 1836; Sir Thomas Troubridge, d. 1852; No. 5, Mr. Heywood, 1859; 14, Sir George Grey, 1859; 15, Lord Kelvin; 18, Dr. Lushington, 1859; 26, Sir Erskine Perry, 1859; 38, Mr. Justice Wightman, 1859; 80, Kossuth, 1851; 84, Duke of Atholl; 87, Sir William Molesworth, d. 1853; 93, General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; and many others.

Off Eaton Place is West Eaton Place, where lived General Sir Peregrine Maitland, d. 1852.

Belgrave Place, so named in 1879 instead of Upper Eccleston Street, and Upper Belgrave Street, built *circa* 1827, have the same general characteristics.

Inhabitants: No. 2, Mrs. Gore; 3, Lord Charles Wellesley; 13, Earl of Munster, son of William IV., who shot himself in 1842. It is now Lord Harewood's residence.

In Chester Street, commenced in 1805, lived: No. 5, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, d. 1876; 7, Dr. Pettigrew, d. 1865; 12, Sir Douglas Galton, d. 1899; 13, Dr. Broughton, d. 1837; 27, Colonel Sibthorpe, d. 1855.

Wilton Street was begun in 1817. Here lived Mr. Spencer Perceval, son of the Minister.

Grosvenor Place, Lower Grosvenor Place, Hobart Place, Eaton Square, and Cliveden Place occupy the site of the King's private road, which had existed before as a footpath, but was made a coach-road by Charles II. as a short-cut to Hampton Court. It ran along the north garden of Eaton Square, and crossed the Westbourne at Bloody Bridge, a name which dates as far back as 1590. On the north side, where is now Eaton Terrace, was a coppice which provided wood for the Abbey.

Houses were first built on it about 1785, and in 1725 a turnpike existed at its junction with Grosvenor Place. Admission to the road was by ticket, but in 1830 it was thrown open to the public under the name of the King's Road. Part of Lower Grosvenor Place, however, was named Arabella Row in 1789, but became known by its present name in 1789. Here in a shabby house lived Lord Erskine after resigning the Lord Chancellorship in 1806.

Hobart Place was first so called in 1836, but part of it was called Grosvenor Street West until 1869. It leads to Eaton Square, built by Cubitt in 1827-53. This is 1637 feet long by 371 feet wide, 15 acres in extent, and contains six enclosed gardens. The houses are of the usual type. At the west end is St. Peter's Church, built in 1826 in Ionic style from designs by Hakewell at a cost of £21,515. An altar-piece by Hilton, R.A., was presented by the British Institution in 1828, but was removed in 1877, and is now in the South Kensington Museum. After being nearly burnt down in 1837, it was rebuilt by Gerrard, and in 1872 a chancel and transepts in Byzantine style, by Sir A. Blomfield, were added. The nave was remodelled in 1874, and further alterations have been made in the last ten years at a cost of £5000. Here are buried Admiral Sir E. Codrington, d. 1851, and General Lord Robert Somerset, G.C.B. The Right Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Bishop of St. Andrews, was vicar from 1870 to 1883.

Inhabitants: No. 8, Sir R. T. Reid, M.P.; 16, Mr. Justice Willes, 1859; 43, Lord Cottesloe; 60, Lord Sandhurst; 66A, Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.; 71 was in 1809 the official residence of the Speaker; 74, Cardwell, 1859; 75, Ralph Bernal, M.P., d. 1853, Mr. George Peabody, d. 1869, Viscount Knutsford; 76, Viscount Falkland; 83, Lord Chancellor Truro, d. 1855, Lord Aberdare; 85, Sir Edward Malet; 92, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; 110, General Sir A. Codrington, 1859; 114, Lady Baden-Powell; 115, Earl of Ellenborough, 1859, Marquis of Hertford; Colonel Sibthorpe, d. 1855; Jacob Omnium (Mr. J. Higgins).

Cliveden Place, first built over in 1826, was so named in 1890 from the Duke of Westminster's late estate near Cookham, instead of its original name, Westbourne Place.

Between Cliveden Place and Pimlico Road the streets are narrow and unimportant. In Westbourne Street (1826), so called from the neighbouring Westbourne River, stood the York Hospital for invalid soldiers, removed to Chatham in 1819. On the east side is a Baptist chapel, a plain building, erected in 1825. Skinner Street (1842) and Whittaker Street (1836) lead to Holbein Place, built over the Westbourne, and called in 1877 "the Ditch." Leading from Whittaker Street are Passmore Street (1837) and Union Street, containing industrial dwellings.

Inhabitants, Chester Place: Right Hon. Charles Buller, d. 1848. Chester

Square: No. 19, Mantell, the geologist, d. 1852; 24, the poet Shelley's widow, d. 1851.

The houses in Chester Square and the neighbourhood are not so pretentious as those in Belgravia, but it is still a fashionable place of residence. In South Eaton Place, near the south end, stood the Star and Garter Tavern, well known about 1760. The end of this street was called Burton Street (1826) until 1877. In Elizabeth Street, first called Eliza Street in 1820, and until 1866 divided into Upper Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Elizabeth Street South, stood the Dwarf Tavern, noted about 1760. At the south end, near St. Philip's Parochial Hall and Parsonage, is St. Michael's Mission House, built in 1893. Gerald Road, 1834 until 1885 named Cottage Road, contains the station of the R Division of Police.

Eccleston Street, with which in 1866 was incorporated Eccleston Street South, was so called from Eccleston in Cheshire, where the Duke of Westminster has property. A house on the west side inhabited by Sir Francis Chantrey was pulled down during the construction of the underground railway. On the same side is the Royal Pimlico Dispensary, established in 1831. Part of the east side has been rebuilt. In Eccleston Place is the station of the Westminster Electric Supply Company, which supplies this district with electric light. In Lower Belgrave Street (1810), the lower end of which was till 1867 named Belgrave Street South, are St. Peter's National Schools, a large red-brick building with a playground, in connection with St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

At the end of Grosvenor Place great improvements were made in 1868 by the building of Grosvenor Gardens, when Grosvenor Street West and Upper and Lower Eaton Street were swept away.

At No. 27 Upper Eaton Street lived George Frederick Cooke, 1870; 25, Thomas Campbell, 1803; 19 Lower Eaton Street, Mrs. Abington, actress, 1807, Mr. Pinkerton, 1802. The present houses are very large and handsome.

Inhabitants: No. 1, Spanish Embassy; 46, Lord Herschell.

On the west side, at the corner of Buckingham Palace Road, are Belgrave Mansions, built from designs by Cundy in 1868, a large block in French Renaissance style, with a frontage of nearly 300 feet. The ground-floor is occupied by shops, and above are five floors of flats. The centre of the open space is occupied by two triangular enclosed gardens, and is crossed by Ebury Street, once an open lane leading over the fields to Chelsea. Houses were built on it after 1750, and in 1779 the north-eastern end was named Upper Ranelagh Street and Ranelagh Street. The south-western end was Upper Ebury Street, but the whole was renamed Ebury Street in 1867. It is an uninteresting street of unpretending houses and shops. In Upper Ebury Street

lived: Rodwell the composer; William Skelton, engraver, d. 1848; No. 174 is the Boys' School belonging to the parish of St. Barnabas.

At the north-east end of Ebury Street is Victoria Square, a small square of plain houses built about 1837, out of which Albert Street leads to Grosvenor Place. In the square lived, at No. 8, Thomas Campbell, 1841-43; 5, Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

At the other end, near Ebury Bridge, is Ebury Square, built about 1820 on the site of Ebury Farm. This ancient property, which derives its name



THOMAS CAMPBELL THE POET (1778-1844)

From an original drawing by T. Lawrence, R.A.

from the Saxon *ey*, water, and *burgh*, a fortified place, is mentioned in 1307, when permission was granted by Edward I. to John de Benstede to fortify it. In Queen Elizabeth's time it consisted of a farm of 430 acres, let on lease for £21 per annum. In 1676 it came into the possession of the Grosvenor family, and in 1725 embraced a long narrow area, reaching from Buckingham House to the Thames between the Westbourne and the present Westmoreland Street.

The square was partially destroyed in 1868, but the old houses remain on the north-west and south sides. In the centre is a garden, and the ground between it and Buckingham Palace Road is occupied by St. Michael's National

Schools, opened in 1870, a spacious building, accommodating about a thousand scholars; there is a large playground. The site had been previously occupied by the Pimlico Literary Institution, built in 1830 from designs by J. P. Deering.

On the remaining side a handsome block of industrial dwellings (Ebury Buildings) was built in 1872, when the old Flask Lane (1785) was swept away. The approaches on the north-west are Semley Place (1785), late Flask Row, and Little Ebury Street (1823). At the end of Avery Farm Row (probably a corruption of Ebury), opposite Ebury Bridge, is a drinking-fountain, erected in memory of the second Marquis of Westminster, d. 1869, by his widow.

Buckingham Palace, which falls partly within St. George's district and partly within St. Margaret's, Westminster, is described in the section on Westminster in this volume.

The Royal Mews, the entrance to which is in Buckingham Palace Road, contains a large riding-school, a room for the state harness, stabling for the state and other horses, and houses for forty carriages. Here also are kept the old and new state coaches, the former of which was built in 1762 of English oak, with paintings by Cipriani, and cost £7660.

Buckingham Palace Road, now a broad street with large houses and shops, was in 1725 an open country road, known as the coach road to Chelsea. The houses in it are rated under the name of Pimlico as late as 1786, but rows of houses under various names had been built earlier—Stafford Row in 1752, Queen's Row in 1766. These, with Victoria Road (1838), Stockbridge Terrace (1836), King's Road, Lower and Upper Belgrave Place and Belgrave Terrace (1826), were united under the name of Buckingham Palace Road in 1867, and in 1894 Union Place, Holden Terrace, and South Place were incorporated with it. The portion facing the Palace is named Buckingham Gate, and consists of seven large private houses. On this site, facing the Park, stood Tart Hall, the residence of Viscount Stafford (see *Westminster*).

Facing Grosvenor Gardens is Grosvenor Hotel, opened in 1862 in connection with Victoria Station. The building, designed by Knowles, is 272 feet long, 75 feet deep, and 150 feet high, and cost £100,000.

Beyond, on the north side, a row of large red-brick houses has been built since 1883, containing Buckingham Palace Mansions (flats), the National Training School of Cookery, and the City of Westminster Public Baths. Here also is St. Peter's Institute in connection with St. Peter's, Eaton Square, which cost £15,000. It consists of a club for 600 men and 600 boys, with gymnasium, class-rooms, reading-room, concert-hall, etc.

Buckingham Palace Gardens, also on the north side, is a row of large, ornamental, red-brick houses, newly erected, adjoining the Free Library built by Bolton and opened in 1894. On the first floor is a natural history collection presented by a

parishioner. St. Philip's Church, built in 1887-90, is a plain but spacious red-brick building, in Early English style, by Brierley and Demaine, with seats (free) for 850. Adjoining is the Grosvenor Club and Grosvenor Hall, used for social entertainments, etc. Nearly the whole of the south side of the road has recently been demolished in view of the extension of Victoria Station.

Inhabitants—Stafford Row : W. Ryland, engineer, executed for forgery 1767 ; Mrs. Radcliffe, authoress of the *Mysteries of Udolpho* ; Richard Yates, d. 1796. Lower Belgrave Place : No. 3, George Grote, historian (later 102 Buckingham Palace Road) ; 29 and 30, Sir Francis Chantrey, 1814-41 (later 98 Buckingham Palace Road) ; 27, Allan Cunningham, poet, 1824-42 ; 96, Henry Weekes, R.A. Buckingham Palace Road : E. B. Stephen, R.A., 1882.

From the end of Buckingham Palace Road Chelsea was reached by the present Pimlico Road, so called in 1871, when the old names of Jews' Row, Grosvenor Row (1785), and Queen Street (1774) were abolished. The origin of the name Pimlico is uncertain. There was one also at Hoxton, where a certain Ben Pimlico kept a noted hostelry in Queen Elizabeth's time. It is now officially used to denote the whole district south of Knightsbridge, but is popularly confined to the part between Chester Square and the Thames. It began to be sparsely inhabited in 1680, after which date it is mentioned occasionally in the rate-books, and regularly after 1739.

On the north side, near the east end, are two narrow streets—Clifford's Row (1785) and King Street (1785). At the corner of Ebury Street stood an old inn, The Goat and Compasses, now replaced by the Three Compasses public-house. Farther on is the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, built about 1850 as a chapel of ease to St. Barnabas. Adjoining is the site of the Chelsea Bun House, in its best days kept by Richard Hand, "who has the honour to serve the Royal Family." It was celebrated by Swift in 1711, and was taken down in 1839. Opposite stood Strombelo or Stromboli House, a minor place of amusement, at its height in 1788. Near here Nell Gwynne is said to have lived, and her name is kept up by the Nell Gwynne Tavern and a passage called Nell Gwynne Cottages.

Between the Pimlico and Commercial Roads are several small streets. In Bloomfield Place stood St. John's School for Girls, established in 1859 under the auspices of the Sisterhood of St. John ; adjoining, under the same management, St. Barnabas' Mission House and St. Barnabas' Orphanage, established in 1860. In Bloomfield Terrace lived at No. 1 Captain Warner, inventor of the "long range," d. 1853.

In Church Street (1846) stands the College of St. Barnabas, founded by Rev. W. J. Bennett. The buildings are of Kentish ragstone, were designed by Cundy, and contain a church, clergy house, and school-house with teachers' residence. The church, originally built as a chapel of ease to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, is in an Early Pointed style, and has a tower and spire of Caen stone 170 feet high, with ten bells.

The edifice cost £15,000, and the opening was signalised by ritualistic disturbances. The schools built on the site of the Orange Tavern and tea-gardens in the Pimlico Road were designed for 200 boys, 200 girls, and 200 infants, but a separate boys' school has been since built in Ebury Street.

Ranelagh Grove occupies the site of the Avenue, which led from Ebury Bridge to old Ranelagh House, but now ends in the blank wall of Chelsea Barracks.

In Ranelagh Terrace (now abolished), near Ebury Bridge, d. at No. 2 the Rev. T. Pennington, son of Elizabeth Carter, in 1852.

Commercial Road (1842) is occupied by works and industrial dwellings (Gatcliff Buildings, 1867, and Wellington Buildings). On the west side is the wall of Chelsea Barracks.

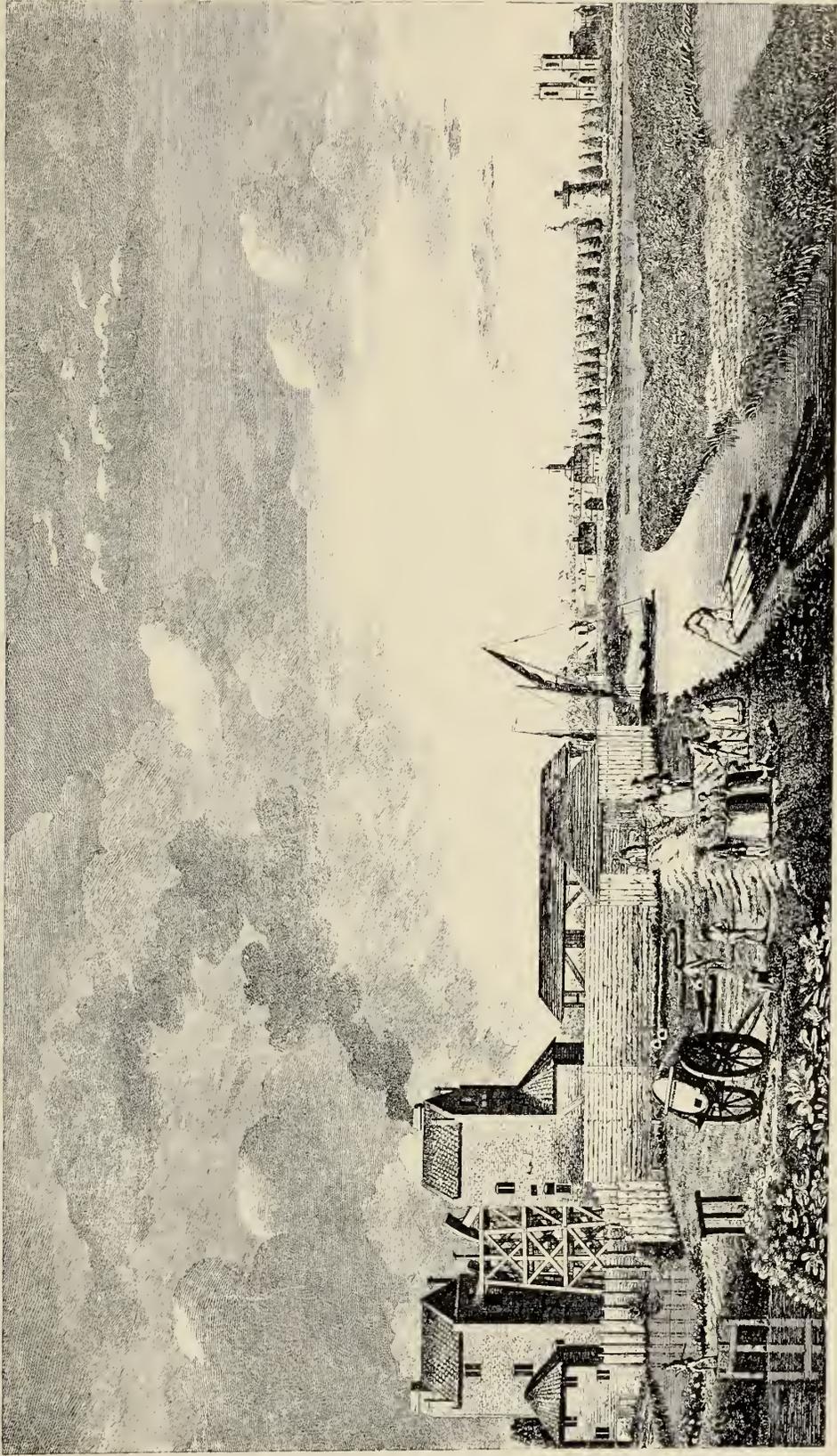
It leads by the Chelsea Bridge Road to the embankment at Victoria Bridge, a light and graceful suspension bridge designed by Page and opened in 1858. The structure, which cost £88,000, is built of iron, and rests on piers of English elm and concrete enclosed in iron casings. The piers are each nearly 90 feet in length by 20 feet in width, with curved cutwaters. The whole bridge is 915 feet long, 715 feet between abutments, the centre span 347 feet, side-spans each 185 feet, and there is a clear water-way of 21 feet above high-water mark. The roadway is made by two wrought-iron longitudinal girders extending the whole length of the bridge, suspended by rods from the chains. Toll-houses stand at each end, but it was purchased in 1879 for £75,000 as a free bridge.

Near the end of the bridge stood the White House, a lonely habitation much used by anglers; opposite, on the Surrey side, was a similar building, the Red House. A short way to the east stood the Chelsea Waterworks, incorporated as a company in 1724, though waterworks seem to have existed here before that date. They extended, with the Grosvenor Canal and Basin (now occupied by Victoria Station), over 89 acres, and supplied water to Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, Pimlico, and part of Westminster. The company has now removed to Kingston, and the site is occupied by the western pumping-station of the main drainage system of London, built 1873-75 at a cost of £183,000.

Graham Street (1827), incorporated with which in 1894 were Graham Street West and Gregory Street (1833), contains the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, a chapel of ease to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, a red-brick building with a spire, built in 1872. Caroline Street (1834) is of no interest. Eaton Terrace (1826) was until 1884 named Coleshill Street. At the corner of Cliveden Place is an old proprietary chapel, Eaton Chapel, in Grecian style, built about 1800, with sittings for 1200. A chapel existed here, however, before that date, known as the Five Fields Chapel.

Chester Terrace was in 1878 amalgamated with Minerva Street (1830), and in 1887 with Newland Street (1836).

Chester Square is very long and narrow; it is five acres in extent, and was



CHELSEA WATERWORKS AND THE THAMES LOOKING TOWARDS WESTMINSTER

From an engraving by J. Boydell, dated 1758.

commenced about 1834. It has three enclosed gardens. At the west end is the handsome church of St. Michael, erected 1844-46 in the Decorated style from designs by Cundy. The tower has a lofty spire. The chancel was extended in 1874, and the building has on several occasions been enlarged and restored.

Chester Place, at the east end of the Square, was incorporated with it in 1874.

The portion of our district lying between the Buckingham Palace Road and Grosvenor Canal and the eastern boundary forms an acute-angled triangle with the apex at Buckingham Palace. The streets north of Victoria Street, which lead into Buckingham Palace Road from the east, are narrow and unimportant. Here is Palace Street (1767), until 1881 called Charlotte Street, after Queen Charlotte, the first royal occupant of the Palace. In it is St. Peter's Church, a plain building with seats for 200, which existed as Charlotte Chapel in 1770. Its most notorious incumbent was Dr. Dodd, who was executed for forgery in 1777. Subsequently it was held by Dr. Dillon, who was suspended in 1840. It was then a proprietary chapel, but is now a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, Eaton Square. Here is also St. Peter and St. Edward's Catholic Chapel.

In Palace Place (until 1881 Little Charlotte Street) is St. Peter's Chapel School, established in 1830.

The St. George's Union Workhouse, a large red-brick building, built in 1884, stands in Wallis's Yard, off Princes Row (1767). Buckingham Palace Road (1840), Brewer Street (1811), and Allingham Street (1826) have no interest. The latter leads to Victoria Street, a broad thoroughfare opened in 1851, only the western end of which falls within the district. On the south side is the Victoria Station of the Metropolitan District Railway, commenced in 1863 and opened in 1868. The line runs in a curve underground from Sloane Square, crossing Ebury Street at Eaton Terrace, and Buckingham Palace Road at Grosvenor Gardens. From the underground station a subterranean passage leads to the Victoria terminus, the starting-point of the London, Brighton and South Coast and London, Chatham and Dover Railway Companies. The present station, which has no pretension to architectural beauty, is being greatly enlarged and partly rebuilt. It was built at a cost of £105,000, provided by the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company, which, having acquired 91 acres of land, had built a temporary station and opened the line for the two companies' traffic in 1860. The bridge over the Thames was built about the same time by Fowler, and on it is the Grosvenor Road ticket-collecting station. The land occupied by the railways is freehold of the Victoria Company, and leased by the two lines. In 1863 the lines of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway were widened to enable their trains to come into the station independently. The lines of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway are now being extended. The station of the latter is a West End branch, the headquarters being at London Bridge; but the London, Chatham and Dover

Railway has here its principal starting-point. The ground between Victoria Station and the river occupies the site of the old manor of Neyte, which belonged to the Abbey of Westminster until confiscated by Henry VIII. in 1536. It was a favourite residence of the Abbots. Here also lived John of Gaunt, and here John, son of Richard, Duke of York, was born in 1448. In 1592 the manor became a farm and passed with the Ebury estate into the possession of the Grosvenor family. The manor-house stood where is now St. George's Row, and in Pepys' time was a popular pleasure-garden. Between the Willow Walk (Warwick Street) and the river were the Neat House Gardens, which supplied a large part of London with vegetables. The name lingered until the nineteenth century among the houses on the river-bank, and is still commemorated by Neat House Buildings in Ranelagh Road. The whole area was low-lying and swampy, and the neighbourhood of Eccleston Square was occupied by a vast osier bed. In 1827, however, Cubitt raised the level of the district by depositing the earth excavated from St. Katharine's Docks, and the present houses and squares were gradually completed. The whole district is singularly uninteresting, the streets of good breadth, and the houses faced with plaster of the type we have seen in Belgravia. North of Belgrave Road the streets are occupied by the poorer classes, but the squares and principal streets in this neighbourhood are tenanted by the wealthy. The southern portion is dully respectable, and most of the houses are let in lodgings. The eastern end of Warwick Street and Lupus Street contain the only shops, and those of no great size or importance. The streets, with their principal buildings, are as follows:

The Vauxhall Bridge Road, commenced after 1816, but first mentioned under that name in 1827. The following terraces were incorporated with it in 1865; Bedford Place (1826), Trellick Place (1826), York Place (1839), Pembroke Place, Gloucester Place, Windsor Terrace, Shaftesbury Crescent (1826), Howick Place and Howick Terrace (1826).

Wilton Road (1833), with which, in 1890, was incorporated Wilton Terrace, skirts the east side of Victoria Station. In it stands the Church of St. John the Evangelist, a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, Eaton Square. It is a handsome edifice of white brick, built by Blomfield in 1875, and it accommodates about 900. Behind, in Hudson's Place, are St. Peter's Mission House and parish room.

Gillingham Street (1826), Hindon Street (1826), Berwick Street (1830), and St. Leonard's Street (1830) are mean and uninteresting.

Warwick Street occupies the site of the ancient Willow Walk, a low-lying footpath between the cuts of the Chelsea Waterworks, where lived the notorious Heberfield (Slender Billy) and the highwaymen Jerry Abershaw and Maclean. It is first mentioned in the rate-books in 1723.

Belgrave Road (1830) is a broad, well-built street, with large houses. In 1865

Eccleston Terrace, North and South Warwick Terrace, Upper Eccleston Place, and Grosvenor Terrace were incorporated with it. Nearly opposite Eccleston Square is Eccleston Square Chapel (Congregational), in Classical style, with seats for 1100. The railway is crossed by Eccleston Bridge. Eccleston Square is four acres in extent, and is long and narrow, with an enclosed garden, built in 1835.

Warwick Square, of three acres, is very similar, and was built in 1843. At the end stands St. Gabriel's Church, built by Cundy in Early English style, and consecrated in 1853.

St. George's Road is a broad street joined to Buckingham Palace Road by Elizabeth Bridge.

In Gloucester Street is the Belgrave Hospital for Children, founded in 1866 by the late Rev. Brymer Belcher, Vicar of St. Gabriel's, 1853-85. The objects of this charitable institution are :

1. The medical and surgical treatment of the children of the poor.
2. The promotion of the study of children's diseases.
3. The training of pupil nurses.

Clarendon Street (1858) absorbed Warwick Place in 1870. Stanley Street (1851) was renamed Alderney Street in 1879. Winchester Street and Cumberland Street were built in 1852.

Ebury Bridge is the oldest of the bridges over the railway and canal. It was known in early days as Chelsea, and afterwards as Waterworks Bridge, a wooden structure. A turnpike existed here until 1825. At the south end stood Jenny's Whim, a celebrated tavern and pleasure-garden, perhaps named from the proprietress, who laid it out in a very fantastic way. It was in the height of its popularity about 1750, and came to an end *circa* 1804. When the railway was widened in 1863 all vestiges of it were swept away.

St. George's Row was built as Monster Row *circa* 1785, and renamed in 1833. Here was the site of the manor-house of Neyte. The Monster public-house commemorates the old Monster tavern and garden, the name being probably a corruption of monastery.

At the corner of Warwick Street are the Pimlico Rooms, containing a hall for entertainments, etc., and occupied by the Ebury Mission and Pimlico day-school for boys, girls, and infants. Adjoining the railway is a double row of industrial dwellings, built by the trustees of the Peabody Fund under the name of Peabody's Buildings.

Westmoreland Street (1852) contains the Pimlico Chapel for United Free Methodists.

Lupus Street (1842) is named after Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, an ancestor of the Duke of Westminster. It contains a hospital for women and children.

At the eastern end is St. George's Square (1850), a long narrow space

reaching to the river with an enclosed garden in the centre. The houses are large. At No. 9 Sir J. Barnby d. 1896.

At the north end is St. Saviour's Church, built in 1864 from designs by Cundy in a Decorated Gothic style. It has sittings for 1834, and was restored in 1882. To the east are Pulford Street (1848) and Aylesford Street, in which is St. Saviour's Mission House, built by the Duke of Westminster at a cost of £4000. It serves also for parochial meetings. Here also are the works of the Equitable Gas Company, established 1830.

In Claverton Street (1852) is a Methodist Wesleyan chapel, in Classical style, with seats for 1000.

In Glasgow Terrace (1851), formerly Caledonia Street, are St. Saviour's and St. Gabriel's National Schools. This neighbourhood contains many works and offices, the largest of which is Taylor's repository for storing property. Along the river runs the Grosvenor Road, part of the Thames Embankment. The houses built on and near it were generally known in the eighteenth century as the Neat Houses. Terraces with various names—Albion Terrace, Pier Terrace, Erin Place (1826), Thames Parade (1827), Thames Bank (1828)—were incorporated with the road in recent years. Facing the river is All Saints' Church, a chapel of ease to St. Gabriel's, by Cundy, built *circa* 1870, to replace a mission church; opposite it is the Pimlico Pier for river steamboats. Adjoining St. George's Square is the Army Clothing Factory, established in 1857 in the Vauxhall Bridge Road as an experiment to provide labour for women. The present establishment was opened in 1859, and has since been largely increased, occupying a space of about seven acres. The east block is the Government store, the west the factory, the centre of which is occupied by a glass-roofed hall, three stories high, surrounded by spacious galleries.

WESTMINSTER

WESTMINSTER is and has always been styled, since the brief period of her single Episcopate, a city. She is unlike any other city in the world, because she has never had, until yesterday, citizens. Residents she has had, payers of rates and taxes and rent, sojourners, tenants, lodgers; but she has had no citizens. After many centuries, and thrice as many generations, the annals of Westminster can show, outside the House, not one patriot, not one local champion of popular liberties, no agitation or demand for popular liberties, nor can she show any great merchants in any industries. There was no folk's-mote in this city—a fact which shows that as a city it is of late origin; though there were nominal wards, there were no ward-motes; there was no mayor; there was no municipality. There was the Court, there was the Abbey, there was the most famous Sanctuary in the Kingdom, there was Parliament, there were the Royal Courts of Justice, the Star Chamber and the Exchequer, there was Westminster Hall, there were the Royal Palaces, the King's House of Westminster, Whitehall, St. James's, Buckingham Palace, but there were no citizens. Nobody clamoured for liberties and rights; no one demanded civic rights; there was no local pride; no one pointed to the example of the other and the greater city lying to the east which was so unquiet and so turbulent: which always wanted something more and was continually questioning the power of the King. Westminster was the silent city, the City of Acquiescence.

At the beginning the Church owned, and ruled, the whole of the manor of Westminster outside the King's House. But for many years the broad lands were covered by a vast expanse of marsh with a few pasture lands. Houses first began to be built on the north between Thorney and Charing Cross, but they increased very slowly. Even in the year 1755 the Parish of St. Margaret's only included on the west side Orchard Street, Tothill Street, Petty France, and a few slums.

The establishment of the wool staple at Westminster caused a certain amount of traffic to be carried on there. But in spite of Royal Ordinances the Thames remained the highway and London remained the collecting and distributing centre. The wool was brought to Westminster, no doubt, but it was carried on to London. Ports and markets cannot be created by order of kings. The regulations of Edward III. taxing all wool brought to Westminster in order to repair the roads

has been attributed to the injury of the roads caused by the broad wheels of the wagons in which it is supposed the wool was brought to the staple. But the wool that came by land, a small proportion of that which came by water, was brought on the backs of pack-horses and had nothing to do with wagons at all, or any other wheeled vehicle which would have been dangerous and cumbersome.

Laws were continually passed for the paving and the repair of the roads. Anything convenient was taxed for the purpose; the gates and the bridges, for example, and the carts which brought market produce to the city, or sand and gravel, or that carried away refuse and "dust."

In 1225 the Law Courts were permanently established at Westminster, and Parliament began to meet there as a rule, not without exceptions. This change brought an influx of suitors who had cases to be heard, of lawyers, clerks, and scribes, and of the members of Parliament who wanted temporary lodgings in the place. It is, in fact, to these changes that Westminster owes the better class of her residents.

In 1222 the limits of Westminster were fixed by Stephen Langton and the Bishops of Winchester and Sarum. They excluded the precinct of the Savoy and the parishes of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes, with those portions of St. Giles's and St. Andrew's, Holborn, which had formerly been reckoned in with Westminster. They limited the place, in fact, to the single parish of St. Margaret's, a very extensive parish comprising the present parishes of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. James's; St. Anne's, Soho; St. George's, Hanover Square; St. John the Evangelist; and the mother church itself, St. Margaret's.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of the Conqueror's followers, gave to the monks the manor of Eia, an extensive tract containing nearly 900 acres. The manor was afterwards divided into three, viz. Neyt, Eybery, and Hyde. About 1350, Abbot Litlington greatly improved the manor of Hyde, which was conveyed to the king nearly two hundred years later and enclosed as a park.

Paddington was a manor belonging to the Abbey, confirmed as such by King Stephen and King Henry II. Westbourne was another manor belonging to the Abbey, and retained when Paddington was conveyed by Edward VI. to the Bishop of London.

In 1542 the king gave the portion of St. Margaret's between Charing Cross and Whitehall to St. Martin-in-the-Fields—a very small piece of land—in order to do away with the daily spectacle of funerals being conducted along the road in front of his palace.

On the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, the Abbey became a Cathedral Church; the last Abbot, William Bolton, was made Dean with twelve prebendaries; and a Bishopric was created, Thomas Thurleby being the first and only Bishop.

The Dean, in taking the place of the Abbot, was endowed with powers

greatly curtailed. No one could be permitted again to exercise the arbitrary and despotic authority formerly possessed by that dignitary of the Church. The government of the city—one is not concerned with the origin, growth, and development—was a weak and pale imitation of that of London without its powers, privileges, and dignity. Thus, it is remarkable that the wards were not called by a certain fixed name, but, as had formerly been the case with the wards of London, after the names of the Burgesses who represented them.

The City of Westminster, when the ecclesiastical power ceased, was divided into twelve wards for which the Dean, or the High Steward for the Dean, elected twelve Burgesses and as many Assistants, one of each for every ward. Out of the twelve, two were nominated every year upon Thursday in Easter week to serve for one year as Chief Burgesses. These Burgesses, called also Head Boroughs, answered, after a fashion, to the Aldermen of London and their Assistants to the Deputies.

In St. Margaret's Parish there were eight wards; in St. Martin's, three; in St. Clement's and the Strand, one.

There was one High Constable for the whole city and thirty Petty Constables.

If a Burgess died, a court was called which presented three persons to the High Steward, who chose one. The same method was followed in the election of Assistants and that of a High Constable.

There was also a Chief Officer, called the Bailiff of Westminster, who had his Deputy. It must not be forgotten that Edward VI. gave the city two members of Parliament. The Bishopric of Westminster created by Henry VIII. was not continued. In 1720 certain changes had been made in the government of the city.

The Dean and Chapter, following the example of the Abbot, dealt with the building sites much as he had dealt with the farms, namely, they refused long leases. The consequence was that with short leases builders would only put up small and cheaply built houses; that they were not concerned with the beauty, dignity, or convenience of the buildings; that those standing in narrow courts had a tendency to become smaller and more crazy, and repelled, more and more, the better sort, until, to the disgrace of the Dean and Chapter, these ecclesiastics found themselves landlords of a district which had the very worst reputation for lawlessness, vice, and crime of any part or place round the City of London. Year after year, generation after generation, Westminster grew worse, and while the City of London was full of life, vigorous freedom, and spontaneous enterprise, Westminster, trodden down by its villainous slums, with no wealthy residents to act as leaders, and having for a better class only the constantly changing lodgers of suitors in the Courts and members of Parliament, remained silent, with never a word of protest, though the "Desert" and "Palmer's Village" were crying aloud for reform and for abolition. It is an inert and lifeless form. Round the stately Abbey below the noble halls, the people lie like sheep—but sheep without a leader. They have no voice; if they suffer, they

have to cry; they have no aims; they have no ambition; without crafts, trades, mysteries, enterprise, distinctions, posts of honour, times of danger, liberties to defend, privileges to maintain, there may be thousands of men living in a collection of houses, but they are not citizens.

Though Westminster has been called a city without citizens, it has had voters. It must be remembered that since the middle of the sixteenth century, the City of Westminster has returned two members to the House of Commons. Some of the elections have been described in contemporary literature, and it is very remarkable to observe the enormous interest taken in the elections by those who had no vote. It is always difficult to understand, when one considers the part played by the mob at a contested election, why the popular influence was not adduced as a conservative argument during the debates on the Reform Bill. At a Westminster election we find the chairmen—for the most part Irish—fighting with their poles; contingents of sailors brought up from Gravesend to control the other side; the butchers turning out with clubs, marrow bones, and cleavers; the Guards sent by the King, not to keep order, but to vote and to coerce the other side. The voting lasted for weeks; the poll kept open as long as one voter appeared every hour; the appearance of a voter was the signal for a free fight; drink flowed like water; there was no end to the bribery and the corruption of the voters, the terrorism and the intimidation of the mob. Westminster is said to have been the most exposed of any borough in England or Scotland. It is possible; we may very well understand that the mob of London, especially of the northern and eastern suburbs, would join hands, on an occasion so promising, with the mob of Westminster. The children of the "Desert," the pupils of the slums, would certainly not neglect so fine an opportunity of riot, drink, and fighting. As the eighteenth century advanced the riots at elections grew more turbulent; the high-water mark of riot was reached in the election of 1784, when the candidates were Hood, Fox, and Wray. It was at this election that the Duchess of Devonshire played so great a part.

In the middle of the sixteenth century the parish appears to have been in a wretched condition; many of the slums and miserable courts, which afterwards gave Westminster so evil a reputation, had been run up with crazy tenements built on land below the high-water mark or on a level with it and liable to inundation. The people were described as "of no trade or mystery, poor, and wholly given to vice and idleness."

In 1585 Fleetwood, Recorder of London, making a search, found in London seven, in Southwark two, and in Westminster six houses kept by receivers of felons, masterless men and cutpurses, forty-five of whom were known by name. The proportion of six in Westminster—a little place—to seven in the whole of London is significant.

Under Edward VI. the number of taverns was reckoned as three for Westminster. Under Queen Elizabeth as sixty; in the reign of King James "almost every fourth house is an ale house harbouring all sorts of lewd and badde people."

Efforts were made by Elizabeth and her successors to restrict the building of new houses. By this time an unbroken line of houses extended from Temple Bar to Whitehall. In 1580 it was ordered that no new house should be built within three miles of the city gates, and that only one family should occupy each house. At this very time the trade of London was increasing rapidly, and with the trade the population. The ordinance therefore shows a complete ignorance not only in the attempt to restrain the growth of the town, but also of the actual condition of affairs. It appears that the law was partly obeyed north and west of London; the people, however, being pressed out of London, settled along the river-bank as far east as Limehouse, and, crossing the bridge, spread along the south bank over Bermondsey and along either side of High Street, Borough, while the slums of Tothill Fields continued to grow unmolested.

James repeated the law; he enjoined the use of brick and stone in order to save the woods. Fifty years later all houses built after 1620 were taxed; this, however, was not a means of raising money. In 1674 another Order of Council prohibited further building. The law, like its predecessors, proved a dead letter: there has been no repetition of that law since.

Walcott says that "one of the causes which, in despite of royal edicts, had been tending to the growth of Westminster was the increase in the number of the coaches of the wealthy,—cumbrous leathern vehicles introduced by 'William Boone, the Hollander,' for which the narrow streets of the dingy City were ill adapted."

There were no industries, no manufactures, no import or export trade, no shipping, no port, no Custom House at Westminster. The people, with a few exceptions, consisted of two classes, the independent or wealthy class and the servile, that is to say, the folk who lived by the former class. Thus the nobles, though many of them kept up their town houses in and just without the city during the sixteenth century, were already before that time more and more making their houses along the Thames between Temple Bar and New Palace Yard; every one of these new-comers brought with him a following, and a collection of daily wants which caused the creation of trade by river from the city purveyors and the erection of taverns wherever they could be put up in the direction of Westminster. The members of Parliament, who certainly had no town houses, took lodgings in King Street, Petty France, Cannon Place, Gardiner's Lane, and elsewhere in Westminster; if there were no lodgings they found them in some of the streets lying north of the Strand. This influx of country gentlemen brought in a considerable revenue to the city. So that the early history of the city is that of a marshy, noisome district with a few mean houses built beside the Abbey and the King's

House ; then of a few houses on the north with a village of cottages in the precinct occupied by sanctuary men ; then of a dismal slum created on Tothill Fields by the ill-judged policy of the Dean and Chapter, who would not offer inducements for the erection of good houses on their land ; then of streets, like King Street, filled with taverns and let out in lodgings to members of Parliament, and, in the eighteenth century, of the quarter which contained the town houses of the nobles.

And after the middle of the seventeenth century, when the quarter now called the West End was built and occupied, the part of Westminster lying north of Pall Mall and Piccadilly became, what it is still, the home of the aristocracy.

A history of Westminster, to be complete, should be also the history of the King's Palaces ; the Houses of Parliament ; the Abbey Church and the Abbey ; and the aristocracy of the country from the time when they left the city and built their town houses in the west.

Meantime, those who are interested in learning where people of rank and fashion have lived are referred to Jesse's book on London, where they will find a distinguished list. I do not think that it is necessary in these pages to compile such a catalogue from Jesse or from other laborious writers. How does it help us, for instance, to know that Cannon Row was once the residence of Anne, wife of the Protector, the Duke of Somerset ? Or that here in the time of Elizabeth the Stanleys had a town house, and that in the same reign the Earl of Lincoln also lived here, and the Earl of Cumberland, and the Earl of Dorset ? Let it suffice to note the fact that when the nobles deserted the city those of them who did own a great house along the Strand had houses higher up the river in or near Thorney.

The word Westminster as used in this place does not, however, mean that city which has its boundaries stretching from Oxford Street to the river, from the Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens, to Temple Bar. But, rather, Westminster in its colloquial sense, that part of the city which lies within the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John. When any one says, "I am going to Westminster," or, "I am staying in Westminster," it is this district that he means to indicate.

The parishes of St. Margaret and St. John include the land bounded on one side by the river ; on another, by a line running through the Horse Guards and diagonally across St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate ; and, on the third, by an irregular line which crosses Victoria Street to the west of Carlisle Place, and subsequently cuts across the Vauxhall Bridge Road near Francis Street, and, continuing at a slight angle to the course of the Bridge Road, strikes the river at a spot beyond the gasworks between Pulford Terrace and Bessborough Place. There is also another piece of land belonging to St. Margaret's parish ; this lies detached, and includes part of Kensington Gardens and the Round Pond ; but it is only mentioned to show it has not been overlooked, for the present account will not deal with it.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

PART I

SOUTH OF VICTORIA STREET

BEGINNING at the least interesting end of Westminster—that is to say, the west end of Victoria Street—there are not many objects of interest apparent. Victoria Street was in 1852 cut through nests of alleys and dirty courts, including a colony of almshouses, cottages, chapel, and school, known as Palmer's Village. The solid uniform buildings on either side of the street have a very sombre aspect; they are mainly used for offices. There is still some waste ground lying to the south of Victoria Street, in spite of the great Roman Catholic Cathedral, begun in 1895, which covers a vast area. The material is red brick with facings of stone, and the style Byzantine, the model set being the "early Christian basilica in its plenitude." The high campanile tower, which is already seen all over London, is a striking feature in a building quite dissimilar from those to which we in England are accustomed. The great entrance at the west end has an arch of forty feet span, and encloses three doorways, of which the central one is only to be used on solemn occasions by the Archbishop. One feature of the interior decoration are the mosaic pictures in the marble panels. The Cathedral stands on the site of Tothill Fields Prison (demolished 1854), considered to be one of the finest specimens of brickwork in the country; but it has now completely vanished. It resembled a fortress; the entrance, which stood in Francis Street, was composed of massive granite blocks, and had a portcullis. It was built near a Bridewell or House of Correction, which dated from 1618, and which was deserted when the new prison was ready for use in 1834.

The fire-station and South-Western District Post Office also occupy part of the same site. The extension of the Army and Navy Stores stands on the site of the Green Coat School, demolished in 1877. Certain gentlemen founded this school; in Charles I.'s reign it was constituted "a body politic and corporate," and the seal bears date 1636. The lads wore a long green skirt, bound round with a red girdle. In 1874, when the United Westminster Schools were formed from the amalgamation of the various school charities of Westminster, the work was begun here, but three years later the boys were removed to the new buildings in Palace Street. The Green Coat School was formerly called St. Margaret's Hospital. It was thus described fifty years ago:—

The Hospital of St. Margaret's consists of a large quadrangle. Upon the east side are the school-room, lavatory, and dormitories. The Master's house fronts the entrance—a detached building ornamented with a bust of the kingly founder, and the royal arms painted in colours widely carved and gilded, which were, according to tradition, only preserved from the destructive hands of the Puritans by a

thick coating of plaster laid over the obnoxious remembrancers of the rightful dynasty. The south side is formed by the refectory and board-room, wainscoted—once, it is said, with old portions of the woodwork which stood in St. Margaret's chancel—to a considerable height, in large panels, upon which are hung full-length paintings of King Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely, and Emery Hill, an ancient benefactor to the institution, in the manner of the same master. Over the mantelpiece is a beautiful portrait of King Charles I. by Vandyck. The windows command a view of the Hospital Garden with its fragrant flower-beds and grassy plots—a pleasant relief to the eye wearied with the interminable brick buildings of the outer street, and well attesting the constant care bestowed upon it.

Upon this foundation are maintained twenty-nine boys, who wear a long green skirt, bound round with a red girdle, similar in form to that worn by the boys of Christ's Hospital.

They have destroyed this lovely place. Why? Heaven only can gauge the foolishness and the stupidity of the destroyer. It is gone, and on its site stands the building of the Army and Navy Stores. Think what a city loses by the destruction of such a place!—the daily object-lesson in our duty to the friendless and the helpless, the memory of bygone worthies, the sentiment of brotherhood. That is one way of considering the loss. Another way is to think of it as a place of singular beauty, of such beauty as we cannot possibly reproduce. And we have wilfully and needlessly destroyed it! It is a national disaster of the gravest, the most irreparable kind, that such monuments as old almshouses, old city churches, old schools, old gates, old foundations of any kind should be given over to any body of men, with permission to tear down and destroy at their will, and under pretence of benefiting the parish. Can one benefit a man by destroying his memory? Can one improve a parish by cutting off its connection with the past?

The name of Artillery Row is connected with the artillery practice at the butts, which stood near here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the end, if we turn to the left, we come into Old Rochester Row, and so to Greycoat Place, in which stands the Grey Coat Hospital. This building, one of the few old ones left in the parish, has a red-tiled roof and dormer windows, projecting eaves and heavy window-frames. Two wings enclose a courtyard, which is below the level of the road. Above the central porch, in niches, are the figures of a boy and girl in the old-fashioned Grey Coat garb. In the centre are the Royal Arms of Queen Anne, and a turret with clock and vane surmounts the roof. The building is in its way quite perfect; it is wonderful that so beautiful, so useful a building has been allowed by the Charity Commissioners to remain.

This hospital was founded in 1698 for the education of seventy poor boys and forty poor girls. In 1706, by letters patent of Queen Anne, the trustees were constituted a body "politic and corporate." In this year also the school was established in the present quaint building, which had been a workhouse, perhaps that referred to in the vestry reports of 1664 as the "new workhouse in Tuttle ffields."

The boys then wore a long grey skirt and girdle, something similar to the Christ's Hospital uniform, and the girls a dress of grey. The hospital originated in

the charity of the parishioners. Various additions have since been made to the building, and class-rooms have been added. The older class-rooms and board-room are wainscoted. In the latter are oil-paintings of Queen Anne, Bishops Compton and Smalridge (of Bristol), and various governors. The corporate seal represents two male figures tending a young sapling, a reference to 1 Cor. vii. 8. An old organ, contemporary with the date of the establishment, and a massive Bible and Prayer-Book are among the most interesting relics. The latter, dated 1706, contains the "Prayer for the Healing" at the King's touch.

The hospital is a very wealthy foundation, and is able to support the strain of its immense expenses without difficulty. The governors have recently erected a row of red-brick flats to the west of the garden, which will further augment the income. The garden is charming with flower-beds and grass plots, while the vine and the ampelopsis climb over the old building.

Rochester Row owes its name to the connection of the See of Rochester with the Deanery of Westminster, which continued through nine successive incumbencies. The row was considered by the Dean and Chapter as a private thoroughfare until the beginning of the nineteenth century, but they had no reason to be proud of it. A filthy ditch caused much complaint; even in 1837 the state of the row was described as "shameful and dangerous." At the north-east end stood the parish pound-house. St. Stephen's Church and Schools are handsome, in a Decorated Gothic style, and were built in 1847 by Ferrey, at the cost of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The spire rises to a height of 200 feet.

Immediately opposite, two neat rows of almshouses, in red brick, face one another; on the exterior wall of each wing is the half-length effigy of a man in a niche. Beneath that on the northern wing is the inscription: "Mr. Emery Hill, late of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, founded these almshouses Anno Domini 1708. Christian Reader, in Hopes of thy Assistance." On each side similar inscriptions commemorate donations.

On the southern wing the slab beneath the figure bears the words: "Rev. James Palmer founded almshouses in Palmer's Passage for six poor old men and six poor old women Anno Domini 1656; re-erected here 1881"; and a further record: "Mr. Nicholas Butler founded the almshouses in Little Chapel Street, near Palmer's Passage, for two of the most ancient couples of the best repute, Anno Domini 1675; re-erected here 1881." These are the Westminster United Almshouses. They were consolidated by an order of the Charity Commissioners dated July 11, 1879.

They have rolled them all together; they have destroyed their distinctive individuality; they have pulled down the picturesque old houses, and here they are all lumped in a single modern building with the beauty and the sentiment and the teaching all taken out of them and destroyed.

The most pleasing feature of Westminster City was the great number of its almshouses. Among them must be enumerated the following: The Red Lion Almshouses for eight poor women, founded in 1577 by Cornelius Van Dun of Brabant; the Palmer and Emery Hill Almshouses mentioned above; the Butler Almshouses, for two old married couples, founded in 1667; the Emanuel Hospital (see p. 216).

There were also the Whicher Almshouses for six poor men, founded in 1680; the Kifford houses for two poor and virtuous gentlewomen, founded in 1705; there was a lazar-house at Knightsbridge belonging to St. Margaret's; St. James's Palace was a lazar-house for women; there were the Almshouses of the Almonry; there were formerly the four endowed schools, the Grey Coat, Green Coat, Blue Coat, and Black Coat Schools, with other monuments of kindly hearts.

Vincent Square is the Westminster School playground. This space, of about ten acres of land, has been the subject of much dispute between the Dean and Chapter and the parish. It was first marked out as a playground in 1810, but not enclosed by railings until 1842. Dr. Vincent, head master of the school and formerly Dean of Westminster, took the lead in the matter, and the enclosure is therefore named after him. The ground is now levelled, and forms magnificent playing-fields; from the south end there is a fine view of many-towered Westminster. The hospital of the Coldstream Guards is in one corner of the Square, and next to it the Westminster Police Court. St. Mary's Church and Schools are on the south side. The Grosvenor Hospital for Women and Children is in Douglas Street close by. This originated in a dispensary in 1865.

The ground in the parish already traversed corresponds roughly with that occupied by the once well-known Tothill Fields. Older writers call this indifferently Tuthill, Totehill, Tootehill, but more generally Tuttle. In Timbs' *London and Westminster* we read: "The name of Tot is the old British word Tent (the German *Tulsio*), god of wayfarers and merchants. . . . Sacred stones were set up on heights, hence called Tothills." If ever there were a hill at Tothill Fields it must have been a very slight one, and in this case it may have been carted away to raise the level elsewhere. We know that St. John's burial-ground was twice covered with three feet of soil, and in the parish accounts we read of gravel being carted from Tothill. The greater part of the ground in any case can have been only low-lying, for large marshy pools remained until comparatively recent times, one of which was known as the Scholars' Pond.

Tothill Fields, a large part of which remained open and unbuilt upon until the beginning of the nineteenth century, were to Westminster what Moorfields was to London. In the spring the air was pleasant; the fields were covered then with flowers—the cuckoo flower, the marsh mallow, the willow herb, the wild parsley; there were ponds and streams in the fields; water-cress grew on the low banks of

the stream. Sometimes tournaments were held in the Tothill Fields, as at the coronation of Queen Eleanor; and when, in the same reign, the Prior of Bursley entertained the King and Queen of England and Scotland and the Great Lords, tents were erected in the Fields. Here was held the ordeal of battle. Stow relates one such trial. The dispute was about a manor in the Isle of Harty. The plaintiffs, two in number, appointed their champion, and the defendant his. The latter was a "Master of Defence," which does not seem quite fair upon the other, who was only a "big, broad, strong-set fellow." Before the day appointed for the fight an agreement was arrived at between the parties; only, "for the defendant's assurance," the order for the fight should be observed, the plaintiffs not putting in an appearance, so that the case should be judged against them in default. The lists were twenty-one yards square, set with scaffolds crowded with people—for who would not go out to see two men trying to kill each other? The Master of Defence, to whom the proceedings were an excellent advertisement, rode through London at seven in the morning in splendid attire, having the gauntlet borne before him; he entered Westminster Hall, but made no long stay there, going back to King Street, and so through the Sanctuary and Tothill Street to the lists, where he waited for the judge. At ten the Court of Common Pleas removed to the lists. Then the combatants stood face to face, bare-footed, bare-legged, bare-headed, with their doublet sleeves turned back, ready for the fight; and all hearts beat faster, and the ladies caught their breath and gasped, and their colour came and went. Then the judge gave order that every person must keep his place and give no help or encouragement by word or by weapon to the combatants. Next—this was the last of the tedious preliminaries: when would they begin?—each champion took oath, "This hear, you Justices, that I this day neither eate, drunk, nor have upon me neither bone, stone, nor glasse, or any enchantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, where through the power of the word of God might be increased or diminished and the devil's power increased; and that my appeal is true, so help me God, and His saints, and by this booke."

Alas! instead of giving the word to fight it out, the Lord Chief Justice remarked that the plaintiffs were not present; that there could be no fight without them; and that the estate consequently went to the defendant. Then with sad faces and heavy hearts the company dispersed. No fight after all—nobody killed! To be sure, the Master of Defence invited the "big, broad, strong-set fellow" to play with him half a score blows; but the latter refused, saying he had come to fight and not to play.

Here they held executions—in what part of London or Westminster have they not held executions? Margaret Gourdemain, a witch of "Eye" beside Westminster—was it Battersea, Patrick's Eye, or Chelsea, Shingle Eye?—she who helped the Duchess of Gloucester to compass the King's death by magic and

sorcery. In the reign of Edward III. a man was taken practising magic with a dead man's hand. They led him to Tothill Fields and burned the hand under his nose. Perhaps they burned him too. We must remember that it was no idle superstition that men and women practised magic; they really did make charms, philters, amulets; all kinds of things, believing that they were really sorcerers, and according to rites and ceremonies they had been taught or read in their secret writings. And until the end of the eighteenth century people believed in witches. "Not to believe in witchcraft," said John Wesley, "is actually to deny the Bible."

A great fair was held here on St. Margaret's Day and for fifteen days afterwards, instituted by Henry III. with the praiseworthy design of ruining the trade of London, and therefore himself with it. It continued, having become a place of resort for everything that was blackguard and mischievous, well into the nineteenth century. But the favourite and popular use of Tothill Fields was to hold there every kind of sport; here dogs fought, cocks fought, men fought, bears and bulls were baited, badgers were drawn, horses were raced, ducks were chased. And so it continued until the Fields got gradually built over.

The Earl of Albemarle in his *Recollections* speaks of these sports. The Westminster boys of his time haunted the houses called the Seven Chimneys or the Five Houses—they were the old pest-houses—which were the resort of the bull-baiters, the dog-fanciers, and other gentry of cognate pursuits. Among them was the unfortunate Heberfield, commonly known as "Slender Billy," who seems to have been a good-tempered, easy-going person, without the least tincture of morals. The following is the shameful story of his end:

He got into trouble for assisting the escape of a certain French general who was on parole; took him probably to the south coast—Lyme Regis, Rousdon, or Charmouth—and introduced him to a smuggler, who ran him across. He was caught, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate. Unhappily for him, the Bank of England was just then suffering heavy losses from forgeries. They badly wanted to hang somebody—no matter whom—somebody in order to deter others from forging notes. The story is quite amazing as Lord Albemarle tells it. Can we conceive the governing body of the Bank of England meeting together and resolving to entrap some miserable wretch into passing the forged notes, so that by getting him hanged others would be deterred? This is what Lord Albemarle says they did:

"The Solicitors of the Bank accordingly took into their pay a confederate of Heberfield's named Barry. Through this man's agency Heberfield was easily inveigled into passing forged notes provided by the Solicitors of the Bank themselves. On the evidence of Barry, Heberfield was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was hanged at Newgate for forgery on January 12, 1812."

But of all the memories connected with Westminster the saddest is that of the



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BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER

Showing Westminster Hospital, the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, and St. Margaret's Church.

unfortunate Scotch prisoners brought to London by Cromwell after the Battle of Worcester. There were four thousand; they camped on Mile End Green when Cromwell rode into London; the day after they were marched through London to Westminster and so to Tothill Fields. On the way they received alms—oatmeal, biscuit, anything, from compassionate hearts. They lay in the marshy fields without cover in the cold autumn nights. Before they were moved, 1200 of them died. The remaining 2800 were sold as slaves to the merchants of Guinea, whither they were all transported. One wonders how long they survived the fever of the Tothill Fields and the fever of the Gold Coast.

There was formerly a "maze" in Tothill Fields, which is shown in a print from an engraving by Hollar taken about 1650.

Vauxhall Bridge Road was begun after 1816, but not called by the present name until 1827. The traffic to the famous Vauxhall Gardens on the other side of the river once made this a very crowded thoroughfare; at present it is extremely dreary. The Scots Guards Hospital is on the west side.

Turning to the left at the end in the Grosvenor Road, we soon come to the Tate Gallery of British Art, the magnificent gift of Sir Henry Tate to the nation. Besides the building, the founder gave sixty-five pictures to form the nucleus of a collection. This is said to be the first picture gallery erected in England complete in itself; the architect is Sydney Smith, F.R.I.B.A., and the style adopted is a Free Classic, Roman with Greek feeling in the mouldings and decorations. There is a fine portico of six Corinthian columns terminating in a pediment, with the figure of Britannia at the centre apex, and the lion and unicorn at each end. The basement, of rusticated stone, 10 feet high, runs round the principal elevation. A broad flight of steps leads to the central entrance. The front elevation is about 290 feet in length. The vestibule immediately within the principal door leads into an octagonal sculpture hall, top-lighted by a glass dome. There are besides five picture galleries, also top-lighted. The pictures, which include the work of the most famous British artists, are nearly all labelled with the titles and artists' names, so a catalogue is superfluous. The collection includes the pictures purchased by the Chantrey Bequest, also a gift from G. F. Watts, R.A., of twenty-three of his own works. The gallery is open from ten to six, and on Sundays in summer after two o'clock. Thursdays and Fridays are students' days.

The gallery stands on the site of the old Millbank Penitentiary, for the scheme of which Howard the reformer was originally responsible. He was annoyed by the rejection of the site he advocated, however, and afterwards withdrew from the project altogether. Wandsworth Fields and Battersea Rise were both discussed as possible sites, but were eventually abandoned in favour of Millbank. Jeremy Bentham, who advocated new methods in the treatment of prisoners, gained a contract from the Government for the erection and management of the new prison.

He, however, greatly exceeded the terms of his contract, and finally withdrew, and supervisors were appointed. The prison was a six-rayed building with a chapel in the centre. Each ray was pentagonal in shape, and had three towers on its exterior angles. The whole was surrounded by an octagonal wall overlooking a moat. At the closing of the prison in Tothill Fields it became the sole Metropolitan prison for females, "just as," says Major Griffiths, "it was the sole reformatory for promising criminals, the first receptacle for military prisoners, the great depot for convicts *en route* for the antipodes."

In 1843 it was called a penitentiary instead of a prison. Gradually, as new methods of prison architecture were evolved, Millbank was recognised as cumbersome and inadequate. It was doomed for many years before its demolition, and now, like the prison of Tothill Fields, has vanished. Even the convicts' burial-ground at the back of the Tate Gallery is nearly covered with County Council industrial dwellings.

Farther northward in the Grosvenor Road, Peterborough House once stood, facing the river, and this was at one time called "the last house in Westminster." It was built by the first Earl of Peterborough, and retained his name until 1735, when it passed to Alexander Davis of Ebury, whose only daughter and heiress had married Sir Thomas Grosvenor. It was by this marriage that the great London property came into the possession of the Grosvenor (Westminster) family. The house was rebuilt, and renamed Grosvenor House. Strype says: "The Earl of Peterborough's house with a large courtyard before it, and a fine garden behind, but its situation is but bleak in winter and not over healthful, as being too near the low meadows on the south and west parts." The house was finally demolished in 1809.

Beyond, in the direction of the Houses of Parliament, there are several interesting old houses, of which the best specimens are Nos. 8 and 9, offices of the London Road Car Company, and No. 10. In the first a well-furnished ceiling proclaims an ancient drawing-room; in the second panelled walls and a spiral staircase set off a fine hall. This house has a beautiful doorway of the old scallop-shell pattern, with cherubs' heads and ornamental brackets decorating it. In the third house a ceiling is handsomely finished with dental mouldings, and the edges of the panels are all carved. A mantelpiece of white marble is very fine, and of great height and solidity, with a female face as the keystone.

From Lambeth Bridge the Horseferry Road leads westward. This was the main track to the ferry in ancient days, and as the ferry was the only one on the Thames at London, it was consequently of great importance. It was here that James II. crossed after escaping from Whitehall by night, and from his boat he threw the Great Seal into the river. Horseferry Road is strictly utilitarian and not beautiful; it passes by gasworks, a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel,

Normal Institute and Training College, all of the nineteenth century. North of it Grosvenor Road becomes Millbank Street. The Abbot's Watermill stood at the end of College Street (farther north), and was turned by the stream which still flows beneath the roadway. In an old survey a mill is marked on this spot, and is supposed to have been built by the same Abbot Litlington who built the wall in College Street (1362-1386). It was still standing in 1644, and mention is made of it at that date in the parish books. The bank was a long strip of raised earth, extending from here to the site of Peterborough House. Strype mentions "the Millbank" as a "certain parcel of land valued in Edward VI.'s time at 58 shillings, and given in the third of his reign" to one Joanna Smith for "services rendered."

Church Street (left) leads into Smith Square. Here stands the Church of St. John the Evangelist. This was the second of Queen Anne's fifty churches built by imposing a duty on coals and culm brought into the port of London. The new district was formed in 1723, but the consecration ceremony did not take place until June 20, 1728. The architect was Archer, a pupil of Sir John Vanbrugh's, and the style, which is very peculiar, has been described as Doric. The chief features of the church are its four angle belfries, which were added later to ensure an equal pressure on the foundations. Owing to these the church has been unkindly compared to an elephant with its four legs up in the air! Another story has it that Queen Anne, being troubled in mind by much wearisome detail, kicked over her wooden footstool, and said, "Go, build me a church like that"; but this sounds apocryphal, especially in view of the fact that the towers were a later addition. The church is undoubtedly cumbrous, but has the merit of originality. In 1742 it was gutted by fire, and was not rebuilt for some time owing to lack of funds. In 1773 the roof was slightly damaged by lightning, and subsequently repairs and alterations have taken place. The building seats 1400 persons, and a canonry of Westminster Abbey is attached to the living.

The churchwardens of St. John's possess an interesting memento in the form of a snuff-box, presented in 1801 by "Thomas Gayfere, Esq., Father of the Vestry of St. John the Evangelist." This has been handed down to the succeeding office-bearers, who have enriched and enlarged it by successive silver plates and cases.

Smith Square shows, like so much of Westminster, an odd mixture of old brick houses, with heavily-tiled roofs, and new brick flats of great height. In the south-west corner stands the Rectory. Romney and Marsham Streets were called after Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney. Tufton Street was named after Sir Richard Tufton. One of the cockpits in Westminster was here as late as 1815, long after the more fashionable one in St. James's Park had vanished. The northern part of the street between Great Peter and Great College Streets was formerly known as Bowling Alley. Here the notorious Colonel Blood lived.

Near the corner of Little Smith Street stands an architectural museum; it is

not a very large building, but the frontage is rendered interesting by several statues and reliefs in stone. This, to give it its full title, is "The Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art in connection with the Science and Art Department." The gallery is open free from ten to four daily, and in the rooms opening off its corridors art classes for students of both sexes are held; the walls are absolutely covered with ancient fragments of architecture and sculpture. The row of houses opposite to the museum is doomed to demolition, a process which has begun already at the north end. The house third from the south end, a small grocer's shop, is the one in which the great composer and musician Purcell lived. He was born in Great St. Ann's Lane near the Almonry, and his mother, as a widow, lived in Tothill Street. The boy at the very early age of six was admitted to the choir of the Chapel Royal, and was appointed organist to Westminster Abbey when only two-and-twenty, a place he very nearly lost by refusing to give up to the Dean and Chapter the proceeds of letting the seats in the organ-loft to view the coronation of James II., a windfall he considered as a perquisite. He is buried beneath the great organ, which had so often throbbled out his emotions in the sounds in which he had clothed them. On leaving Tufton Street he went to Marsham Street, where he died in 1695. The art students from the gallery now patronise the little room behind the shop for lunch and tea, running across in paint-covered pinafore or blouse, making the scene veritably Bohemian.

At the north end of Tufton Street is Great College Street. Here dignified houses face the old wall built by Abbot Litlington. They are not large; some are overgrown by creepers; the street seems bathed in the peace of a perpetual Sunday. The stream bounding Thorney Island flowed over this site, and its waters still run beneath the roadway. The street has been associated with some names of interest. Gibbon's aunt had here a boarding-house for Westminster boys, in which her famous nephew lived for some time. Mr. Thoms, antiquary and originator of *Notes and Queries*, lived here. Some of Keats' letters to Fanny Brawne are dated from 25 Great College Street, where he came on October 16, 1820, to lodgings, in order to conquer his great passion by absence; but apparently absence had only the proverbial effect. Walcott lived here, and his *History of St. Margaret's Church* and *Memorials of Westminster* are dated from here in 1847 and 1849 respectively. Little College Street contains a few small, irregular houses brightened by window-boxes. A slab informs us that the date of Barton Street was 1722, but the row of quiet, flat-casemented houses looks older than that. At the west end of Great College Street stood the king's slaughter-house for supplying meat to the palace; the foundations of this were extant in 1807. The end of Great College Street opens out opposite the smooth lawns of the Victoria Public Garden, near the House of Lords.

In Great Smith Street there was a turnpike at the beginning of the last

century. Sir Richard Steele and Keats both dated letters from this address, and Thomas Southerne, the dramatist, died here. The northern part of the street was known as Dean Street until 1865; the old workhouse of the united parish used to stand in it. The Free Library is in this street. Westminster was the first Metropolitan parish to adopt the Library Acts. The Commissioners purchased the lease of a house, together with furniture, books, etc., from a Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute which stood on the east side of the road, a little to the north of the present library building, and the library was opened there in 1857. In 1888 the present site was purchased, and the building was designed by J. F. Smith, F.R.I.B.A.

Dean Stanley presented 2000 volumes of standard works in 1883, to which others were added by his sister, Mrs. Vaughan, to whom they had been left for her lifetime. The library also contains 449 valuable volumes published by the Record Office. These consist of Calendars of State Papers, Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office, Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages, and Records of Great Britain from the Reign of Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. The Westminster Public Baths and Washhouses, designed by the same architect, are next door to the library. The Church House opposite is a very handsome building in a Perpendicular style; it is of red brick with stone dressings. The interior is very well furnished with fine stone and wood carving. The great hall holds 1500 people, and runs the whole length of the building from Smith Street to Tufton Street. The roof is an open-timber structure of the hammer-beam type, typical of fourteenth-century work. Near the north end of Great Smith Street is Queen Anne's Bounty Office, rebuilt 1900.

Orchard Street is so named from the Abbot's Orchard. John Wesley once lived here.

On the west of College Street and the Precinct on the south of Tothill Street, lay a slum which appears to have beaten the record of all slums past, present, and future. One doubts if there is a slum in Calcutta, or in Peking, or in Constantinople which can compare with that small slum belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. It grew up neglected and unnoticed in that time when the old discipline of the Church had been set aside and the functions of the clergy were limited to preaching for those who chose to enter the open doors, and to baptizing, marrying, and burying. They called the place the "Westminster Desert." There were, in fact, two "Deserts": one which was bounded on the north by Tothill Street, Broadway, and Petty France, on the south by the Horseferry Road, on the east by the Abbey, and on the west by the Marsh of Tothill Fields. The other, which lay north, occupied the site of Parliament Street. Not much remains of the Desert; here and there

a narrow court is left to show what was there formerly. The reform was simply caused by the construction of Victoria Street right through the courts; light and air were admitted, substantial houses were built, and the courts were swept away. Seldom has the destruction of old buildings been more satisfactory or more necessary.

Mr. William Bardwell, writing in 1839, says :—

Another of the peculiarities which this district presents is the number of middle-men it contains. These generally possess themselves of a house or houses, with gardens, large or small as it may happen; here they erect, in open defiance of all building or sewers acts, a number of tenements of the most wretched description, and to which the only access is by a passage through one of the front houses; in process of time these become lanes, or courts, or alleys, or places, or buildings, or yards. These tenements are divided into separate rooms, and let weekly by the middle-man, who subsists upon his beneficial interest in the concern; and so numerous are the houses of this description in the district, that considerably more than one-half of the number proposed to be removed are let to weekly lodgers; but these places, most of them old, and very slightly built, frequently with boards held together by iron hoops, are so utterly destitute of every convenience that the heretofore pleasant gardens of Tothill are most terrible nuisances.

It is in these narrow streets, and in these close and insalubrious lanes, courts, and alleys, where squalid misery and poverty struggle with filth and wretchedness, where vice reigns unchecked, and in the atmosphere of which the worst diseases are generated and diffused. That uncleanness and impurity are an unerring index, pointing out the situation where the malignancy or epidemics more or less exist, is a truth known and admitted from the earliest ages.

Dr. Wright, the assiduous and highly intelligent medical officer to the parish, stated before the same Committee, "that fever is exceedingly prevalent, and had been very general in the months of April and May." The doctor had upwards of thirty cases of typhus fever in one court containing four houses; most of which cases it is probable would have terminated fatally had the sufferers not been removed from that locality; "That fever is propagated and continued in these miserable courts long after the ravages of epidemics have ceased in more open parts."

Mr. Cubitt also has stated, "that the ground between the Almonry and the western end of Palmer's Village is occupied by the worst possible description of inhabitants. The land is exceedingly badly drained, or rather not drained; and there being no proper outlets for the water, a great deal of bad air must pass off by evaporation from the quantity of stagnant water upon the surface and in the cesspools."

This testimony should be sufficient. At the same time it is fair to quote a remonstrance in which the author protests against the assertion that the streets were so disreputable.

Westminster only became a slum within this hundred years. The old Westminster workhouse had been the mansion of Sir John Pye. Sir Francis Burdett was born in Orchard Street, and Admiral Kempenfeldt, who went down in the "Royal George," had his house there, and not so very long ago a pear tree bloomed annually in his garden. The father of Henry Boys, organist of St. John's, about 1830 to 1840, was a bullion worker and carried on his business for many years and up to the 'thirties in Great St. Ann's Lane. My grandmother was born 1770 in Peter Street, at the corner of Duck Lane. She told me that all that neighbourhood was very respectable in her girlhood, Duck Lane being the only exception. She attributed the downfall of the locality to the cheap houses that were built at that time in New Peter Street. Towards the end of the century there was only one shop in Strutton Ground, all the rest being public-houses. My mother was born in 1802 in Marlborough

House, Peter Street, then the premises of the Cudbear Company. She used to recall Brown's Gardens in her young days, that were between St. Peter Street and the Horseferry Road. They were nursery gardens. Palmer's Village was a collection of houses for workmen, built about the beginning of the nineteenth century or the end of last, between Emanuel Hospital and Brewer's Green, and accessible through an archway leading from the latter.

In Old Pye Street a few squalid houses with low doorways remain to contrast with the immense flats known as Peabody's Buildings which have sprung up recently. In 1862 George Peabody gave £150,000 for the erection of dwellings for the working classes, and to this he subsequently added £500,000. The first block of buildings was opened in Spitalfields in 1864. These in the neighbourhood of Old Pye Street were erected in 1882. Pye Street derives its name from Sir Robert Pye, member for Westminster in the time of Charles I., who married a daughter of John Hampden. St. Matthew Street was Duck Lane until 1864, and was a very malodorous quarter. Swift says it was renowned for second-hand bookshops. The Westminster Blue Coat School was first founded here.

St. Ann's Street and Lane are poor and wretched quarters. The name is derived from a chapel which formerly stood on the spot. Herrick lodged in the street when, ejected from his living in the country in 1647, he returned with anything but reluctance to his beloved London. He had resumed lay dress, but was restored to his living in 1662 in reward for his devoted loyalty to the Stuarts. As already stated, Henry Purcell was born in St. Ann's Lane. Seymour, writing in 1735, says: "Great St. Ann's Lane, a pretty, handsome, well-built and well-inhabited place." St. Matthew's Church and Schools were built by Sir G. A. Scott in 1849-57.

Great Peter Street is a dirty thoroughfare with some very old houses. On one is a stone slab with the words, "This is Sant Peter Street, 1624. R [a heart] W." This and its neighbour, Little Peter Street, obviously derive their names from the patron saint of the Abbey. Strype describes Great Peter Street pithily as "very long and indifferent broad." Great Peter Street runs at its west end into Strutton Ground, a quaint place which recalls bygone days by other things than its name, which is a corruption of Stourton, from Stourton House. The street is thickly lined by costers' barrows, and on Saturday nights there is no room to pass in the roadway.

Before examining in detail the part that may be called the core and centre of Westminster, that part lying around the Abbey and Houses of Parliament, it is advisable to begin once more at the west end of Victoria Street, and, traversing the part of the parish on the north side, gather there what we may of history and romance.

PART II

NORTH OF VICTORIA STREET

THE United Westminster Schools, constituted 1873, stand on the east side of Palace Street. These comprise Emanuel Hospital (see below); Green Coat School (St. Margaret's), p. 203; Palmer's (Black Coat School); and Hill's Grammar School. The building in Palace Street stands back from the road behind a space of green grass. Over one doorway are medallions of Palmer and Hill, and over the other the Royal arms, and the structure is devoid of any architectural attractiveness. The beauty which belonged to the older buildings has not been revived, but replaced by a hideous utilitarianism. Watney's Brewery occupies the ground opposite to the school. The schools of St. Andrew are in this street, and beyond is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Edward. Stafford Place is called after Viscount Stafford, on the site of whose garden wall it is said to have been built. This wall formed the parish boundary, and a boy was annually whipped upon it to impress the bounds upon his memory.

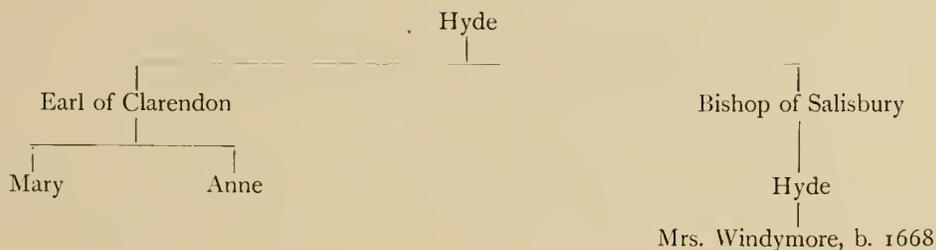
Tart Hall, built 1638, stood at the north end of James Street. It was the residence of Viscount Stafford, to whom it had come from his mother Alethea, daughter and heiress of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Stafford was the fifth son of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and was made first a Baron and then a Viscount by Charles I. He was condemned for high treason on the manufactured evidence of Oates and Turberville, in the reign of Charles II., and was beheaded on Tower Hill, December 29, 1680. After his execution the house was turned into a museum and place of public entertainment. The gateway under which he passed to his death was never again opened after that event, but it was left standing until 1737. Among the notable residents in the street were Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, an indefatigable collector of MSS., and Glover the poet.

The present street contains many pleasant, picturesque houses, especially at the northern end. At the corner of Castle Lane is the Westminster Chapel, the largest independent place of worship in the Metropolis excepting Spurgeon's Tabernacle. It seats 2500, and has two galleries, one above the other, running round the whole interior. It was opened in 1865 to replace a smaller chapel which had previously stood on the same site.

Emanuel Hospital was a charming old building which stood south of the chapel on the same side of the street. It was founded in 1594 by Lady Dacre "for the relief of aged people and the bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts, whereby they might the better live in time to come by their honest labour."

By Lady Dacre's will there were to be twenty almspeople, and each of them was at liberty to bring up one child. It was, however, not until the year 1728 that a school was first established, for before that the funds had been insufficient.

Emanuel College was the most beautiful of the venerable places, and it was wantonly and wickedly destroyed in 1890. One came upon it unexpectedly after leaving the great mansions; it was a low red-brick quadrangle with its chapel in the middle of one side; its lawns and its flower-beds, a veritable Haven of Refuge, a reminder to Dives, in his own quarter, among his own palaces, that the poor he has always with him. Dives was constantly, yet not unpleasantly, reminded of Lazarus; he was reminded of Lazarus made happy in his old age by himself, namely, Dives. But the place has disappeared. Lazarus is shoved out of sight: he spends, and is spent, for Dives, and he is no more regarded. Some shrinking of income, some reminder of the increased value of the site, was an excuse for this destruction. Did the destroyers first make an effort to increase the falling revenues of the place? And did no one tell them that the position of the almshouse, its beauty, its significance, could not be outweighed by the unearned increment of millions? In this almshouse died in January 1772 one Mrs. Windymore, the cousin of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. She was great-niece to Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, granddaughter of his brother Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury, and therefore first cousin once removed to Queen Anne and Queen Mary.



Caxton Street was originally called Chapel Street, but was renamed in honour of the great printer, who lived for some years at a house in the Almonry, now vanished and replaced by the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Caxton was born in the Weald of Kent, but his parents were connected with the City of London. The boy was apprenticed to a mercer, and the house where he served his apprenticeship stood at the north-east corner of Old Jewry. In 1441, William Caxton being then only in the third or fourth year of his apprenticeship, his master, Robert Large, died. The boy was sent, as was often done, to finish the rest of his time in the Domus Anglorum, the House of the English merchants at Bruges. He became in time a kind of consul, and sent home regular reports on the condition of trade, prices, supply, and demand. He was made governor or rector of all the English houses in Flanders.

Then he left the House, married a wife, and, after a long absence, returned to England.

He settled in Westminster for three reasons. First, because he wanted to introduce the art of printing where there was the greatest demand for books. At

the Court of Westminster were gathered, now that the Civil War was finished and done with, all the nobles left in the land with the Bishops and the Abbots, and, in a word, those who would be most likely to take up the new invention and to spread abroad the knowledge of its convenience. What Caxton wanted was a centre, and Westminster was that centre. Next, he wanted the royal patronage, which he obtained through letters recommendatory of the King's sister, the Duchess of Burgundy. Lastly, while the City of London was not then inclined to letters and books, there would have been some difficulty in the introduction of a new trade which had no place among the many trades of London, and could be attached to no existing company. He placed his press, by permission of the Prior (afterwards Abbot) Islip, in the Almonry, just outside the Gate House. The House was known by the sign of the Red Pale. They showed until fifty years ago a ruinous house which was called Caxton's; the site, as already stated, is now covered by the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The establishment of printing was by no means easy. Caxton printed a good many books: Blades enumerates 99, including second editions and not including doubtful books. Now in his lifetime the only books printed in England were issued from his press; therefore the art had made very little way. We must remember the hostility certain to be shown to the printers by the whole tribe of those who lived by copying. To begin with, there were in every monastery some who beguiled the tediousness of the monastic life by copying, decorating, and illuminating books of devotion and books of service; there were hundreds of copyists busy in writing books for schools and the universities; there were artists who spent their lives over the beautiful little paintings on the books of chivalry; there were people who prepared the fine parchment and vellum; there were, besides, the great stock of books in every Religious House, Church, or College used in the daily service: the printer had no place there until these books were all worn out and the copyists had ceased to work. It would be curious to learn, if one could ascertain, how far the printed had taken the place of the copied when the Religious Houses were dissolved. Among the books published by Caxton were some which show that he made an attempt to "capture" the Houses and the Churches. Thus, we find *Meditacions sur les sept pseaulmes penitenciaulx*, and *Psalterium*; *Hosae ad usum Sarum*; *Directorium Sacerdotum*. The *Hosae* went into the fourth edition; the *Directorium* into the second. The greater number of his books were secular, and many of them were romances and tales of chivalry. Of the romance he speaks comfortable words:—

I know full well that the story of it was honest and joyful to all virtuous young noble gentlemen and women for to read therein as for their pastime. For under correction, in my judgment, the stories of noble feats and valiant acts of arms and war . . . which have been actioned in old time by many noble princes, lords, and knights, are as well for to see and know their valiantness, for to stand in the special grace and love of their ladies, and in likewise for gentle young ladies and demoiselles for to learn to be steadfast and constant in their part to them, that they once have promised and agreed to such as have

put their lives oft in jeopardy for to please them to stand in grace as it is to occupy the ken and study overmuch in books of contemplation.

He died at Westminster in the year 1491, and lies buried in St. Margaret's Church with his wife, Maude. He left one daughter. To the Church he left fifteen copies of *The Golden Legend*. These books were sold at prices varying from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d., which in our money would mean from fifty to sixty shillings each. There was no monument erected to his memory, and the window in the church, representing the printer in the middle between Erasmus on his left and Bede on his right, is modern.

On the south side of Caxton Street is a curious little square brick building built in 1709. This is the Blue Coat School, founded in 1688.

The school was first established in Duck Lane, and was instituted by Thomas Jekyll, D.D., one of the chaplains of the Broadway Chapel. It is said to have been the first school in the Metropolis supported by voluntary contributions. It was at first for boys only; in 1713 twenty girls were included in the scheme, but these were afterwards dispersed and the boys alone retained.

The present school buildings consist of a charming red-brick hall with the figure of a scholar over the porch; a little garden full of greenery is at the back; at one side is the master's residence, a two-storied house covered all over with a curtain of Virginia creeper; another little garden, full of such flowers as will grow in the London air, is behind this house. But master and boys, when they look around them, begin to tremble, for their place is old, it is beautiful, it adorns the street, it is sacred to the memory of two hundred years of Boy—thirty generations of Boy: it is still most useful—therefore one feels certain that it is doomed: it must soon go, to make room for residential flats and mansions fifteen stories high; it must, we have no doubt, follow the other monuments of the past, and be absorbed into Consolidated Schools. If there were any other reason wanted for the destruction of the school, it is the tradition that Wren built it.

Farther eastward, on the north side of Caxton Street, is the Medical School in connection with Westminster Hospital. The Town Hall stands close by. The foundation-stone was laid by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. In the muniment-room there are preserved 3400 records, etc., of exceptional interest. Here, also, are the St. Ermin's Mansions and Hotel, which derive their name from St. Ermin's Hill, evidently a corruption of Hermit's Hill, under which name the place is marked in some old maps.

Christ Church is of considerable size. It is of the nineteenth century (1843), and its stumpy tower, which is incomplete, gives it an odd appearance. The church is on the site of the Broadway Chapel, founded by Darrell, a Prebendary of the Abbey, who in 1631 left £400 for its erection. Various subscriptions were added to this sum, including one of £100 from Archbishop Laud. The churchyard had been

consecrated in 1626. The chapel was opened in 1642, and saw many vicissitudes of fortune. During the Civil War it was used as a stable for the soldiers' horses, and at other times as a council-room and a prison. In the churchyard Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, is buried.

York Street was named after Frederick, Duke of York, son of George II., who resided here temporarily. Previously it had been called Petty France, from the number of French refugees and merchants who inhabited it. Milton lived in No. 19, now destroyed. During his residence here, while Andrew Marvell was his secretary, he wrote his *Second Defence of the People of England* and the *Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*.

A cotton-willow tree, now separated by a wall from the humble dwelling, is said to have been planted by the poet's hand. Jeremy Bentham, to whom the house afterwards belonged, used frequently to make visitors kneel before it; but when he proposed to cut down the tree, William Hazlitt, scandalised by the "contemplated profanation," interfered. It was Hazlitt who caused a tablet bearing the words "Sacred to Milton, Prince of Poets," to be placed on the outside wall in memory of his famous predecessor.

Milton came here in 1651, when turned out of chambers in Scotland Yard which had been allowed him as Latin Secretary to the Council. He still retained the office. He had lost the sight of one eye, and two years later was totally blind. He was obliged to have an assistant-secretary, a post occupied for some time by Andrew Marvell. His daughter Deborah was born here, and his wife died soon after. In Palmer's Passage, Palmer's Almshouses were first established, and in Little Chapel Street, Mr. Nicholas Butler's. Mr. Cornelius Vandon's (Van Dun) were in Petty France. "Cornelius Vandon was born at Breda in Brabant, Yeoman of the Guard and Usher to their Majesties Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Marie, and Queen Elizabeth. He did give eight almshouses in Pettie France next to the end of James Street for the use of eight poor Women of the Parish. He did also give eight other Almshouses near St. Ermin's Hill by Tuttle side for the use of eight poor widows of this Parish." These eight women were intended to act as charity nurses, and to nurse any who were sick in the parish.

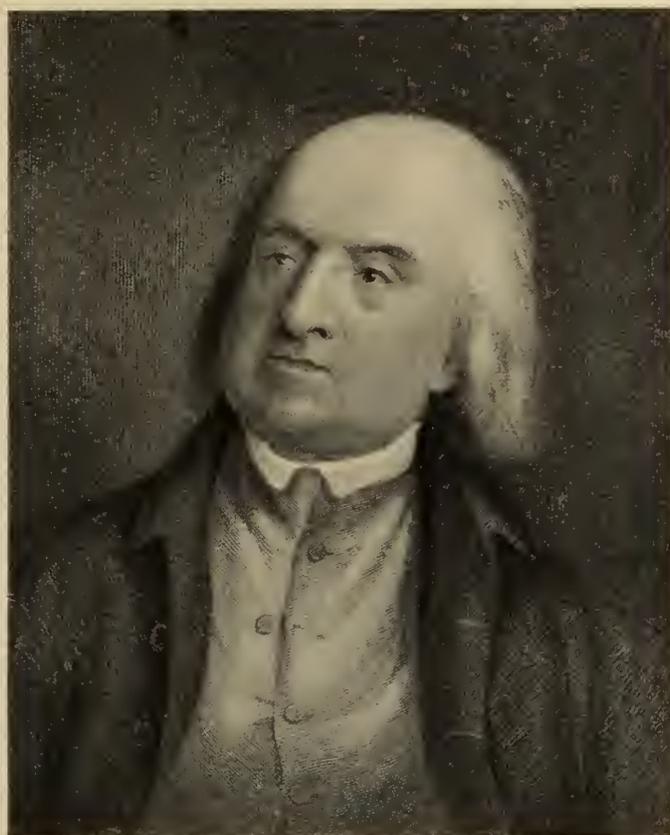
In 1850 the almshouses and ground were sold, and the proceeds devoted to Vandon's Charity Account. Part of the funds was used to purchase a plot of ground in Lambeth, where new almshouses were erected, and after the death of the recipients of the charity these were let to tenants, and the proceeds devoted to supplying nurses for the poor.

The towering blocks of Queen Anne's Mansions, the highest flats in London, rear themselves at the east end of York Street. These are partly on the site of a house occupied for very many years by Jeremy Bentham (see p. 222).

The Guards Barracks, known as the Wellington Barracks, face Birdcage Walk.

They were opened in March 1834, and enlarged in 1859. The long line of yellow-washed building differs little from the usually accepted barrack model.

At the east end of the barrack yard stands the chapel, with an extraordinarily massive portico. It was built in 1839-40 on the model of a Grecian temple. The building is well proportioned, but the interior was not at first thought worthy of the exterior. Accordingly, in 1877 the chapel was closed, and a sum of money arising from the sale of the Guards' Institute was devoted to the purpose of a



JEREMY BENTHAM (1748-1832)

After a portrait painted by Worthington.

complete internal reconstruction. The work was put into the hands of Sir G. E. Street, R.A., who carried it out in the Lombardian style, with an apse at the eastern end, and over the apse a semi-dome.

Within, every spare foot of wall-space is utilised, and, besides being a perfect storehouse of memorials of departed Guardsmen, the chapel is full of rich but unobtrusive decoration. The sweep of the high pillars and arches of light stone relieves the richness of the mural ornamentation. The side-walls of the nave are covered by an arcade enclosing panels of marble mosaic. The heads of the arches are filled in by terra-cotta groups in high relief, representing Biblical subjects.

Between and below the panels are tablets to the memory of those who have served in the Guards.

Between the windows are other tablets, of which the most interesting is that inscribed: "Soldier, Sportsman, Author, George Whyte Melville's memory is here recorded by his old friends and comrades, the Coldstream Guards." The chancel screen and pulpit are of white Sicilian marble, with handsome panels and a base of Belgian black. In the spandril of the arch on the south side of the chancel is a marble medallion of the Duke of Wellington, presented by his son, and in the corresponding position on the north side one of the Duke of Marlborough, presented by the Earl of Cadogan. The stalls are of stained oak. The altar is of oak, with walnut panels and ebony shafts. The reredos is lined by beautiful glass mosaics, and the semi-dome is mosaic work to match. This sounds a mere catalogue, but it is quite impossible to give any idea of this singularly richly decorated chapel without descending to detail. The tattered colours used at the Crimea and Waterloo hang from their staves on the pillars. Any one is admitted to parade service on Sunday mornings by ticket, to be procured beforehand by writing to the chaplain.

Queen Anne's Gate was formerly Queen Square. At a corner stands a statue of Queen Anne without date. Many of the houses show quaintly carved porches with wooden brackets and pendants, and are obviously of the date which the name implies. Jeremy Bentham lived in Queen Square Place, now covered by part of Queen Anne's Mansions, for fifty years of his life, and here he died in 1832. His skeleton, clothed as in life, is now possessed by University College, London. His house was called the Hermitage. His friend and disciple, James Mill, came to be his tenant in 1814, in what was then 1 Queen Square, now 40 Queen Anne's Gate. Here he completed his great *History of India*, published in 1818.

After Mill, Sir John Bowring, first editor of the *Westminster Review*, established by Bentham, occupied the house now numbered 40. Peg Woffington also lived in Queen Square, which was a fashionable place of residence in the eighteenth century, a reputation it still retains. Both Great and Little Queen Streets partake of the old-world look of the seventeenth century, and show quaint keystones and carving of various designs over the doorways.

The Broadway formerly included the part now occupied by Great Chapel Street, and reached to Strutton Ground. In James I.'s reign a licence was granted for a hay-market to be held here, which licence was renewed from time to time. Dick Turpin, the highwayman, is said to have lived in one of the small courts off the Broadway, and to have issued from thence on his marauding expeditions. Perhaps this was Black Horse Yard, which name still appears. There is on every side evidence of that mingling of poverty and riches which has been in all ages so characteristic of Westminster, a parish which contains at the same time splendid

Government buildings and squalid slums, one of the most magnificent cathedrals in the world and some of the foulest courts.

In Newcourt's map of 1658 Tothill Street is completely built, while there are very few streets to the south of the present Victoria Street. Walcott says of this street that it "was inhabited by noblemen and the flower of the gentry in Westminster." In Elizabeth's time the houses had large gardens attached. Edmund Burke lived in Tothill Street, also Thomas Southerne, the dramatist, who was a constant attendant at the Abbey; and Thomas Betterton was born here about 1635. His father was an under-cook in the service of Charles I. Betterton wrote a number of plays, but is best remembered as an actor.

The Aquarium, 600 feet in length, stands on the site of a labyrinth of small yards. To one of these the Cock public-house gave its name. Tradition says that the Abbey workmen received their wages at the Cock in the reign of Henry III. At the eastern corner, where Tothill and Victoria Streets meet, is the Palace Hotel, a very large building, with two Titanic male figures supporting the portico in an attitude of eternal strain. This is on part of the site of the Almonry.

The Almonry, or "Eleemosynary," as Stow calls it, was in two parts, of which the larger was again subdivided in two portions, parallel to the two Tothill Streets. The distribution of the Royal maundy, which takes place in Westminster Abbey yearly with much ceremony, is a reminder of the ancient almsgiving. The address of the present Royal Almonry is 6 Craigs Court.

Henry VII.'s Almshouses were in the Little Almonry, and St. Ann's Chapel (p. 215) was at the southern end. King Henry's mother, Margaret, erected an almshouse near the chapel for poor women, which "was afterwards turned into lodgings for the singing men of the College."

A great gatehouse formerly stood at the east end of Victoria Street, close by Dean's Yard. It was built by Richard II., and was very massive, resembling a square tower of stone, and it altogether lacked the architectural decoration of the other gateways near King Street, to be spoken of presently. Well might it seem gloomy, for it fulfilled the functions of a prison. On one side was the Bishop of London's prison for "Clerks convict," and in the other were confined prisoners from the City or Liberties of Westminster. Many distinguished prisoners were confined here. Sir Walter Raleigh passed the night before his execution within the solid walls, and wrote his farewell to life :

Even such is Time! that takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have
And pays us but with age and dust ;
Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days.

Perhaps the most illustrious victim of all those who have perished on English scaffolds is Sir Walter Raleigh. He was brought out to die in Old Palace Yard at eight in the morning of October 29, 1618. The date chosen was Lord Mayor's Day, in the hope that the pageants of the occasion would draw away the people from witnessing the death of this great man. The story of his execution is well known. His last words have not been allowed to perish. "Now," he said, as he mounted the scaffold, "I am going to God." Then, touching the axe, he said: "This is a sharp medicine, but it will cure all diseases." Lady Raleigh herself waited near the scaffold in a coach. The head was placed in a leather bag, wrapped about with Sir Walter's gown, and so she carried it away. She preserved it in a case during the rest of her life, and her son Carew kept it afterwards. It is believed to have been buried at last at West Horsley, in Surrey. The body was buried in St. Margaret's, near the altar.

Here also was imprisoned Colonel Lovelace, who wrote within the gloomy walls the well-known lines:

When, linnet-like, confinéd I
 With shriller note shall sing
 The mercye, sweetness, majesty,
 And glories of my King ;
 When I shall voyce aloud how good
 He is, how great should be,
 Th' enlarged winds that curl the flood
 Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
 Nor iron bars a cage:
 Minds, innocent and quiet, take
 That for an hermitage.
 If I have freedom in my love,
 And in my soul am free,
 Angels alone, that soare above,
 Enjoy such liberty.

Here were confined also Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the little dwarf, who was first in the service of the Duchess of Buckingham, and afterwards in that of Queen Henrietta Maria, and was twice painted by Vandyck. Hudson died in the prison. Hampden, Sir John Eliot, and Lilly, the astrologer, were imprisoned at various times, and Titus Oates died in the gatehouse in his sixty-third year. Richard Savage, the poet, adds another name to the list. In 1776 the Dean and Chapter of Westminster ordered that the gatehouse should be pulled down, but one wall, adjoining the house once inhabited by Edmund Burke, was still standing in 1836.

Close by was Thieving Lane, through which thieves were taken to the prison without passing by the sanctuary and so being able to claim immunity.

Within the High Gate was the Abbey Precinct, and with this we pass into by

far the most interesting part of Westminster—that part that may be called the nucleus, round which cluster so many historical memories that the mere task of recording them is very great.

PART III

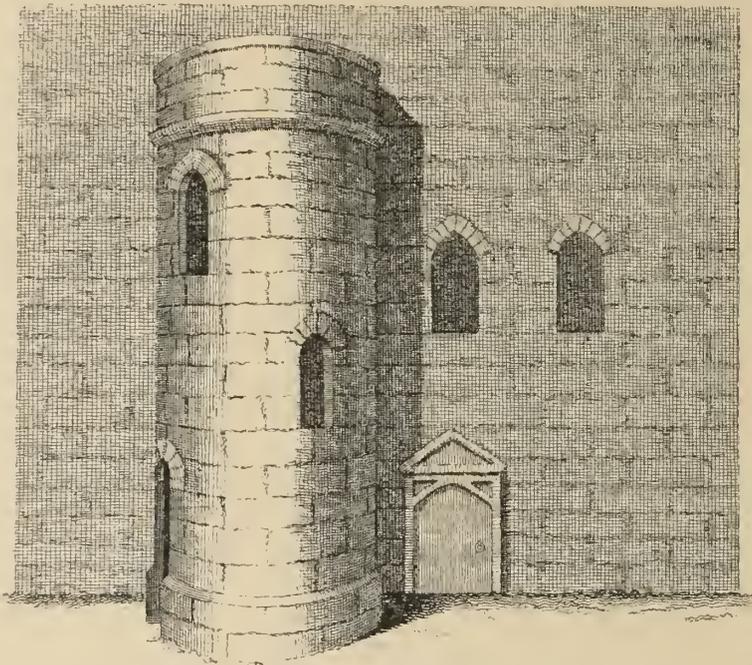
THE HEART OF WESTMINSTER

As we, in imagination, pass through the ancient prison gate, at the east end of Victoria Street, we find on the left Prince's Street, formerly called Long Ditch. His Majesty's Stationery Office stands on the east, a large, dull, brick building, stuccoed in front, built round a courtyard. Lewisham Street and Parker Street are long narrow foot-passages, running east and west, the latter a cul-de-sac. The tablet on the wall is much worn, but seems to have borne the date "Parker Street, 1621." This is in accordance with the lines of old flat-casemented, two-story houses which line each side of the street.

Westminster Hospital originated in 1715 at a small house in Birdcage Walk, from which outdoor relief was administered. Five years later the hospital began to receive in-patients, and in 1724 began a new lease of usefulness in a building in Chapel Street with accommodation for sixty in-patients. Nine years after the removal to Chapel Street the hospital was transferred to James Street. This change of position was objected to by part of the governing body, who seceded, and eventually established St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner. In 1834 the present building was erected. It was the first to be established by voluntary contributions in London. It is unique in possessing an incurable ward, and in the system of nursing, which is carried out by contract. The leads are utilised as an airing-ground for the patients.

The Guildhall or Sessions House of Middlesex is an ancient institution. Previous to 1752 the sessions were held at the Town Court House near Westminster Hall. In 1805 the Guildhall was erected from designs by S. P. Cockerell at the spot where the present Gothic fountain is. The present building is on the site of the sanctuary. A little building of heavy stonework, about sixty feet high, once stood here; it had one door only, of solid oak, covered with iron plates, and this led into a sombre chapel. This was St. Peter's Sanctuary, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and to it any hunted criminal had the right of entry. Apparently his pursuers might besiege him without danger of sacrilege, but at any rate he could defy them in tolerable security within those massive walls. There do not seem to be many records of the occasions on which it was used; we do not hear of the quick step and panting breath of the fugitive as he neared that doorway, nor read of the sense of relief with which he shot the bolts into place before he crept up to the roof to peep over the low parapet and see if his enemies were hard upon his heels. Yet

these things must have happened again and again. The most touching occasion recorded in history is when the Queen-mother Elizabeth sought refuge here with her younger son Richard and her daughters. It was not a new thing to her to have to seek protection thus. She had been here before, and her elder boy, destined for so short a reign and so cruel a death, had been born within the confines of the prison-like walls. On the second occasion, when the ferocious Richard, Duke of Gloucester, sought to obtain possession of his younger nephew, he respected the limits of sanctuary, but with his plausible tongue he persuaded the Archbishop who accompanied him to consent to his schemes, and he silenced, if he did not assuage, the mother's



THE SANCTUARY AT WESTMINSTER, DEMOLISHED ABOUT 1775

fears. So the little Richard was taken to die in the Tower with his brother, and small use had sanctuary been to him.

The work of the demolition of this massive keep was going on in 1775, but it does not seem to have proceeded regularly; people came and tore away fragments from the walls as they listed, and the gloomy building vanished piecemeal.

By Acts passed in the early part of the nineteenth century, part of Long Ditch, Bridge Street, Little George Street, and King Street were cleared away, also Broad and Little Sanctuary, Thieving Lane, and many small courts, and on the space thus obtained public seats were placed, flower-beds planted, and statues erected.

The statues on the quadrangular piece of ground in the centre are of Peel and Beaconsfield, north and south; Palmerston and Derby on the east. The statue of George Canning is in the western enclosure. Union Street ran due eastward to New

Palace Yard, and must have cut very near the place where the statue of Palmerston now stands. The drinking-fountain at the corner of Great George Street was put up by Charles Buxton in 1865 in memory of the abolition of the slave trade.

Westminster Abbey, Palace, and city stood formerly upon a small island called Thorney, the Isle of Bramble, a low-lying islet covered with brambles, nowhere more than three or four feet above the level of high tide, formed by the fall of the little river, the Tyburn, into the Thames. Part of this stream ran down Gardener's Lane; part of it diverged and ran south, forming a narrow moat or ditch called Long Lane, turned eastward at College Street, and so fell into the Thames. The island is mentioned in a charter of 785 by Offa, King of Mercia, as "Tornica, Locus terribilis"—*i.e.* sacred. It was about 1410 feet long and 1100 feet broad. It was almost entirely, save for a narrow piece of land on the north, occupied by the King's House and the Abbey. Both palace and abbey were surrounded by walls, one wall being common to both.

The palace precinct had three gates: one on the north, one on the east—leading to the bridge, *i.e.* the jetty where the state barges and the boats lay—and a postern leading into the abbey. Westminster was at first a large rural manor belonging to the abbey before the erection of the palace.

A large part of Thorney Island is still only slightly above the level of high tide. King Street was 5 feet 6 inches only above high-water mark. This was the foundation of Westminster. It was a busy place long before London Bridge was built—a place of throng and moil as far back as the centuries before the coming of the Romans. A church was built in the most crowded part of it; monks in leathern jerkins lived beside the church, which lay in ruins for two hundred years, while the pagan Saxon passed every day beside it across the double ford. During the two hundred years of war and conquest by the Saxons, Westminster, quite forgotten and deserted, lay with its brambles growing over the Roman ruins, and the weather and ivy pulling down the old walls of villa and stationary camp piecemeal. Perhaps—rather probably—there had been a church upon the island in the third or fourth century. Soon after the conversion of the Saxons another church was erected here with a monastic house. Then there was another destruction and another rebuilding, for this place was deserted by the monks; perhaps they were murdered during the Danish troubles. It was King Edgar who restored the abbey, to which Dunstan brought twelve monks from Glastonbury.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

On the sacred island the last great Prince of the Saxon race, Edward, son of Ethelred the Unready, found Dunstan's little brotherhood of Benedictine monks, who were living in mud huts round a small stone chapel. Out of this insignificant

beginning grew a mighty monastery, the West Minster, dowered with royal gifts and ruled over by mitred Abbots, who owned no ecclesiastical authority save that of the Pope, bowed to no secular arm save that of the sovereign himself. The full title of the Abbey, which is seldom used nowadays, is the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's.

King Edward had vowed, during his long exile in Normandy, that if he ever sat on the throne of his fathers he would go on a pilgrimage to St. Peter's shrine at Rome. But after his accession the unsettled state of the kingdom made it impossible to keep this vow, and he was absolved from it by the Pope on the condition that he should found or re-endow a monastic church dedicated to St. Peter. This, therefore, was the origin of the great West Minster, and in after-days the tomb of St. Edward the Confessor within its walls attracted pilgrims here, and made the building a peculiarly sacred one. Here the sovereigns of England were always crowned, often married, and until the time of George III. usually buried.

The earliest coronation of which there is historic certainty was that of Edward's friend and former protector, the Conqueror, William I. As the last Saxon King of the race of Ethelred was the first sovereign who was buried at Westminster, so the head of the Norman line of English kings was the first who was hallowed to the service of God and of his people on this historic spot. No trace is left of Edward's Norman monastery, save the foundations of some of the pillars and a round arch in the cloisters; but we know that his church was nearly on the same place as the present Abbey, and that the old Norman nave stood for many hundred years joined on to the choir and transepts of the new Early English building, and was pulled down bit by bit as the later church grew. For the beautiful Abbey which we see before us now in the heart of a busy thoroughfare is the work, not of one generation, but of five hundred years. The central part was built in the thirteenth century. The Confessor had been canonized by the Pope in 1163, and a century later Henry III., who was a fervent admirer of the saint, caused a splendid shrine to be made by Italian workmen, which was to replace the old one of Henry II.'s time. The new style of Pointed architecture was just coming in, and the Abbot of Westminster, Humez, had added a Lady Chapel to the old Norman church when Henry III. was a boy. As the King grew to manhood he saw the contrast between the two styles of architecture, and while the Italian shrine was still only half finished he caused the central part of the Confessor's Norman church to be demolished, and in its place an Early English choir and transepts were gradually constructed during the last twenty-seven years of Henry's reign, with a series of little chapels round the principal one where the shrine was to be placed. In 1269 the new church was ready for service, and the chapel was prepared for the shrine.

The shrine, and within it the Confessor's coffin, still stands in the centre of this royal chapel of St. Edward—a battered wreck, yet bearing traces of its former

beauty—and round it is a circle of royal tombs, drawn as by a magnet to the proximity of the royal saint. Henry III., the second founder, is here himself. At his head is his warlike son Edward I., the Hammer of the Scots, with his faithful wife, Eleanor of Castile, at his feet. On the other side are the tombs of another Plantagenet, Edward III., the “mighty victor, mighty Lord,” and his good Queen, the Flemish Philippa. In a line with them is their handsome, unfortunate grandson, Richard II., whose picture hangs beside the altar. Here also is the Coronation Chair, which encloses the Stone of Scone, and upon this “Seat of Majesty,” ever since the time of Edward I., who reft the ancient stone from the Scots, all our sovereigns have been seated at the moment of their coronation. On the west of the royal chapel a screen depicts the legends of the Confessor’s life; on the east is the mutilated tomb of Henry V., the victor of Agincourt; above it the Chantry Chapel, where, after centuries of neglect, rest the remains of his wife, the French Katherine, ancestress of the great Tudor line.

While the different dynasties succeeded one another, the building of the monastery and church went on slowly but surely under different abbots, the monastic funds helped by gifts of money from the kings and queens and from the pilgrims who visited the shrine. Edward I., for instance, continued his father’s work from the crossing of the transepts to one bay west of the present organ-screen, while after him Richard II. and Henry V. were the principal benefactors to the fabric. The west end was not reached till early in the sixteenth century, in the reign of Henry VII., when Abbot Islip superintended the completion of the west front and placed in the niches statues of those kings who had been benefactors. The towers were not built till 1740, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, who died before they were finished. The great northern entrance has been called “Solomon’s Porch” since the reign of Richard II., who erected a beautiful wooden porch outside the north door. This was destroyed in the eighteenth century, and the end of the north transept was changed into the classical style under Dean Atterbury, to whom, it is fair to add, we owe the fine glass of the rose-window. Within recent years the north front has again been restored on the lines of the original thirteenth-century architecture, and the present sculpture on the porch is from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott; the work was carried out by Mr. John Pearson, who was the Abbey architect at that time.

At the extreme east end, in the place of the Lady Chapel built by Abbot Humez, is the famous chapel called the “Wonder of the World,” which was founded and endowed by the first Tudor king, and intended as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. The foundation-stone was laid in the presence of Henry VII. himself and of the great builder, Abbot Islip. The style is Perpendicular, much later than the main portion of the Abbey, and the whole of the exterior and interior is elaborately carved and decorated with stone panelling, the badge of the Royal

founder, the Tudor rose, recurring all over the walls. Inside, the great feature is the "fan tracery" of the stone roof, which resembles that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The windows were once filled with coloured glass, only a fragment of which remains; and the niches with statues of saints and kings, many of which were destroyed in early Puritan times, in the reign of Edward VI. In 1725 this chapel was appointed as the place for the installation of the Knights of the Bath, an Order revived by George I., and, although the Knights are no longer installed here, the Dean of Westminster remains the official chaplain of the Order.

In the centre of the chapel is the tomb of the founder, Henry VII., and his wife, Elizabeth of York, and on the grille and the gates are the family badges. The tomb of Henry's mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, is in the south aisle; and the effigies of herself, her son and his wife are fine specimens of the skill of the famous Italian sculptor, Torrigiano. Henry's granddaughters, the Queens Elizabeth and Mary Tudor, lie in the opposite aisle, sisters parted in life but united in death. Many other descendants of the founder lie side by side within the vaults, while the tombs of two of them, Margaret Stuart, Countess of Lennox, and Mary Queen of Scots, are close to their common ancestress, Lady Margaret, in the south aisle. All the Stuart sovereigns except Charles I. and James II. are here, but their only memorials are the wax figures of Charles II., William and Mary, and Anne, in the Islip Chantry Chapel.

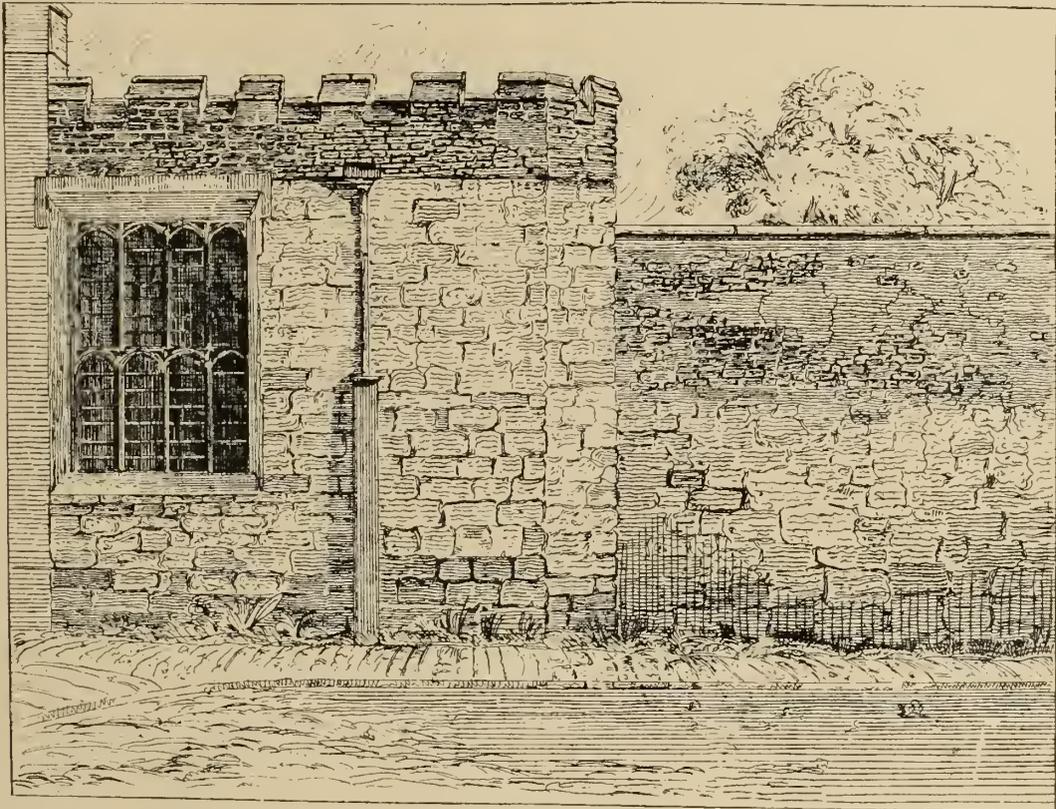
In a small chapel to the east of Henry VII.'s tomb once lay the bodies of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and many of his mighty men, but their bones were dug up after the Restoration, and not allowed to rest in the Royal church. The Hanoverian sovereigns are represented only by George II. and his Queen, Caroline the Illustrious, who rest here, their dust mingled according to the king's desire. Close by lie members of their numerous family, and the mother, brothers, and sisters of the next king, their grandson, George III. Amongst his relations is that brave General, the Duke of Cumberland, whose memory is maligned in the sobriquet "Billy the Butcher."

In the ring of smaller chapels all around the shrine are the tombs of princes and princesses, courtiers and court ladies, warriors and statesmen. Most conspicuous of all, towering over the beautiful Crusaders' monuments, is the vast cenotaph which insults the memory of Wolfe, and not far off is the colossal statue of James Watt.

Outside, the cloisters recall the days of the monastery, when the Abbot sat in state in the east cloister or washed the feet of beggars, and the brethren taught the novices and little schoolboys from the neighbourhood. The architecture there begins in the eleventh century and ends in the fourteenth, when Abbot Litlington finished the building of the monastic offices and cloisters with his predecessor Langham's bequest.

The incomparable Chapter House was built in Henry III.'s time, and restored

to some of its original beauty by Sir Gilbert Scott. The modern glass windows remind us of Dean Stanley and his love for the Abbey church. The Chapter House belongs, as does the Chapel of the Pyx, to the Government, and is not under the Dean's jurisdiction. There the early Parliaments used to meet. In the south cloister is the door of the old refectory where the monks dined, and a little farther on we come to the Abbot's house (now the Deanery), which contained in old days within its limits the "College Hall," where the Westminster schoolboys now have their meals. The Jerusalem Chamber and Jericho Parlour, which were formerly



THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER AT THE WEST END OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY
The wall on the right has been removed, so that two sides of the building can now be seen.

the Abbot's withdrawing-room and guest-chambers, date from the abbacy of Litlington at the end of the fourteenth century. To all lovers of Shakespeare the Jerusalem Chamber is familiar as the place where Henry IV. was carried when he fell stricken with a mortal illness before the shrine, and where Henry V. fitted on his father's crown. In this room in our own days the Revisers of the Bible used to meet.

If we pass back into the nave by the west door, we shall see the names of statesmen, of naval and military heroes, on every side. Huge monstrosities of monuments surround us and grow in bulk as we pass up the musicians' aisle and

reach the north transept, called the Statesmen's Corner. If we pause and glance around, striving to forget the outer shell, and to think only of the noble men commemorated, we shall remember much to make us proud of England's heroes and worthies. Above the west door stands young William Pitt, pointing with outstretched arm towards the north transept, where we shall find his venerable father, Lord Chatham. Almost beneath his feet is the philanthropist Lord Shaftesbury, and near to him is a white slave kneeling before the statue of Charles James Fox, whose huge monument hides the humbler tablet to another zealous opponent of the slave trade, Zachary Macaulay. We must pause here an instant to gaze upon the bronze medallion head of General Gordon, the martyr of the Soudan, an enthusiast also in the suppression of slavery; and as we walk up the nave we must look for the slab of Livingstone, whose remains were brought to their final resting-place over deserts and trackless wildernesses by his faithful black servants.

On the right, in Little Poets' Corner, is to be found the chief of the Lake poets, William Wordsworth. Here also is Dr. Arnold, the noted head master of Rugby, his son Matthew, poet and critic, and beside them Keble, Kingsley, and Maurice.

The makers of our Indian Empire are about us now. Outram, the "Bayard of India," lies between Lord Lawrence and Lord Clyde; while in the north transept are earlier pioneers, the faithful naval, military, and civil servants of the great East India Company. On each side of the screen are two ponderous monuments which cannot escape the notice of the most casual sight-seer; these commemorate Lord Stanhope, a General whose early reputation ranked next to that of Marlborough in Spain, and the immortal philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton. Purcell, chief among English musicians, claims our notice in the choir aisle, and we pass on surrounded by other musicians, by sailors and soldiers, until we stand in the very midst of the statesmen. It may be we have come to the Abbey in the spring, when we shall see the statue of Lord Beaconsfield literally covered with primroses. The Cannings, Sir Robert Peel in his Roman toga, Lord Palmerston, and many other statesmen are here, and our feet tread on the grave of Gladstone as we pass towards the other transept, hastening to the company of the poets and men of letters.

The south transept has only been called Poets' Corner since the burial of Spenser, who was the darling of his generation. But the grave of Chaucer, "the father of English poetry," had consecrated the aisle to poetry long before. Chaucer was not given honourable sepulture here because he was a poet, but only from the accidental fact that he happened to be Clerk of the Works at Westminster Palace, and lived near the old Lady Chapel. For 250 years the great poet's only memorial was a leaden plate hanging on a column close by, but in 1551 a devoted

admirer, himself a versifier, Nicholas Brigham, placed an ancient tomb here in memory of the master, with a fancy painting of Chaucer at the back. Before this monument are the graves of the two most famous poets of our generation, the Laureate Tennyson and Robert Browning, side by side. Above them is the beautiful bust of another Poet Laureate, Dryden, and the less artistic portrait-bust of the American poet Longfellow.

The walls of the Poets' Corner are literally covered with memorials of men of letters. Many of these are but names to us at the present day, but some are familiar; others, such as "Rare Ben Jonson," Butler the author of *Hudibras*, Thomas Gray, Spenser, and Goldsmith, are household words throughout the Empire. Beneath our feet lie Sheridan and old Dr. Johnson.

The tardy memorials to Milton and Shakespeare eclipse the fame of all the rest. Quite recently busts of the Scotch bard Robert Burns, the poet-novelist Walter Scott, and a medallion head of the artistic prose writer and critic John Ruskin have been placed here. Music is not unrepresented, for above us is the unwieldy figure of Handel, and beneath his feet a memorial to the Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, whose perfect rendering of the master's airs will ever remain in the memory of those who were privileged to hear her. Farther on is the historical side, where the chief prose writers are to be found; the venerable Camden is close to Grote and Bishop Thirlwall, historians whose bodies rest in one grave. The busts of Lord Macaulay and of Thackeray are on each side of Addison's statue, and beneath the pavement in front of them is the tombstone of the ever-popular Charles Dickens. David Garrick stands in close proximity to the grave of the dramatist Davenant, while scattered in various parts of the Abbey and cloisters will be found the names of other actors and actresses, notably Mrs. Siddons and her brother, John Kemble.

It is impossible in a few paragraphs to do more than allude to the history of the Abbey, and of the dead whose names are commemorated, or whose bodies rest within this great "Temple of Silence and Reconciliation." Let us conclude this brief sketch with the pregnant and pathetic words of the young playwriter, John Beaumont, whose bones are mouldering beside those of Chaucer:—

Mortality, behold and fear!
 What a change of flesh is here!
 Think how many royal bones
 Sleep within these heaps of stones.
 Here they lie had realms and lands
 Who now want strength to stir their hands.
 . . . Here are sands, ignoble things
 Dropt from the ruined sides of kings.
 Here's a world of pomp and state,
 Buried in dust once dead by fate.

THE EARLY CORONATIONS

The essentials of coronation consisted of the popular election, with the crowning and the lifting upon a stone or chair or shield to mark or confirm the voice of the people. The sacred or ecclesiastical part of the ceremony comes in later. To this part belongs the oath of the king—that he will administer justice equally and impartially; that he will uphold his people and continue them in their rights. The anointing, the solemn service in the Cathedral, the presence of Archbishop and Bishops lent solemnity to the election of a king, and sanctity to the pledges exacted before the crown was laid upon his head. Seven of the Saxon kings (A.D. 900-971) were crowned at Kingston—on the “King’s Stone.” The general place of coronation was Winchester; in one or two cases—those of Cnut, certainly, and Harold, probably—the coronation was at St. Paul’s. Unless Harold assumed the crown at Westminster, which is doubtful, William the Conqueror was the first of our kings who began the custom, observed ever since his example, of holding the coronation in Westminster Abbey. The choice of Westminster rather than Winchester was due to William’s desire that all men should clearly understand that he held the crown not by right of conquest but by right of inheritance—he was the heir of the Confessor, not yet a saint, beside whose tomb he stood.

The connection of the ceremony of coronation with the Confessor was long continued. Stanley points out the king’s crown was that of Alfred or St. Edward; the queen’s, that of Edith, wife of the Confessor. The ring was the pilgrim’s ring given by Edward to St. John the Evangelist, and by the Apostle returned to the king as a warning for death; it was Edward’s coronation robe that was worn; his ivory comb that was used after the anointing; the copy of the Gospels, on which the oath was administered, belonged to Athelstane first and to Edward afterwards; everything—crown, sceptre, gloves, ring, robe, chalice—belonged to King Edward the Confessor, and were taken over by William as rightful heir to the throne. Yet all the world has persisted in calling him William the Conqueror and not William the Heir.

The coronation of William Rufus and of Henry I. were without special interest, save for the haste with which Henry pressed on the ceremony—it took place four days after his brother’s death. That of Stephen was discovered, afterwards, probably, to have been marked by bad omens. That of Henry II., which terminated the long Civil War, was hailed with the greatest joy. The coronation of Richard I. is important because we have given us, by Roger de Hovenden, an account of the whole ceremony; too long, however, to quote here.

This coronation was followed by the worst massacre of the Jews that our history has to show. It was caused by their own rashness. They had been forbidden to present themselves at the Court on the day of coronation. Yet they came. In

the mediæval history of the Jews two points are very remarkable: the intense, uncontrollable hatred of them by the people, and their own absolute inability at any time to understand that they were so hated, and why. The persecution they could not fail to understand; but why? Shylock says:—

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine.

And afterwards, “What is the reason? I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is?” That the Jew was a usurer was forced upon him, he could be nothing else; that he charged a greater interest than that exacted by the Italians licensed by the Pope to lend money does not appear. Why, then, was he so pitilessly hated? On the day of Richard’s coronation, then, in spite of the prohibition, the chief men of the Jews appeared in Westminster Hall bearing presents. The “common people,” writes Roger of Hovenden, recognising them, rushed upon them, stripped them, beat them, and cast them out of the hall. This was actually at the Coronation Banquet to which the people were admitted as spectators! Then followed a general massacre of the unhappy Jews, not only in London, but in every town except Winchester.

On Richard’s return from captivity he was crowned again, this time at Winchester. At the coronation of John, the elective character of the sovereignty was strongly marked. This was in order to exclude the rights of the true heir, Arthur. Henry III. was crowned first at Gloucester, because London was in the hands of Prince Louis of France. But he was crowned with a chaplet only in order to rescue the rights of Canterbury. But that everybody might understand that the king was really crowned, it was ordered that for a whole month no persons should appear abroad wearing a chaplet. And as soon as Westminster was restored to him, Henry was crowned again in the Abbey, as the successor and heir of Edward the Confessor.

The reign of Edward I. is important in the history of coronations because he brought to the Abbey the sacred stone of the Scottish kings. It is not easy to understand the extraordinary determination of the Englishmen not to let the stone go back, in spite of treaties and promises. If it was a sacred stone, it was sacred to the Scotch, not to the English. And why was there no desire to place in the Abbey the sacred stone of Kingston-on-Thames, which nobody has ever forgotten and which has remained to the present day? The legend which made the Scottish stone the pillow of sleeping Jacob could hardly appeal to a people who were unversed in the Old Testament. Nor would the English greatly reverence the name of Saint

Columba. Nor would the Latin legend inspire them with much zeal for the stone; the legend said to have been inscribed on the lower part of the stone:—

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

The coronation of Edward II. was marked by a deliberate insult to the memory of his father. His favourite, Piers Gaveston, who had been banished from the Court by his father, carried the crown; and the Bishop of Winchester, who crowned the king, had conspired against Edward I. Nineteen years later Edward II., a deposed king, gave his consent to the coronation of his son. Again, as in the case of John, the elective part of the ceremony was strongly marked. On this occasion the sword of state and shield of state were first carried before the sovereign.

The coronation of the boy king Richard II. was the most magnificent ceremony that had ever been attempted. The young king, who had been staying for a week in the Tower, rode through the city, which was adorned with hangings, tapestry, and flags, amidst the acclamations of the citizens. The joy of the people was based on the usual hopes which a new sovereign always raised in their hearts. The old king, grown slothful and fallen into the hands of rapacious courtiers, was gone at last; and his grandson, this lovely boy who rode so gallantly, dressed in white silk from head to foot, bareheaded, gracious, courteous, was his successor. Another David he seemed to the admiring people; another Alfred; a true successor to Edward the Confessor. Behind him rode the newly made Knights of the Bath.

It was on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, the day of St. Swithin; the procession began after dinner, when the Mayor and citizens assembled near the Tower to meet the king. He came forth, with all the nobles in the land: the Duke of Lancaster, his uncle, Lord High Steward; Percy was Earl Marshal; the sword was borne by Sir Simon Bailey; the king's horse was led by Sir Nicholas Bond. The city conduits and the Westminster conduits ran with wine; in the Chepe was a castle with four towers; in each tower was a lovely maiden dressed in white; on the king's approach they blew in his face leaves of gold, when he drew nearer they presented him with golden cups filled with wine; on the top of the castle stood an angel holding a crown in his hand, which he offered to the king.

At the entrance to Westminster Abbey the king was met by his champion, Sir John Dymoke, in full armour. At the end of the long service the boy king was carried out fainting with fatigue. The splendour and profusion of the banquet were unparalleled—an omen of the splendour and profusion that were to mark the reign.

The coronation of Henry IV. was held on October 13, 1399, a fortnight after his election in Westminster Hall. It was attempted to give his coronation a more than commonly sacred character by the introduction of an ampulla of miraculously holy oil given by the Virgin Mary herself to St. Thomas à Becket during the period

of his exile. The ceremony was preceded by a riding through the city amidst the rejoicings of the people. They had quite forgotten their former enthusiasm for the lovely boy, and now tossed up their caps with great joy at the sight of the usurper who had turned out that very costly monarch. Henry rode bareheaded, followed by the Prince of Wales, six dukes, six earls, and eighteen barons, with eight or nine hundred horse. He rode a white courser, and was dressed in cloth of gold with a blue garter round his leg. The Companies and Trades of London met him with their bankers led by the wardens, all in new liveries. The whole cavalcade amounted to six thousand horse.

Fourteen years later Henry V. rode from Kingston-on-Thames to the Tower of London. It was on Saturday, April 8. He was met by a multitude of peers, knights, clergy, and the citizens of London. On the following day, which was Passion Sunday, he rode through the City to Westminster for his coronation, which took place during a terrific thunderstorm.

Henry VI. was crowned at the age of nine.

Edward IV. was crowned on June 29, 1461.

The banquet prepared for Edward V. served for that of his uncle, Richard III., whose coronation was celebrated with extraordinary magnificence. Grafton describes the function at full length. It was the last of the coronations belonging to the mediæval period.

The banquet, which began at four in the afternoon, was continued till it was "dark night," that is, in early July, ten o'clock at night—six long hours.

The coronation service will be more fitly given in its later form after the Reformation. Let it be borne in mind that the popular election of the sovereign was always formally recognised; that he could not be crowned until he had taken the oath to govern well and according to the ancient laws of the country, nor until he had received the anointing with the holy oil. For the anointing, Stanley says that the king and the queen as well were stripped "from the waist upwards." He gives four references to support this statement, viz. Grafton, p. 517; Roger of Hovenden, A.D. 1189; Roger of Wendover, A.D. 1189; and Maskell, iii. p. 15. Three of these references, as a matter of fact, state exactly the opposite. Grafton says that the king and queen "descended to the high altar and were shifted from their robes, and had diverse places open from the middle upwards, in which places they were anointed." Roger of Hovenden says that King Richard "took off all his clothes except his shirt and breeches from the waist upward; his shirt having previously been separated over his shoulders. . . . Then Baldwin pouring holy oil upon his head anointed him king in three places—on his head, breast, and arms." And Roger of Wendover says that the king's shirt "had been ripped apart over his shoulders to receive the unction." Holinshed's words, also, are quite conclusive. He says that Richard

and his queen "after divers songs solemnlie soong, both ascended to the High Altar, and were shifted from their robes, and had diverse places open from the middle upwards, in which places they were anointed. Then both king and queen changed these into cloth of gold and ascended to their seats."

Thus the king's person was not exposed at all, far less that of the queen; and the Dean's picture of Richard III.'s queen sitting in the Abbey naked from the waist has no existence in fact whatever. Indeed, the least reflection should have satisfied any one that at no time could the Church possibly demand or allow such an indecency.

The Tudor coronations were not functions of great importance. That of Henry VII. was of studied simplicity, as if to contrast with the splendour of Richard. He would not allow his queen to be crowned for two years, as if to claim the crown through his own very doubtful title, whereas it was notorious that he was only suffered to remain on the throne in right of his wife, daughter of Edward IV.

The citizens enjoyed a delightful spectacle in the grand procession of Anne Boleyn through the city to be crowned at Westminster.

At the coronation of King Edward VI. the Bible was for the first time presented to the sovereign. Queen Mary was crowned with every possible care to return to the old ritual. Fresh oil, blessed by the Bishop of Arras, had been brought over; she was afraid that St. Edward's chair had been polluted by her brother, the Protestant, sitting in it; she had therefore another chair sent by the Pope. The death of Edward took place on July 6, 1553, the coronation of Mary on October 1. The queen must have requested the Pope to send her the chair immediately on her accession if that chair was to arrive within eighty-five days. The most beautiful thing about the accession and coronation of Elizabeth was the moment when she passed out of the gates of the Tower where once before she had lain in daily expectation of death. Her carriage waited for her. She stood looking round her: in the clear cold winter light she saw the city rising before her with its spires and gables—her city—*Camera Reginae*—the Queen's Chamber—filled with hearts that longed above all for the restoration of the new faith. And she raised her eyes to Heaven and cried:

O Lord, Almighty and Everlasting God, I give Thee most humble thanks, that Thou hast been so merciful unto me as to spare me to behold this joyful day: and I acknowledge that Thou hast dealt wonderfully and mercifully with me. As Thou didst with Thy servant Daniel the prophet, whom Thou deliverdest out of the den from the cruelty of the raging lions, even so was I overwhelmed, and only by Thee delivered. To Thee, therefore, only be thanks, honour, and praise for ever. Amen.

The service in the Abbey was the Coronation Mass; but the Litany was read in English, and the Gospel and Epistle both in Latin and in English. All the Bench of Bishops were absent, except one: and the Abbot of Westminster

took his part in the service for the last time. Yet a few weeks and all England knew that the Reformation had come back to them. For this gift the people never ceased to love and venerate her. There has been no sovereign up to our own times who was so wholly and unfeignedly loved by the English people as Queen Elizabeth. This is a commonplace, but it is as well in such a work as this to remind ourselves how the citizens of London one and all, and throughout her long reign, were ready to fight and die for their beloved queen. She was sometimes hard; she was always inflexible; she was sometimes vindictive; but above all things people have delighted in a strong king. Henry I., Henry II., Edward I., Henry V., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, William III., have been the best loved of these sovereigns; all for their strength and courage. In the woman's heart of the Maiden Queen lay all the courage and all the strength of her masterful father.

There is no need to dwell at length on the later coronations. That of James I. was remarkable as being the first in which the Anglican Reformed service was used. The king and queen, on account of the plague, had no procession from the Tower, but quietly drove to the Abbey from Whitehall. James fulfilled the ancient prediction as to the Stone of Scone, the Scottish king becoming king of England as well. There were noticed certain changes in the ritual; the word "consecrate" was used for "elect," and there was an ominous mention of the king's prerogative.

After the tragic conclusion of Charles's reign, plenty of people remembered the omens of his coronation. The plague again forbade the procession through the city; the king put on a white robe, as if in anticipation of martyrdom; the Holy Dove on the sceptre was broken; the text of the sermon was funereal—"I will give thee a crown of life." And the shock of earthquake was felt during the ceremony.

At the coronation of Charles II., conducted with great splendour, the old Regalia was gone and everything was new. The most careful attention, however, was paid to the ritual, so that everything might be done as of old.

In the coronation of James II. it was observed by everybody as a dismal omen that the crown tottered on his head and was held in its place by the Keeper of the Robes.

The coronation oath administered to William and Mary contained a promise "to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law." The sermon was preached by Bishop Burnet from the last words of David, "He that ruleth over man must be just, ruling in the fear of God. And he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain."

The coronation of George III. is described by Horace Walpole.

The coronation of George IV. was marred by the attempt of the queen—an

undignified attempt in which she could not possibly succeed—to be present and to be crowned beside the man who had injured her so far as he could, even as to her honour. She drove to the Abbey at six o'clock in the morning, hoping to arrive before any officials were present. But they were before her; she entered the cloisters on Lord Hood's arm; she attempted the gate of the Abbey, which was guarded by two doorkeepers, who forbade her entrance. She then returned and walked by St. Margaret's to the door of Poets' Corner. Here she was met by Sir Robert Inglis, who bluntly told her that there was no place provided for her in the Abbey. This he repeated: she turned away and mounted into her carriage and so drove away, weeping. She wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing her desire to be crowned in the Abbey, alone. The Archbishop replied that he must take orders only from the king. The coronation was on July 19, 1821. In August the unfortunate queen died. The coronation of William IV. and Adelaide, his queen, was much simpler. There was no procession. There was not even a banquet.

As for the coronation of Queen Victoria, it is described in another place (*London in the Nineteenth Century*) more fully than it can be here.

FUNERALS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

A few of the tombs of Westminster Abbey commemorate funerals that belong especially to history—that of Henry V., for instance. Never was a king of England more lamented; he was austere; he was temperate; he tolerated no vices; he knew no oaths; he demanded obedience full and speedy; he was full of religion; he hated heresy and gladly burned heretics; but he was a great captain, and a strong king and a just king. The country demanded of a king that he should be a commander in war, a just magistrate, and a strong man. He led his soldiers to victory and to conquest; and then, while the glory still shone around his head, while the country looked for more victories, the end came, and he died. In his will he ordered that he should be buried in the Abbey.

They gave him the most sumptuous funeral that had ever been known. The body was brought from Paris, the procession led by King James I. of Scotland and followed by Queen Katherine, the widow. At each stage between Dover and London the funeral services were performed. At London the body was met by all the clergy; services were performed at St. Paul's and at Westminster. The Chantry erected over the tomb still to be seen was, while the decorations remained, the most beautiful and the most costly monument in the whole Abbey. The body of his queen, Katherine of Valois, when she died, was buried in the Abbey near the king, but with scant ceremony, showing the general opinion and condemnation of her second marriage.

The Welshman, her second husband, was the son of a retainer of the Bishop of Chester, a gentleman, perhaps, of long Welsh ancestry, but a poor gentleman who had no pretensions to such an alliance as fell to his lot. The marriage was secret, and for some years no one outside the small household of Katherine knew anything about it. Owen Tudor himself, with his eldest son, died gallantly fighting for Henry, his own stepson and his son's half-brother. It was the best end he could make. It is significant that though Henry bestowed rank and titles upon his half-brother he would not recognise their father by any distinction. He showed his sense of the misalliance by the neglect in which he left his mother's tomb. The queen's body was afterwards partly wrapped in lead and laid beside her first husband: it became mummified and dried up; part of it was exposed to the view of visitors. Pepys records that he had kissed this queen.

A funeral more noteworthy than any other took place in the Abbey on November 23, 1658. It was that of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell. He died on his day of good fortune, September 3rd—the day of Dunbar and of Worcester. It has been remarked as a proof that he considered himself as the founder of a royal dynasty that he had already caused certain members of his family—his mother, his sister, and his daughter and his granddaughter—to be buried in the Abbey. I cannot see that this choice of a burial place had any such significance. It does not appear that these persons were buried with any national state or ceremony, and there was nothing unusual in a burial in the Abbey Church.

It was, however, a recognition of the Protector that he should be buried among the kings and queens of the country. The funeral honours awarded him were, unfortunately, overdone and prolonged beyond what was seemly. The body was removed from Whitehall on September 20th and laid in a chamber at Somerset House, the room hung with black, the daylight excluded, and only a few wax tapers giving a faint light. By some this part of the ceremony seemed to signify the Popish doctrine of purgatory. A few days later it was found necessary to inter the body privately in the place chosen for it in the Abbey. This lying in state lasted from the 20th of September to the 1st of November, six long weeks: how could the grief of the people be maintained for six weeks? In fact it was not maintained. People grew tired of the show. But there was more to come. On November 1st the coffin, now empty, was moved into the great hall of Somerset House, where an effigy of the Protector was placed standing on a carpet of crimson velvet—a crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand; while five hundred candles poured their light upon his head. This, murmured the Protestants, looks like a sign of reception into Heaven again after the pains of purgatory. For three weeks more this mockery was maintained. Finally, on November 23rd, the funeral took place. Cowley and Evelyn, both royalists, have recorded their opinions of the show:—

I found there had been much more cost bestowed than either the dead man, or even death itself, could deserve. There was a mighty train of black assistants: the hearse was magnificent, the idol crowned; and (not to mention all other ceremonies which are practised at royal interments, and there could be by no means omitted here) the vast multitude of spectators made up, as it uses to do, no small part of the spectacle itself. But yet, I know not how, the whole was so managed, that methought it somewhat represented the life of him for whom it was made; much noise, much tumult, much expense, much magnificence, much vain glory; briefly, a great show and yet, after all this, but an ill sight. (Cowley.)

"It was," says Evelyn, "the joyfullest funeral that ever I saw, for there were none that cried but dogs, which the soldiers hooted away with as barbarous noise, drinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went."

The picture of the soldiers smoking their pipes as they marched along the streets was alone enough to deprive the procession of any solemnity or grief. A little more than two years later a savage and disgusting disinterment of the Protector took place.

On January 30, 1661, the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were dug up, dragged on hurdles—the dreadful decaying corpses—to Tyburn, hanged upon the gibbet, decapitated, the bodies buried beneath the gibbet, where their dust lies undisturbed. Their heads were stuck up on Westminster Hall.

It was intended to bring the body of Charles I. from Windsor to the Abbey, and the sum of £70,000 was granted for the purpose. It is supposed that the king spent the money, for the removal never took place.

The royal funerals in the Abbey with one or two exceptions—notably that of Queen Mary—have been generally plain and simple. The funeral of George II. was described by Horace Walpole.

Among the kings and queens lie the remains of Arthur Stanley, Dean of Westminster 1863-1881. He is fitly mentioned here out of all the illustrious dead as the historian of the Abbey he loved. The generations to come will ask themselves by what intellectual achievements this Dean won the hearts of all that was best in England and of all that was best in America. The lovely face that lies in marble on his tomb, a face so full of spiritual grace, will partly explain the universal love that clings long after his death to the name of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

The only church in Westminster besides the Abbey Church was that of St. Margaret's, according to tradition founded by Edward the Confessor as a parish church for the sanctuary people.

St. Margaret's is eight hundred years old; if not built by the Confessor, it was built—that is to say, the first church on this site was built—soon after his death. That there was certainly a church here before 1140 is proved by its being mentioned in a grant of Abbot Herebert, who died in that year. It was originally a chapel in the south aisle of the church of the Benedictine monks, and was rebuilt to a great extent in Edward I.'s reign. Further alterations were made in the time of Edward IV. In 1735 the tower was raised and faced with stone, and in 1758 the east end was rebuilt and the present stained glass inserted.

The interior of St. Margaret's is far superior to the exterior, a reversal of what is usual in church architecture. The splendid arcades of aisle arches, Early Perpendicular, or transition from Decorated to the Perpendicular style, are uninterrupted by any chancel arch, and with the clerestory windows sweep from end to end of the building. The east window is filled with stained glass of the richest tints, the blues and greens being particularly striking. This glass has a history. It was made at Gouda in Holland, and was a present from the magistrates of Dort to Henry VIII. for the chapel of Whitehall Palace. The king, however, gave it to Waltham Abbey (doubtless in exchange for something else). The glass suffered many removals and vicissitudes, being at one time buried to escape Puritan zeal, but it was eventually bought by the churchwardens of St. Margaret's for 400 guineas. The aisle windows, with one exception, to be noted presently, are the work of Sir Gilbert Scott at the last restoration, just before 1882. He designed the tracery in accordance with what he conceived to have been the date of the church; but when his work was finished a single window, that farthest east in the south aisle, was discovered walled up, and the style of this showed that his surmise had not been far wrong, though the period he had chosen was a little later. The glass in several of the windows is of interest. That at the east end of the south aisle is the Caxton window, put up in 1883 by the printers and publishers of London. That in the window in the centre, west end, is in memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, near at hand. It was put in by Americans about twenty years ago. Raleigh's tablet, with an inscription copied from the old wooden one which dated from the time of his death, is near the east entrance. The Milton window, also due to the generosity of an American, is on the north side of the Raleigh one. One of especial interest to Americans is that to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, near the vestry door. There are many others deserving of notice.

The general tint of all the glass is rich and subdued, with a predominance of yellow and sepia strangely effective. Of monuments there are many—they may be examined in detail on the spot; the oldest is that to Cornelius Van Dun, a dark stone medallion with a man's head in bas-relief on the north wall. Van Dun was Yeoman of the Guard and Usher to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; his almshouses have already been noted (see p. 220). The most elaborate monument in the church is that to Mary, Lady Dudley, sister to the famous Lord Howard of Effingham. This is the life-sized figure of a woman in alabaster, highly coloured; it stands near the vestry door. Above it is a relic that many might pass unnoticed; it is the figure of a woman about two-thirds life-size standing in an ancient rood-door. The statue was found built up in the wall by a workman who struck his pick into the coloured stuff, and called attention to the fact. The figure is either that of the Virgin or St. Margaret. It has been carefully put together, but the head is lacking.

Puritan zeal had evidently to do with its concealment. Puritan zeal, too, was answerable for the destruction of a magnificent tomb to Dame Billing, a benefactress who rebuilt the south aisle of the church about 1499. We must remember that Caxton lies buried here; there is a tablet to his memory put up in 1820 by the Roxburghe Club. Raleigh is buried here—within the chancel. James Harrington, author of *Oceana*, is buried here. John Skelton is buried here. Edmund Waller, the poet, was married in St. Margaret's to Anne Banks on July 5, 1631. Here also Milton was married to Katherine Woodcock, who died in child-birth a year later:—

Methought I saw my late espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave.
Mine, such as yet once more I trust to have
Full sight of her in heaven, without restraint,
Came vested all in white, pure as her mind.
Her face was veiled; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shined.

In the churchyard of St. Margaret's were interred the remains of those persons who were turned out of the Abbey at the Restoration—the mother of Cromwell, his daughter, Admiral Blake, whose remains ought to have been taken back again long ago; and in this church, or this churchyard, have been buried a crowd of persons illustrious and of high degree in their generation, whose deeds have not survived them, and whose memory is only kept alive by the monuments on the walls and nothing else. It is a church filled with monuments; it reminds one of such a church as the Grey Friars' in the city, which was crowded with tombs. Against the wall are ranged the tombstones of the obscure Forgotten. I suppose it makes very little difference to a man whether he has a headstone provided for him against the wall of a public garden, or a tablet—nay, a monument—against the wall of St. Margaret's Church, as soon as he is properly and completely forgotten.

St. Margaret's, then, is the only church of which one thinks in connection with Westminster. There is one scene, one little drama, enacted or partly enacted in this church, which perhaps may belong to the pen of the layman. It is the famous case brought before a Court of Chivalry in the year 1387 to decide the dispute between Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor respecting the right of either to a certain coat-of-arms. This was no common case; it was the alleged violation of a family possession, a family distinction. The case was considered so important that more than three hundred witnesses were called. They are nearly all shadows and empty names now; but one there is who stands out prominent—his name is Geoffrey Chaucer.

The following is the evidence given by the poet in this great heraldic case:—

Geoffrey Chaucer, Esquire, forty years of age and more, having borne arms for twenty-eight years, produced for the side of Sir Richard le Scrope, sworn and examined. Asked if the arms Azure with a bend Or belonged or ought to belong to the said Richard of right and inheritance, said "Yes"; for he

had seen him thus armed in France before the city of Retters, and Sir Henry le Scrope with the same arms with a white label and a banner, and the said Sir Richard with the complete arms—Azure and a bend Or; and thus had he seen them armed during the whole time that the said Geoffrey was present. Asked why he knew that the said arms belonged to the said Sir Richard, said that he had heard speech of old knights and squires, and that they had always continued their possession of the said arms, and for all his time reputed for these arms in common fame and public ways. And also he said that he had seen the same arms on banners, on windows, on paintings, on robes, commonly called the arms of Le Scrope. Asked if he had ever heard who was the first ancestor of the said Sir Richard, who first bore the said arms, said “No”; but that he had never heard of any, but that they had come of an old stock and of old gentlesfolk, and had held the same arms. Asked if he had ever heard of any interruption or challenge made by Sir Robert Grosvenor, or by his ancestors, or by any one in his name, to the said Sir Richard or to any of his ancestors, said “No”; but that he was once in Friday Street in London, and as he went along the street he saw hanging out a new sign made of the said arms, and he asked what house was this that had hung out the arms of Scrope; and one other replied, and said, “Not so: and they are not hung out for the arms of Scrope, nor painted for those arms, but they are painted and put up there for a knight of the County of Chester, a man named Robert Grosvenor”; and that this was the first time that ever he heard tell of Sir Robert Grosvenor or his ancestors or anybody bearing the name of Grosvenor.

The case was finally decided by “Thomas Fitz au Roy, Duc de Gloucestre, Counte de Bukyngham et Desse, Constable Dengleterre,” who, after due care and deliberation, and the weighing of all the evidence, and consultation with wise and discreet persons, finally adjudged “les dites armes d'azure ove une bend dor avoir est'e et estre les armes du dit Richard Lescrop.’ And so ended this great case, which somehow puts the poet before us more clearly than even his *Canterbury Pilgrims*.

On Palm Sunday in 1713 the great Dr. Sacheverell preached in the church after the term of his suspension, and no less than 40,000 copies of his sermon were sold. The church was for long peculiarly associated with the House of Commons, as when the members began to sit in St. Stephen's Chapel they attended Divine service in St. Margaret's, while the Lords went to the Abbey. Besides Latimer and Sacheverell the list of great preachers in St. Margaret's is long, including many Archbishops and Bishops, and the roll of Rectors contains many distinguished names. A man who occupies the pulpit must feel he has high traditions to uphold. The Protector Somerset, at the time he was building his great mansion in the Strand, had used a good deal of the ruins of religious houses, and still wanted more material. He therefore cast his unholy eyes upon St. Margaret's in order that he might use its time-worn stones for his own purposes, but he was resisted by the people of Westminster, who arose in their wrath and smote his workmen hip and thigh.

The churchwardens of St. Margaret's hold a valuable old loving-cup, presented in 1764, and a tobacco-box purchased at Horn Fair for fourpence, and presented to the overseers by a Mr. Monk in 1713. Each succeeding set of overseers has added to the decoration of the box or given it a new case, and many of these are beautifully

engraved ; on the inside of the original lid Hogarth engraved on a silver plate the bust of the Duke of Cumberland of Culloden celebrity, and the whole set is now of great value and is quite unique. The door of the church opposite the Houses of Parliament is open daily from eleven till two.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Outside the archway leading to Dean's Yard there is a granite column to the memory of the Westminster boys who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Scott was also the architect of the houses over the archway close at hand. The school has been long and intimately associated with the Abbey ; there was probably a scholastic establishment carried on by the monks from the very earliest days, and recent discoveries by Mr. Edward Scott in the Abbey muniments prove that there was a grammar school—and not only a choir school—in existence before the Reformation. There is recorded a payment of salary to the “Magister scholarium” in the time of Edward III. On the dissolution of the Abbey in Henry VIII.'s reign, it was formed into a college of Secular Canons, and the school was in existence then in dependence on the Canons. Queen Elizabeth remodelled her father's scheme and refounded the school, calling it St. Peter's College, Westminster, which is still its correct designation ; so that, though the present establishment owes its origin to Queen Elizabeth, it may be said to have inherited the antiquity of its predecessor, and to hold its own in that matter with Winchester and Eton.

If we pass under the archway into Dean's Yard, we find a backwater indeed, where the roar of traffic scarcely penetrates, where sleek pigeons coo in the elm-trees round a grass plot, as if they were in the close of one of the sleepest of provincial towns instead of in the midst of one of the greatest cities in the world. On the east side there is a long building of smoke-blackened old stone. The door at the north end leads into the cloisters, from whence we can pass into the school courtyard ; otherwise the school entry is by a pointed doorway a little farther down, beneath the head master's house. Entering this, we have on the left Ashburnham House, on the right the houses of masters who take boarders, and opposite, a fine gateway with the arms of Queen Elizabeth over it ; this is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. The greater part of the buildings was designed by Wren, who died before the project was carried out, but there seems to be little doubt that the Earl of Burlington, who followed him in the appointment, used Wren's plans. The great square building, the scholars' dormitory (now cubicles), which faces us, standing a little way to the right of the ornamental gateway, is of this period ; also much of the main building, into which we enter by the gateway above mentioned and a flight of steps. The seventh form room on the right has a fine ceiling of Italian plaster and book-cases

with carved panels. This is known as Dr. Busby's Library, because built by him. It looks out over the college garden.

The great schoolroom beyond, known as Up-School, is a splendid room, with mighty beams in its fine timber roof, and panels with the arms of Westminster boys now dead on the walls. The bar over which the pancake is tossed on Shrove Tuesday is pointed out, and a very great height it is. At the upper end of the room, which, by the way, is now used only for prayers, concerts, etc., is the birching-table, black and worn with age and use. Dryden's name, carved on a bench, is shown, and a chair presented by King Charles to Dr. Busby. The walls date originally from the twelfth century or earlier, but were practically rebuilt in the end of the eighteenth century. This room was originally the monks' dormitory. The recess at the north end was the "shell" from which the class so known took its name. The only part of the college buildings which formed part of the original school is the college hall, built by Abbot Litlington in 1380 as the monks' refectory. But by far the oldest part of the buildings at present incorporated in the school is the Norman crypt, approached from the dark cloister, and forming part of the gymnasium made by the Chapter in 1860, by roofing in the walls beyond it, between it and the Chapter House. A stranger gymnasium, surely, no school can boast.

The name of Dr. Busby, head master from 1638 to 1695, will be for ever held in honour at Westminster. He himself had been a Westminster boy, and all his great ability and strong character were bent to furthering the interests of the school.

The roll of names of those educated at Westminster includes Dryden, Bishop Atterbury, Cowley, Warren Hastings, Gibbon, Thomas Cowper, Charles Wesley, Lord John Russell, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., and many others equally well known.

In 1706 there were nearly four hundred boys, but after this the school began to decline; in 1841 it was at a very low ebb—there were less than seventy boys. The reasons for this decline were manifold. Building had been going on apace round the quiet precincts, and parents fancied their sons would be better in the country; also, though the charges were high, the system of living was extremely rough, and no money was spent on repairing the buildings. In 1845, when Wilberforce was appointed Dean, he set to work to inspire fresh life into the institution, but he had hardly time to do anything before he was appointed to the See of Oxford; however, the current set flowing by him gathered strength, and in 1846, when Liddell (afterwards Dean of Christ Church) was made head master, the school was recovering its prosperity.

Ashburnham House was taken over by the school in 1882, and it is well worth a visit. In the hall where the day boys have their lockers there is a very old buttery hatch, probably part of the monks' original building; at the back the little green garden is the site of the refectory, and traces of Norman windows are seen against

the exterior cloister wall. The staircase in Ashburnham House is very fine; it is of the "well" variety, and is surmounted by a cupola with a little gallery. The walls are all panelled; unfortunately, paint has been laid on everything alike, and though the balusters have been recently uncovered, the process is difficult and laborious, and apt to injure the carving. The carving round the doorways is very fine, of the laurel-wreath pattern associated with the period of Wren. The house belonged to Lord Ashburnham, and was later used by the Prebendaries of the cathedral. The school is no longer in any sense dependent on the Abbey, and except that the boys attend the services there as "chapel," the old ties are severed. A great feature of the school are the King's (or Queen's) Scholars, founded by Elizabeth; of these there are now forty resident and twenty non-resident. There are three scholarships and three exhibitions yearly at Christ Church, Oxford, for Westminster boys, and three exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge. There are at present (1902) about two hundred and thirty boys in the school. The Latin play, which is well known in connection with the school, is acted by the King's Scholars annually in the middle of December, and dates back to 1704.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The annals of New Palace Yard are long and interesting. It looks so new and modern, with its Houses of Parliament and its iron railings, that one forgets how ancient a place it is. What stood on the site of Westminster Hall before William Rufus built it we know not, but certainly some buildings belonging to the Old Palace of Cnut and Edward the Confessor. It was called, however, New Palace Yard on account of the buildings erected by William and his successors. It was enclosed by a wall which had three gates. The water-gate was on the site of the present bridge, while the Star Chamber occupied very nearly the site of the present Clock Tower. The yard was further beautified by a fountain, which on great days flowed with wine; this fountain, which was taken down in the reign of Charles II., stood on the north side. On the same side behind the fountain was the "Clochard," or Clock Tower. This fine building was erected by Sir Ralph Hingham, Lord Chief Justice under Edward I., in payment of a fine of 860 marks, equivalent to about £10,000 of our money, imposed upon him by the king for having altered a court roll. It was done in mercy, in order to change a poor man's fine of 12s. 4d. to 6s. 8d., but a court roll must not be altered. The care of the clock was granted to the Dean of St. Stephen's, with an allowance of sixpence a day. The bell, very famous in its day, was large and sonorous; it could be heard all over London when the wind was south-west. It was first called Edward, and bore this legend:—

*Tercius aptavit me Rex Edward que vocavit
Sancti decore Edwardi signerentur ut hore.*

When the Clock Tower, the "Clochard," was taken down in 1698, the bell called "Tom" was found to weigh 82 cwts. 2 qrs. 211 lbs. It was bought by the Dean of St. Paul's. As it was being carried to the city, it fell from the cart in crossing the very boundary of Westminster, viz. under Temple Bar. In 1716 it was recast, and presently placed in the western tower of St. Paul's, so that the metal of the present bell is actually that of Justice Hingham's.

In Palace Yard Perkin Warbeck sat in the stocks before the gate of Westminster Hall for a whole day, enduring innumerable reproaches, mockings, and scornings.

Here John Stubbs, the Puritan, an attorney of Lincoln's Inn, and Robert Page, his servant (December 3, 1580), had their hands struck off for a libel on the queen, called "The Gaping Gulph, in which England will be swallowed by the French Marriage." What part the unfortunate servant played that he, too, should deserve a punishment so terrible is difficult to say. On March 2, 1585, William Parry was drawn from the Tower and hanged and quartered here. And in January 1587, one Thomas Lovelace, sentenced by the Star Chamber for false accusations, was carried on horseback about Westminster Hall, his face to the tail; he was then pilloried, and had one of his ears cut off. The execution, in 1612, of Lord Sanquair for the murder of a fencing-master, and of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, on March 9, 1649, for so-called treason, took place in New Palace Yard. Here in 1630 Alexander Leighton was whipped, pilloried, and branded for a libel on the queen and the bishops. In May 1685 Titus Oates was stripped of his ecclesiastical robes and led round Westminster Hall; afterwards he was put in the pillory. The printer of the famous "No. 45" of the *North Briton* also stood in the pillory in New Palace Yard in 1765.

In the Old Palace Yard, now covered by buildings, were fought out certain ordeals of battle. Here was held at least one famous tournament, that in which the two Scottish prisoners, the Earl Douglas and Sir William Douglas, bore themselves so gallantly that the king restored them to liberty on their promise not to fight against the English.

One memory of Old Palace Yard must not be forgotten. Geoffrey Chaucer lived during his last year at a house adjoining the White Rose Tavern, abutting on the Lady Chapel of the Abbey. The house was swept away to make room for Henry VII.'s chapel. Nor must we forget that Ben Jonson lived and died in a house over the gate or passage from the churchyard to the old palace. In the south-east corner of Old Palace Yard stood the house hired by the Gunpowder Plot conspirators for the conveyance of the barrels into the vault; and it was in Old Palace Yard that four of them suffered death.

The whole of the ground now occupied by the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, and New Palace Yard was formerly covered with the walls,

gates, tower, state chambers, private chambers, offices, stables, gardens, and outhouses of the King's House, Westminster. Until sixty years ago, when fire finally destroyed them, stood on this spot many of the buildings, altered and re-roofed, repaired, and with changed windows and new decorations, of Edward the Confessor, and perhaps of Cnut. Still under these modern houses the ground is covered with the old cellars, vaults, and crypts, which it was found safer and cheaper to fill with cement than to break up and carry away.

It is at present impossible to present a plan of the King's House such as it was when Edward the Confessor occupied it ; we can, however, draw an incomplete plan of the place later on, say in the fourteenth century.

The accident of personal friendship with which King Cnut regarded Abbot Wulnoth seems to have been the cause of the building of a Royal Palace on a site that might at first seem singularly unpromising. We cannot, however, but consider the fact that the King's House was well outside the city, which thus, save for an occasional residence in the Tower, went on its own way and grew in its own way with very little interference or direction on the part of the Crown. For the sake of Wulnoth, we read, "King Cnut came frequently to the Abbey." The writer, Widmore, adds that it was "near the King's Palace." As I read it the palace, such as it was, a rude and rough erection, was placed there in order to be near the Abbey. Norden says that King Cnut's Palace was destroyed by fire in the year 1035 and rebuilt by Edward the Confessor. In the (doubtful) Papal Bull of 1065, inserted in what is called King Edward's Third Charter to the Abbey, it is said that the place where the Abbey was built was anciently the "seat of Kings," again confusing things.

Brayley objects that when Edric was beheaded the execution took place at the Royal Palace in London, and that the body was thrown out of a window into the Thames. He says that this could not be done at Westminster. Why not? The King's House did not consist of the private apartments and the hall alone ; there were always the houses for the king's court and following, and some of these, it is quite certain, were built upon, or close to, the river wall. However, the King's Palace of Westminster could never have been described as the King's Palace in London.

In any case, Edward the Confessor, who rebuilt the Abbey, had a residence beside it which he either found ready to his hand or built, it is not certain which.

It was, again, an accident which conferred upon the Abbey the honour of being the place of coronation for the English kings. William was crowned here because Edward had built the Abbey ; because the memory of Edward had already become that of a saint ; and because he desired, above all, to be regarded as the successor of Edward.

William held a Great Council at Westminster in 1076. He knighted his son Henry here in 1077. He built a sumptuous tomb for Edward in the Abbey.

William Rufus built Westminster Hall. He kept at least one festival at Westminster.

Henry I. made the palace his principal place of residence. In 1102 he held a Great Council at Westminster. In 1108 he held a Court here at which he filled up many vacant Bishoprics and Abbacies. In this palace died Queen Maud, who was buried in the old Chapter House of St. Peter's, to which church she had been wont to repair barefoot in Lent to perform her devotions and to wash the feet of



Prattent, del. et sc.

THE PAINTED CHAMBER OF OLD WESTMINSTER PALACE

From an engraving in Lambert's *History of London*.

the poor. King Stephen held a Court and Council at Westminster in 1138. He is reputed to have built the Chapel of St. Stephen.

Henry II., the most restless of our kings, paid certain short visits—seventeen in all, during the whole of his long reign—to the Palace of Westminster.

Richard I. was crowned twice at Westminster. In his reign the palace was repaired.

These brief dates need not be continued. The connection of the Crown with the palace is part of the national history. In that part of the palace which could be traced before the Fire, the groups of buildings which stood upon massive vaults formed the court of the palace; the sovereign's private rooms, state rooms, reception-rooms, and halls of justice. Beginning with the south we pass through

the Prince's Chamber, the Old House of Lords, the Painted Chamber, the Whitehall or Court of Requests—afterwards the House of Lords—St. Stephen's Chapel, the cloisters of Westminster Hall, the Court of Exchequer, the Exchequer, and the Star Chamber. On the west side is Old Palace Yard. On the north side is New Palace Yard; in the middle of New Palace Yard is the fountain; in the wall on the north is the Clock Tower. On the north-west side is the principal gate; the river gate is at the north-east corner. Take the place as it stands with these buildings upon it; then fill it up with halls, houses, offices, galleries, wardrobes, cloisters, narrow courts, open spaces; let there be no single square yard that is not devoted to some purpose, and you will begin, perhaps, to understand what was meant by a palace in the time of the second Richard. But remember that the buildings, either single or in groups, were infinitely more picturesque than anything we can show in modern days. Here and there every ancient city preserves some timbered and gabled house for our admiration. But how changed—even the most beautiful of these old places—from the days when it was new and bright with colour, and made beautiful with carvings, with figures and heads in the timber, with scutcheons and shields which proclaimed the name and rank of the tenant! In gold and blue and crimson the houses stood up against the sunshine; everywhere in the crowded little city there were grey old houses looking down upon the ambitions and the envyings of the Court; everywhere there were stately halls, lofty roofs, tourelles with rich carvings, gables, painted windows, tracery in the windows, archways, gates, battlements, chapels, and oratories. The interiors were hung with tapestry and with arms and armour; canopies of scarlet and cloth of gold stood over the king's throne. The city of the palace was full of colour and brightness; the chambers were small, the lanes were narrow, the houses stood too close together; but the dresses of the great Court ladies and of the great Court nobles, the sparkle of armour, the brightness of the arras, the loveliness of the windows, combined to make a series of pictures; we have so lost the sense of colour that we cannot even understand how beautiful was that time—how full of light and colour and sunshine!

The associations of Westminster Palace are more national than local. One must not, therefore, in this place, do more than indicate them.

The oldest part of the palace was, certainly, the group of those chambers known as Prince's Chamber, the Old House of Lords, and the Painted Chamber. They were part of Edward the Confessor's Palace, though much altered and in parts rebuilt from time to time. It has been contended that they were all built anew by Henry II. in 1170.

The Prince's Chamber was a room 45 feet long and 20 feet wide. It was lit by five windows on the south side and by three each in the east and west walls. The mouldings of the windows were gilt or painted in bright colours; at the north-west angle was a pointed doorway leading into a passage 9 feet wide which

communicated with the House of Lords. In later times the famous tapestry of the Armada was hung up here ; doubtless it replaced more ancient tapestry.

The Old House of Lords was a chamber 72 feet long by 23 feet wide. The House of Lords sat there until the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, when they moved to the Court of Requests.

Of all the old buildings the oldest—though roof and windows had been added and altered, perhaps more than once—and the most interesting was the Painted Chamber, in which the Confessor died. This hall was 80 feet long, 20 broad, and 50 high—a room two narrow, perhaps, for its length. The meaning of the name had been quite lost and forgotten until, in the year 1800, on taking down the tapestry which had been hanging for centuries on the walls, these were found to be covered with paintings which represented on one side the wars of the Maccabees, and on the other side scenes from the life of Edward the Confessor. These paintings are mentioned in the year 1332 in an itinerary of two Franciscan pilgrims, preserved in the library of Corpus Christi, Cambridge ; in the fifteenth century the hall was called St. Edward's Chamber : Sir Edward Coke called it the Chamber Depeint or St. Edward's Chamber. The fourth of this group of buildings was the Council Room of King Edward, afterwards called the Whitehall, the Little Hall, the Court of Requests, and the House of Lords.

St. Stephen's Chapel, one of the most beautiful and most highly finished of the royal chapels, was founded, it is said, by King Stephen. Of this tradition there exists no proof. It was, however, either built or rebuilt by Edward the First. If it was first built by him, the Oratory of Edward the Confessor which stood on the east side of the Painted Chamber served until that time as the Royal Chapel. Rolls relating to the new buildings are in existence. The crypt, which still remains, is part of Edward's building ; the chapel, however, was not finished until the reign of his grandson, Edward III., in the year 1364. The king's endowment of this chapel consisted of the advowsons of Wakefield and Dewsbury in Yorkshire, the King's Tower at Bucklersbury, a house in Lombard Street, the house in the city called La Réole, together with so much money as would raise their revenues to £500 a year, until the endowment should amount to so much. This income was expended in an establishment of a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, two servitors, a verger, and a keeper of the chapel "de la Pewe" ; they also had to maintain the fabric and cloisters and the houses appropriated to the priests. The society was exempt from taxes, and had free admission to Westminster Hall at all times. Disputes arose with the Abbey, which claimed authority over the whole parish of St. Margaret's. The case was referred to the Pope, who decided in favour of the Abbey. But the Pope's decisions were not always obeyed. The Dean of St. Stephen's, supported by the king, refused to acknowledge obedience to the Abbot. In the end a compromise was agreed upon.

The chapel of St. Stephen was declared outside the jurisdiction of the Abbey, but the Abbot had the right to appoint the Dean.

The walls of the chapel were enriched with paintings. There were figured the histories of Jonah, Daniel, Jeremiah, Job, Tobit, Judith, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, the Ascension of Christ, the Miracles and Martyrdom of the Apostles; in the windows were exhibited the stories of Adam and Eve, of Noah and his family, of Abraham, Joseph, and the Israelites, and the whole life of our Lord from His birth to His crucifixion. The chapel was also rich in vestments and church furniture of all kinds.

Very near the Chapel of St. Stephen was the small chapel called *de la Pieu*, or *de la Pewe*. It is not known why it was so called nor exactly where it stood. The chapel was small but richly decorated; it contained an image of the Virgin adorned with jewels invaluable; it was burned by accident in the year 1452. When Richard II. went out to meet the insurgents, under Wat Tyler, he first made offering at Westminster; he then confessed to the Abbey anchorite, and lastly heard mass in the Chapel of St. Mary, the Virgin *de la Pieu*. The great hall, called Westminster Hall, was built by William Rufus as part of the new palace which he designed but did not live to carry out.

In the year 1099 William Rufus held his Court at Whitsuntide in the new hall which he had built as the banqueting hall of the intended palace. One of his attendants remarking the vast size of the hall, the king boasted that it would be only a bedroom to the palace when it was finished. The foundations of this great palace appear to have been laid in part, though no subsequent king attempted to carry out William's intentions.

The hall was altered by Richard II., who raised the walls, altered the windows, and gave it a new roof—that roof which we now behold with admiration. It is to him that the hall owes its present appearance. Still along the verge of the upper wall, raised by Richard two feet, and upon the shields borne by the angels which support the roof, is to be seen his badge, the White Hart, chained. The front was faced with stone by George IV. The courts which had been built up against the west side were removed quite recently; in the construction of the new Houses of Parliament the hall became a vast vestibule to these Houses. The place has been always used for functions, coronation feasts, and state trials. Here were the High Courts of Justice until far on into the nineteenth century. Three courts were held here, all at the same time, one at the entrance and two at the south end. One wonders how the evidence of the witnesses could be heard, the arguments of counsel carried on, or the charge of the judge delivered in the midst of such an irreverent babble and confusion as went on continually. The hall was lined with shops where were sold gloves, perfumery, tooth-picks, and law-books. These shops were kept by girls, who carried on a continual flirtation with the young barristers and the visitors;

men lounged about with straws in their shoes to show that they were prepared to give bail ; the lawyers kept coming and going ; the country visitors crowded into the place gazing and talking ; barbers were chattering after their kind while they repowdered and redressed the wigs.

Here Hogarth's engravings were sold by one Chilcott, a bookseller. Here another well-known bookseller, named John Stagg, had his stall. He was called by the judges Brother Stagg, on account of his extraordinary knowledge of all the law-books. He was a great favourite with the Westminster boys, for whom he tossed the pancake.

To enumerate all the functions and occasions, the state trials and historic ceremonies which are associated with this, the most historical place in the whole Empire, would be to rewrite a great part of English history. Let us here recall only those which seem to concern us at present.

Such scenes as that strange and picturesque scene where Henry II. caused his eldest son to be crowned in his own lifetime belong to the history of the country.

There was another coronation, a few years later, when Richard Cœur de Lion became king.

We all know the history of Longbeard, the first of Reformers. It was in Westminster Hall that he attended to take his trial. The Archbishop sat to hear him, but he came with fifty thousand followers and the trial was not heard.

Henry III. figures largely in the chronicles of Westminster Hall. Here he presided at the trial of Peter de Rivalis and others, calling them "most wicked traitors." Here he publicly offered a free pardon to any one who would strike dead Henry de Batte, one of the justices. Here he met the citizens whom he had wronged, and with tears confessed his injustice, promising that in future he would be a just and merciful king. Here again, three years later, while the Archbishop excommunicated every one who should violate the charters of the land, while the Lords, spiritual and temporal, assembled, held every man a taper in his hand, the king solemnly swore, "All these articles I will keep inviolate, as I am a man, as I am a Christian, as I am a Knight, as I am a King crowned and anointed." The Lords dashed their tapers to the ground, the bells rang out, the people shouted, and the king perjured himself.

In the same reign they brought up from Lincoln one hundred and two Jews accused of crucifying a child of eight, named Hugh. Eighteen of them were hanged, the rest were kept a long time in prison.

Of royal banquets and receptions there were many, but we must pass them over.

Here was tried, in 1305, Sir William Wallace, after whom the crowd shouted and yelled with rage on account of the things which he was reported to have done.

It was in the hall that Edward III. received King John and the Black Prince,

descending from his seat to greet them with the most kingly courtesy. It was in this hall on September 30, 1399, that Richard's renunciation of the Crown was read before the Lords and Commons; after which Henry, Earl of Lancaster, stepped forth, and said:

In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this realm of England, and the crown, with all the members and appurtenances, as that I am descended by right line of blood, coming from the good lord King Henry III., and through the right that God, of His grace, hath sent me, with the help of my kin and of my friends, to recover it; the which realm was in point to be undone for default of governance, and undoing of good laws.

Lydgate speaks of the hall in his famous poem:

Within this Hall, neither reche nor yet poore,
 Wold do for aught although I shold dye;
 Which seeing I get me out of the doore,
 Where Flemings began on me for to cry,
 "Master, what will you copen or by?
 Fyne felt hatts, or spectacles to reede.
 Lay down yo' sylver, and here you may speede."

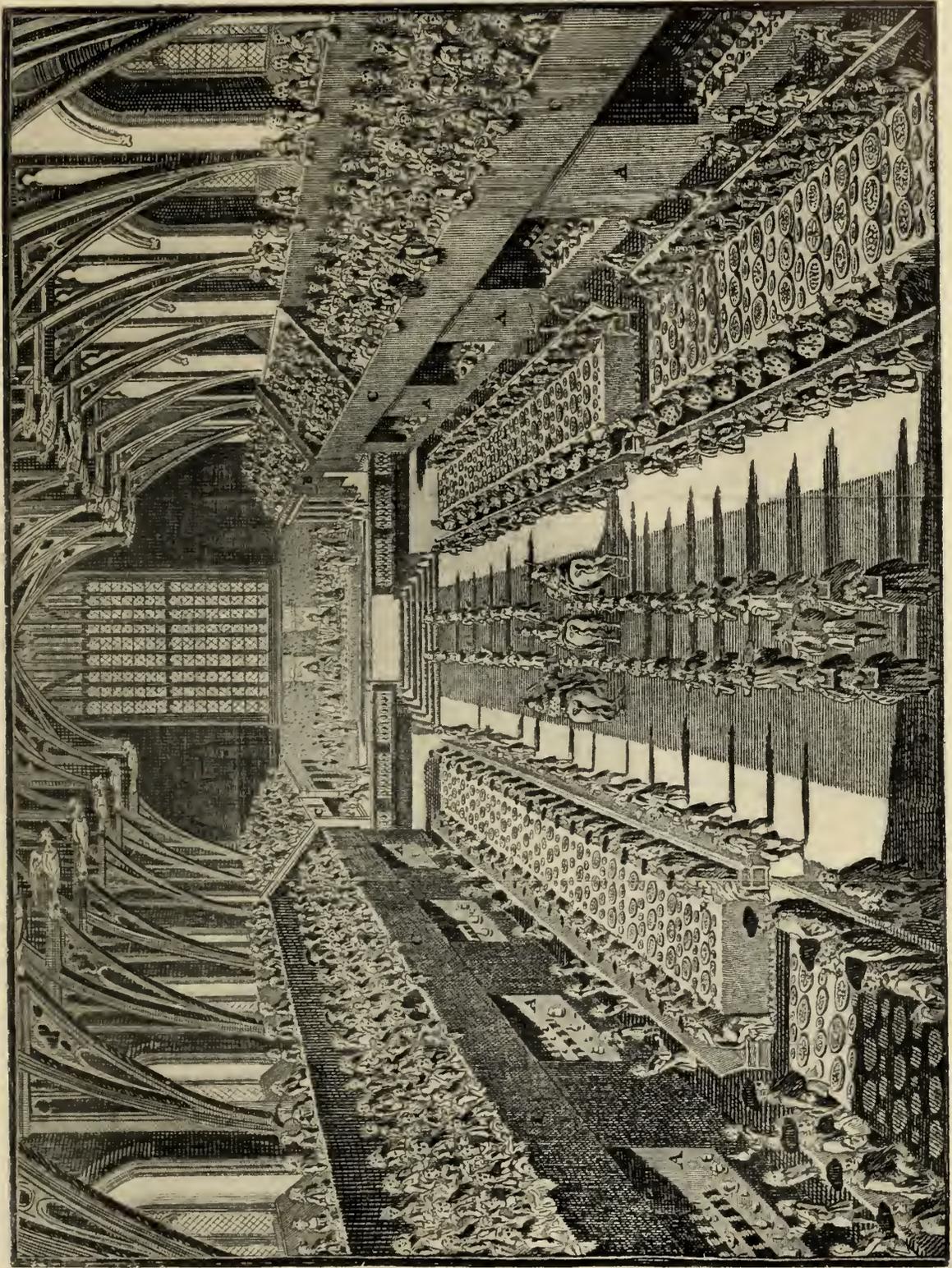
In the fifteenth century the hall was filled with meetings of kings and queens.

In 1535 Sir Thomas More was tried here. In the same year John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was sentenced here; in 1538 the king conducted a controversy with a poor priest named Lambert in the hall.

Let us pass over the frequent trials for treason during the sixteenth century. The trials of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, of Charles himself, of the regicides, of Lord Stafford, of the seven bishops, of Lords Kenmure and Derwentwater and the other prisoners after the 1715 rebellion, of the prisoners of 1745, of Lord Byron, the Duchess of Kingston, Warren Hastings, and Lord Melville all took place within the memorable and venerable walls of this old hall.

On the east side of Westminster Hall was the Court of Exchequer built by Edward II. This hall was 74 feet long and 45 broad. All kinds of traditions were connected with this place; it was the breakfast-room of Queen Elizabeth, or it was a chamber adjoining her bedroom. In the cellars of the Court of Exchequer were two prisons known as "Hell" and "Purgatory."

The Star Chamber was on the eastern side of New Palace Yard, beside the bank of the river. It appears that there was a chamber called "des Estoilles," or "Camera Stellata," from the stars painted on the ceiling. The Star Chamber, however, which was shown until the demolition, was of Elizabethan date. For the derivation of the name has been proposed a Hebrew word "starr," meaning a deed of some kind, because the Jews deposited their deeds here. This theory does not commend itself, because it is quite certain that the officers of the Exchequer or the palace did not understand Hebrew, and that the Jews would certainly have to use the English or the Norman-French names for their documents.



THE INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER HALL AT THE CORONATION BANQUET OF KING GEORGE II.

The gates of the palace were three: the Water Gate on the east near the present site of the Clock Tower; the Highgate, built by Richard II., in King Street; and a postern communicating with the Abbey opposite Poets' Corner entrance. The Highgate was taken down in 1707.

We must not forget the "Jewel Tower," so called, which still remains, a most venerable monument. It was always considered, until recently, that Edward the Confessor built it. It was then discovered that Edward I. bought the ground and that there was no tower upon it at the time, so that it was held to be a building of that king's. It has now been ascertained that Richard II. was the builder. It is at the present time an extremely solid building, not liable to be shaken by street traffic, and therefore set apart for the preservation of scales and balances.

These were the principal buildings of the King's House of Westminster. Other halls or chambers are noticed, the site of which cannot be established: the Mayden Hall, which was the private hall of the *domicellae*, maids of honour; the Queen's Hall; the Nursery—all three halls had each three chambers, wardrobes, and galleries; the chambers and cloister round the Inner Hall, the king's wardrobe, Marculf's Chamber, the Chandlery, Lord Edmund's Palace, the Gaol, the houses for the chaplains, those for the clerks, those for the officers of court and palace, the houses standing in the Inner Bailly, the aqueducts, water conduits, herbaries, vineries, gardens, galleries, and stew-ponds belonging to the King's House.

It is impossible to lay down a complete plan of the palace, which was like a town. But take that part of Thorney lying east of the Abbey wall; lay down upon it the group of buildings just described; fill in the space between these buildings and the river with gabled houses, towers and turrets, courtyards, stately halls, lofty roofs, everything with rich carvings and painted windows; archways and gates painted in bright colours, houses with gilded timbers and carved fronts, narrow lanes winding in and out among them; huts, cottages, offices, with stables and barracks and workshops of all kinds; granaries, barns, storehouses, kitchens, breweries—in a word, a town with something like 20,000 people, and you will arrive at a partial reconstruction of the King's House of Westminster.

In the year 1298 a fire broke out in the "Lesser Hall" of the King's Palace and destroyed not only a portion of the palace, but some of the outlying buildings of the Abbey. The fire was serious enough to constrain the king's removal to the Archbishop of York's house at Whitehall.

Parliament was first called to Westminster in Edward I.'s reign. The Commons sat for 300 years in the Abbey Chapter House, then for 300 years more in St. Stephen's Chapel.

That great calamity, the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire, took place in the evening of October 16, 1834. The fire was first discovered by the wife of a door-keeper named Mullincamp. At six o'clock, when, at that season, the night

is setting in, this woman saw a light under one of the doors and ran to tell a certain Mrs. Wright, the deputy housekeeper, crying out, "Oh, good God! The House of Lords is on fire!"

About the same time Mr. Richard Wrobley, Clerk of the Works in the Department of Woods and Forests, observed one of the chimneys to be on fire. There seems to have been, at first, a good deal of helpless running about; at all events no effectual resistance could be made until the fire had got hold of the lobbies, passages, and staircases, all of slight structure, which served for committee rooms, offices, and communications between the two Houses. Only six years before this fire, Sir John Soane enforced the warning of 1790 by pointing out that the buildings round the old Court of Requests (converted in 1800 into the House of Lords) were constructed chiefly of timber and plaster. "In such an extensive assemblage of combustible materials," he asked, "should a fire happen, what would become of the Painted Chamber, the House of Commons, and Westminster Hall?" The fire of 1834 was the answer to this question.

A strong wind was blowing from the south and afterwards from the south-west. The conflagration mastered all the efforts of the fire-engines, assisted, though the firemen were, by soldiers, labourers, and a great number of volunteers. Happily Westminster Hall did not share the fate of the other buildings. It stood practically uninjured, surrounded by the ruins of the old palace. An immense crowd was assembled to watch the fire; the roof of Westminster Abbey was crowded with spectators; the river was crowded with boats; the sight of the flames blown across the river, and reflected in the water below, was most wonderful and terrible. In the Old Palace Yard the ground was kept by the Guards, who were surrounded by the surging multitude. Every window in Henry VII.'s Chapel was lit up by the flames. All that evening, and until three o'clock the next morning, the fire continued. When day broke the extent of the disaster could be realised.

A great quantity of the records, books, papers, etc., was carried out and saved; some part was injured by the water, and some of the papers were consumed by the flames. There was, however, less damage to the records than was at first feared. An inquiry took place before the Privy Council. It appeared most probable that the cause of the fire was the heating of the flues by certain workmen who had been told to burn a quantity of old tallies.

The present Houses of Parliament, built after the fire from Sir Charles Barry's designs, have been the cause of much of that criticism which is applied to the work of some people by others who certainly could not do so well themselves. The material used is magnesian limestone, which, unfortunately, has not worn well; and the erection took seventeen years (1840-57). On Saturday afternoons the door under the Victoria Tower, south end, is open, and any one may walk through the principal rooms. This is well worth doing, though what is to be seen is mostly

modern. What will chiefly astonish strangers is the smallness of the House of Commons.

The Clock Tower, 316 feet high, containing Big Ben, and standing at the north end of the present Houses of Parliament, is a notable object, and a landmark for miles around. Ben was called after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was First Commissioner of Works at the time he was brought into being.

Bridge Street was formed at the building of the bridge, and is almost on the site of the Long Woolstaple.

It was in 1353 that Edward III. passed his ordinances transferring the woolstaple, *i.e.* the place where wool might be sold for export from Bruges to the towns in England, of which Westminster was one. In every such town of the Staple a Mayor of the Staple was appointed with authority to hold a court according to Merchant Law; alien merchants might act as assessors. This rule continued for ten years only, at the end of which time the woolstaple was transferred to Calais, which had all the advantages of an English and a foreign city.

On every sack exported the king received a certain sum. Pennant says: "The concourse of people which this removal of the Woolstaple to Westminster occasioned caused this Royal village to grow into a considerable town."

Henry VI. held six wool-houses in the Staple, which he granted to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's.

Walcott says: "On the north side of the Long Staple was a turning in a westerly direction leading into the Round Staple, at the south-east end of the present King Street." This must have been on the site of the present Great George Street. An attempt was made to establish a fish-market here in competition with Billingsgate, but the pre-established interest was too strong and the fish-market was abandoned.

There was a gateway at the end of the Staple. This was still in existence in 1741, when it was pulled down in view of the new bridge.

There has been much dispute as to the origin of the name of Cannon Row. Some hold that it was derived from the prebendal houses of the Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, and others that it was a corruption of Channel Row, from the arm of the river which entered near the spot. There were many noble houses here at one time. The Earl of Derby in 1552 had two houses, with gardens stretching to the river, granted to him by Edward VI.

Anne, Duchess of Somerset, built a house here. The Marquis of Dorset's house gave its name to a court subsequently built on its site. In 1556-57 the Earl of Sussex lived here, and in 1618 a later Earl of Derby built a house, afterwards used as the Admiralty Office. The name is preserved in Derby Street. The Earl of Essex, Lord Halifax, and the Bishop of Peterborough were all residents in this row. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Duke of

Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, resided here also. At present the row is very dreary. The building in which the Civil Service examinations were held stood on the east side. This was later occupied by the Civil Service Commissioners; it was pulled down in 1900 to make way for an addition to Scotland Yard.

The Victoria Embankment was begun in 1864, and completed about six years later. The wall is of brick, faced with granite and founded in Portland cement; it looks solid enough to withstand the tides of many a hundred years. The parapet is of granite, decorated by cast-iron standard lamps. St. Stephen's Club is on the Embankment, close by Westminster Bridge Station. Farther on is the huge building of the Police Commissioners, known as New Scotland Yard, built in 1890 from designs of Norman Shaw, R.A. It is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force, and the architecture is singularly well in keeping with its object. The building is of red brick, with the tower floors cased in granite. It is in the form of a square, built round an inner courtyard, and has an immense bastion at each exterior angle. Besides the offices of the police force, the Lost Property Office, the Public Carriage Office, and the Criminal Investigation Department are here. The building communicates directly by telephone with the Horse Guards, Houses of Parliament, British Museum, and other public places, and has telegraphic communication with the twenty-two head-offices of the Metropolitan Police district. The Criminal Museum is open to the public under certain conditions.

Parliament Street and King Street have now been merged in one, and together have become a part of Whitehall, though the former name still remains. It must be remembered that King Street formerly ran right up to the Abbey precincts, from which it was separated by a gate-house, called Highgate, built by Richard II.; but the street was subsequently shorn of a third of its length taken from the south end; over this now grows green grass on smooth lawns. The street was very picturesque: "The houses rose up three and four stories high; gabled all, with projecting fronts, story above story, the timbers of the fronts painted and gilt, some of them with escutcheons hung in front, the richly blazoned arms brightening the narrow way." But it was also dirty: "The roadway was rough and full of holes; a filthy stream ran down the middle, all kinds of refuse were lying about." But what mattered that? No one went on foot who could possibly go by boat, and there lay the great highway of the river close at hand. We have said processions went down this street; among them we may number all the coronation processions up to the time when Parliament Street was cut through numerous small courts and by-streets in the reign of George II. Lord Howard of Effingham set out from King Street to fight the Spanish Armada. Charles I. came this way from Whitehall Palace to his trial at Westminster; he went back condemned to death; and later Cromwell's funeral procession followed the same route. Cromwell himself narrowly escaped assassination in this very street, where he had a house north of

Boar's Head Yard. The story is told that he was in his state carriage, but owing to the crowd and narrow street he was separated from his guard. Suddenly Lord Broghill, who was with him, saw the door of a cobbler's stall open and shut, while something glittered behind it. He therefore got out of the carriage and hammered at the door with his scabbard, when a tall man, armed with a sword, rushed out and made his escape.

The number of taverns in this street shows that it was a great place of resort. These hospitable houses offered refreshment, music, singing, and the society of girls to the people of the Court, of the Parliament, of the Sanctuary, and of the Abbey



EDMUND SPENSER (1552-? 1599)

From the portrait in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull.

—not including, let us hope, the monks. King Street has been called the highway to Westminster. This statement is nonsense; there were two highways to Westminster; one, the old highway which came down from the north after receiving a thousand affluents, crossed the marsh to Thorney and the ford over the Thames, and so on to the Causeway on the Surrey marsh, and the other, older, by the River Thames. The latter was the real highway between the city and Westminster; by this way everybody travelled, and all the merchandise was brought and all the stores for the King's House; and not by King Street at all.

Anne Oldfield was apprenticed to a seamstress in King Street. Sir Henry Wotton also lived here.

In King Street Spenser died "for lack of bread," as Ben Jonson says. But he tells us at the same time that he sent back money offered him by the Earl of Essex. That Spenser, who had lost a great deal, including a child, in the Irish rebellion, died poor and unhappy, we may very well believe. Had he been starving he would not have sent back money offered him by the Earl of Essex. But he was not destitute. He still had his estates in Ireland; he was Sheriff of Cork; he had a pension; he still had his wife, his children, and his friends; and he was only forty-six years of age. But he died and was buried in the Abbey. The poets all came to his funeral, and wrote elegies upon him which they threw into his grave unread. His widow married again and quarrelled with her eldest son about the estate; and there were descendants of Edmund Spenser in Ireland till a hundred years ago, when the last one died. Fletcher wrote of the poet: "Poorly, poor man, he lived; poorly, poor man, he died."

Thomas Carew the poet lived in King Street. There were innumerable courts and alleys opening out of King Street. On the west, south of Downing Street, were Axe Yard, Sea Alley, Bell Yard, Antelope Alley. Gardener's Lane ran parallel with Charles Street; here Hollar, the engraver, died in extreme poverty in 1677.

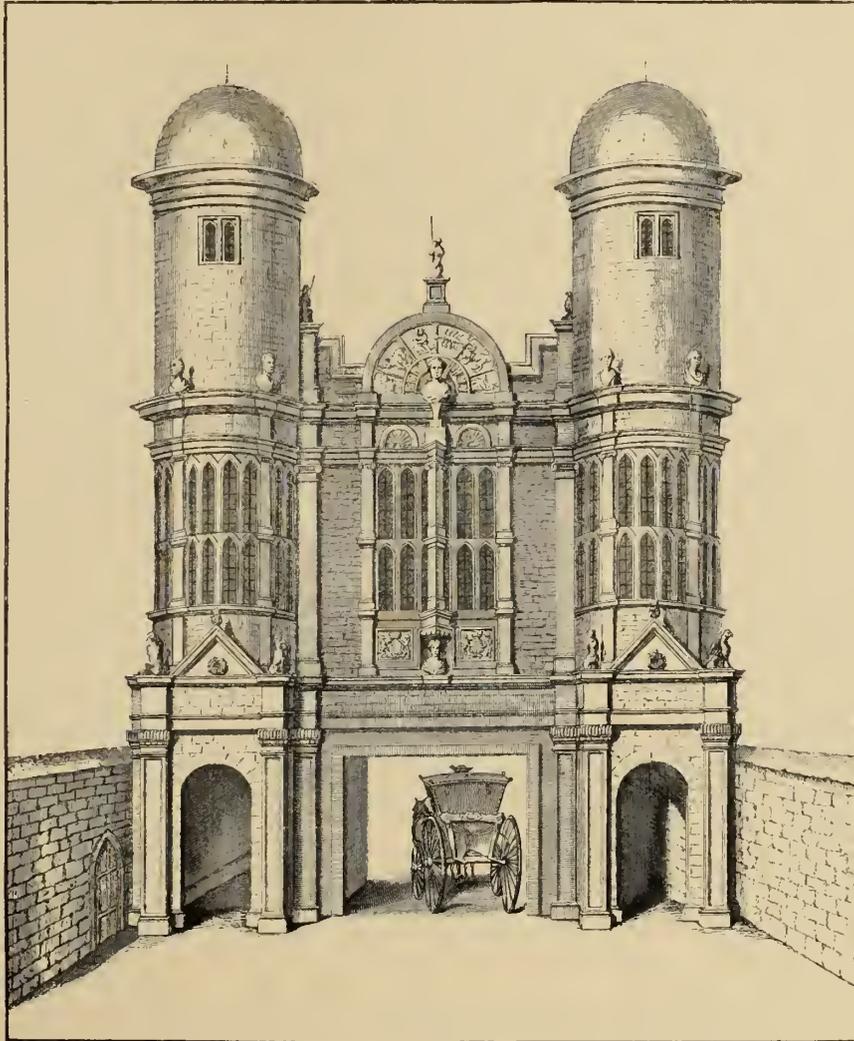
At the north end of King Street stood a second gate, called the King's Gate, and sometimes the Cockpit Gate. It stood at the corner of what is now Downing Street. It had four domed towers; on the south side were pilasters and an entablature enriched with the double rose, the portcullis, and the royal arms. The gate was removed in 1723.

In the year 1605 a solemn function took place in which the gate played a part:

On January 4, 1605, when Prince Charles, Duke of Albany, then only four years old, was to be created Knight of the Bath, his esquires, the Earls of Oxford and Essex, with eleven noblemen who were to share in the honour, tooke their lodgings in the first Gate-house going to King's-streete, where they were all after supper, at which they sat by degrees, a row on the one side, with the armes of every of them over the seate where he was placed; and lodged upon severall pallets in one chamber, with their armes likewise over them, having their bathes provided for them in the chamber underneath. The next morning they went about through the gallory downe into the Parke in their hermits' weedes, the musitions playing, and the heralds going before them into The Court, and so into the Chapell, and there after solemn courtesies, like to the Knights of the Garter, first to the Altar, and then to the Cloath of Estate, every one took his place in the stalles of the Quier (Walcott, p. 58).

Great George Street, made 1750—at the same time as the Bridge, Bridge Street, etc.—contains the Institution of Civil Engineers, a fine building; at the west end is Delahay Street, once Duke Street, a very fashionable locality in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The poet Matthew Prior lived here, and Bishop Stillingfleet died here in 1699. Duke Street Chapel, recently pulled down, was a very well known place; it was originally part of a house, overlooking the park built by Judge Jeffreys, and the steps into the park at Chapel Place were

made for Jeffreys' special convenience. In this wing of his house he sometimes heard cases, and it was later made into a chapel for private subscribers. Jeffreys' house was also used for a time as the Admiralty Office. In Delahay Street may be noted the west end of the Boar's Head Court, marking the spot where Cromwell's house stood. The space between Great George Street and Charles



KING STREET GATE, WESTMINSTER, DEMOLISHED IN 1723

From an engraving by G. Vertue, published in 1725.

Street will soon be covered by Government offices, now in course of erection. When Parliament Street was made it effaced Clinker's Court, White Horse Yard, Lady's Alley, Stephen's Alley, Rhenish Wine Yard, Brewers' Yard, and Pensioners' Alley—some of the slums which had sprung up outside the Abbey precincts. Now Parliament Street in its turn is altered and merged in an extended Whitehall. King Street has been completely swept away, as one sweeps a row of crumbs from

a cloth, but the part it played in the ancient history of Westminster is not yet forgotten. Undoubtedly the change could be justified: the thoroughfare is an important one, the view as now seen from the direction of Charing Cross one of the finest in the world; yet to gain it we have had to give, and one wonders sometimes whether the gain counterbalances the loss.

Beyond the now vacant space on the north are the great group of Government offices, the Home and Colonial Offices facing Parliament Street, and behind them the India and the Foreign Offices. Above Downing Street there are others, the Privy Council Office, which occupies the site of the old tennis court, and the Treasury, which was built partly on the site of the cockpit. Part of the site had formerly been occupied by the apartments of the Duke of Albemarle, who died there. From these rooms the Princess Anne on November 1688 fled from the king, her father.

Westminster was famous for its cockpits. Of these there were three, and no doubt more, but the memory of the earlier ones has been lost. When Henry took over York House, he began by building those necessary adjuncts of a palace, the tilt-yard, the tennis court, and the cockpit. There has been some doubt about the site of the last, but the plan of the Palace of Whitehall of the year 1680 makes it quite clear. The cockpit was on the west side, but not adjoining the road like the tennis court; it lay on the north-west side of that court behind certain chambers; its position may be indicated by the fact that the passage from the park to Downing Street runs over the middle of it. When it ceased to be used as a cockpit one does not know; probably when the palace itself was burned down.

Downing Street is called after George Downing, an American Ambassador to the Hague under Cromwell and in Charles II.'s reign. John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Ossory and the last Earl of Oxford, lived here. Boswell occupied a house in Downing Street in 1763. But the street is chiefly associated with the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Sir Robert Walpole accepted this house from George II. on condition it should belong to his successors in office for ever.

On the east side, nearly opposite Downing Street, Richmond Terrace stands on the site of the Duke of Richmond's house, burnt down in 1790. Beyond Richmond Terrace is Montagu House, the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch; the present building, which is of stone, in the Italian style, dates from the middle of the nineteenth century.

Beyond, again, are Whitehall Gardens, on part of the site of the Privy Gardens belonging to Whitehall Palace. There is now a row of fine houses overlooking the Embankment and the Gardens. One of these was the residence of Sir Robert Peel. A great gallery of sculpture formerly extended along this part of the Embankment. It was partly destroyed in 1778, and wholly burnt down some

years later. Gwydyr House, a sombre brick building with heavy stone facings over the central window and doorway, is now occupied by the Charity Commission; it was built by Adam. Adjoining it is a new building with an angle tower and cupola; this belongs to the Royal United Service Institute, and next door to it is the banqueting-hall, now used as the United Service Museum. This is the only fragment left of Whitehall Palace, and is described in detail below.

The gate-house known as the Holbein Gate stood across Whitehall a little south of the banqueting-hall. It was the third, and the most magnificent of those which previously stood in Westminster, and was built by Henry VIII. after the design of Holbein. It is said that one of the chambers was Holbein's studio. Later it was used as a State Paper Office, and was removed in 1759 to widen the street. It was intended to rebuild it in Windsor Park, but this design was never carried out, though various fragments of it were afterwards worked into other buildings.

It is a pity that it vanished, for it would have been a fine relic of the Tudor times, with its high angular towers and its careful decoration. It had a large central entrance and two smaller doorways beneath the towers. The brickwork was in diaper pattern, and the front ornamented with busts in niches—altogether a very elaborate piece of work.

WHITEHALL PALACE

The first mention of this house appears to be in the thirteenth century, when it was bequeathed by Hubert de Burgh to the Dominican Friars. The Black Friars, whose home was at first in Holborn, having Lincoln's Inn on the south side, do not appear to have occupied Hubert's house; they moved to their new quarters, on the east bank of the Fleet, outside the wall of the city, and in 1276 sold the house at Westminster to the Archbishop of York. It then became, for 250 years, the town house of the Archbishop. Wolsey, the last Archbishop who held it, greatly enlarged and beautified the place; he had to find accommodation for 800 men of his following. The common sort, however, required little except a shake-down, that is, a mattress or a heap of rushes and a blanket. An old-fashioned guard-room probably indicates the kind of accommodation provided for the men; this contained a fireplace, a few benches, and an inclined plane for a bed. Whether Wolsey's men had such a wooden bed-board or not, they would be crowded into the same space, and a chamber of 40 feet in length would certainly suffice for twenty-five men, so that the whole 800 could be lodged in thirty-two chambers, each 40 feet in length; or if the buildings were of two stories, a single court with a side 80 feet in length, and arranged with chambers 20 feet wide facing the court and 40 feet deep, would suffice for Wolsey's army of followers. Now the plan of Whitehall Palace represents accommodation for ten times that number if necessary. It may be remarked that

the "Kitchen" court of the Charter House is still smaller than the suggested court.

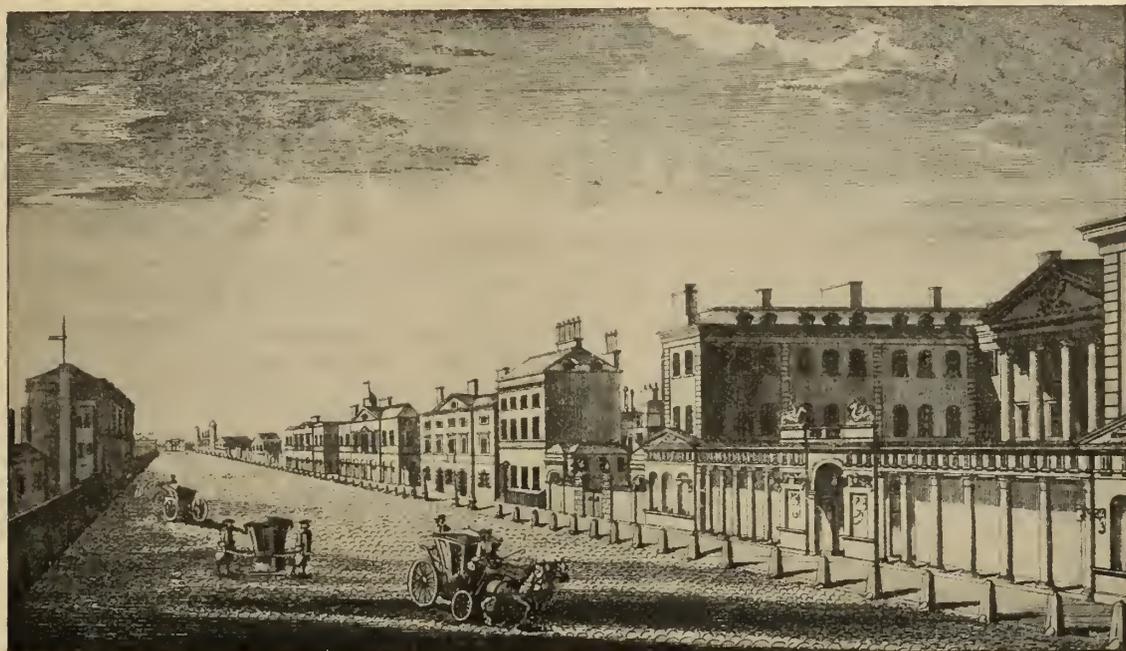
We should expect in such a house a great court, a chapel, a hall with butteries, kitchens, brew-houses, and offices, a small court, and room for the following : gardens, quarters for the ecclesiastics, guest-houses and chambers ; the suite of rooms for the occupant and quarters out of sight for the servants and people ; river-stairs, boats, and state barges, and the boatmen and boat-builders to look after them ; fishermen for the river ; and the scriveners, illuminators, artists, architects and builders, makers and decorators of ecclesiastical vestments.

In endeavouring to restore the buildings of the house in the time of Wolsey we must take those parts of the palace which would not be affected by the alteration made 1533-1680. Thus there was the entrance court with great chambers all round, the great hall, the chapel, the kitchens, pantry, and offices, the Cardinal's private rooms, which are supposed to have been where the king's apartments were afterwards situated ; and the court for the followers and the servants, with the buttery and the bake-house and the access to the stairs and to the river. On the other side of the road there was nothing.

In this house the great Cardinal maintained the splendour of the State—a splendour never before witnessed in any ecclesiastic. We must not judge the Cardinal by our own ideas : what would be pitiful ostentation and vulgar parade with us was in the sixteenth century considered right and laudable. The rich man had no occasion to save his money, it came in year after year from the rents of his manors ; it was his part to dress splendidly, to have a troop of gentlemen and followers in his service, to hang his walls with costly arras, to fill his sideboards with gold and silver plate. It was not considered bad form to proclaim wealth by magnificence ; the people looked on with admiration ; they were not envious—one cannot be envious of a man so highly placed, so far above the beholder—it was even with satisfaction that a mere subject should be so rich and so splendid, for if a subject could show such wealth, what could not the king show, if he chose ? When the Cardinal went abroad he was all scarlet and red and gold and silver gilt. His saddle was of crimson velvet, his shoes were set with gleaming diamonds, his stirrups were silver gilt ; before him rode two monks carrying silver crosses. Every day he entertained a multitude with a noble feast and fine wines, with the singing of men and children and with the music of all kinds of instruments. And afterwards there were masques and mummeries, and dances with noble dames and gentle damsels.

When Wolsey fell, the king, by agreement with the Chapter of York, had the house conveyed to himself. It was time for him to make a change or a move. His house beside the Abbey had been partly destroyed by a fire in 1512, which left, however, the central and older part unhurt. But it was a cramped Court, which was confined to the Painted Chamber and the rooms around it. When visitors came

they were housed in Bridewell, or St. James's Palace, and in Baynard's Castle. In 1592, after the Court had left the place, Norden says that the old palace lay in ruins, but that vaults, altars, and walls still remaining showed how extensive the buildings had been in former times. This was in 1530; the property is described as a messuage, two gardens, and three acres of ground. In 1522 the king obtained further all the houses in King Street between Lamb Alley and the south of York House; all the land from the Chapel of Rounceval House to Scotland Yard, and all the lands which now form the Green Park, St. James's Park, and the site of Buckingham Palace. He spent some years on improving the place; he built on the



THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE, THE BUILDINGS FOR THE HORSE GUARDS, AND WHITEHALL PALACE LOOKING TOWARDS WESTMINSTER

west side of the road a tennis court, a tilt-yard, a bowling-green, and a cockpit. Hans Holbein had a suite of rooms in the palace, and received annually 200 florins as his salary for painting and decorating the king's rooms.

As for the changes made in the house itself, I suppose that at first they consisted of little more than the building or rebuilding of chambers, especially those for the king's own occupation on the site of the Cardinal's private rooms along the river-side. Later on in the time of Charles II. we find the inner court—that devoted to the service—partly built over by a labyrinthine mass of constructions. The palace then became a curious collection of chambers and houses; there was no dignity about the buildings; they were thrown together without any plan; there seems to have been no beauty in them either singly or collectively.

In this palace Henry married Anne Boleyn—January 25, 1533. Eleven years later, on the fatal Tudor Thursday, he expired. In this palace we see the actors and the victims of the sixteenth century—which revelled in the blood of the best and bravest. Here are the shades of Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, Thomas Cromwell, Hans Holbein, Cranmer, Wyatt, Katharine of Arragon, Jane Seymour, Latimer, Ridley, Gardiner, Pole, Somerset, Cecil, Essex, Leicester, Raleigh, Drake, Walsingham, Philip Sydney, Ben Jonson, Inigo Jones, Andrew Marvell, Milton, Waller, Laud, Francis Bacon. Rubens came here to sketch the ceiling of the banqueting-house.

Later, in the reign of Charles II., there was seen here Monk, Clarendon, Etherege, Sedley, Grammont, Temple, Rochester, Wycherley, Dryden, Butler, Suckling, Carew, etc. Every day the place was crowded with people who came to see the king dine, sup, dance, or play at cards. Here in 1683 the Princess Anne was married to Prince George of Denmark. Hither came the people in crowds to be touched for the king's evil.

The palace was divided into apartments for certain lords and ladies. Thus eleven rooms were in the possession of the Duke of Ormonde; ten, including the cockpit, were occupied by the Duke of Albemarle; six by the Duke of Monmouth; eight of the rooms were state offices; while, which is very remarkable, a large number of the rooms were occupied by persons unknown to fame, such as, for instance, Mrs. Kirke, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Povey, Dr. Frazer, Father Patricks, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Vasse, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Lisle, Mr. Earley, and Mr. Dupper. Mr. Chiffiach we seem to know; his room was close to the king's and commanded the privy stairs. It is, however, impossible to fill in the plan with the innumerable offices, private rooms, galleries, and chambers: it was a vast nest of chambers and offices; the courts were crowded with people; the king lived then not secluded, like a German monarch, but moving freely among the crowd, going to the tennis court to watch the play, feeding the ducks in St. James's water, accessible, affable, and courteous. But for his free manners, indeed, one feels that Charles II. would have gone again upon his travels.

Here was brought the unhappy Duke of Monmouth, who threw himself at King James's feet imploring pardon, but in vain. On December 18, 1688, the state barge carried away the king—never to return. Here met the Convention of Lords and Commons who put the Prince of Orange on the throne.

On April 10, 1691, a fire broke out which burned down all the buildings between the stone gallery and the river. One hundred and fifty "houses," it is said—judging from the plan they were rather chambers—were destroyed in the fire. The chapel escaped. In January 1697, another fire finished nearly all that was left of the palace. The remaining portions were given away by the Crown to various persons. In 1715 Archbishop Tenison fell down in a fit while in the chapel, and was carried home to die.

Let us return to the Whitehall of Queen Elizabeth. In the year 1598 Hentzner, a German traveller who visited the palace, found a small library there of Greek, Latin, Italian, and French books—he says nothing about English books. The books were all bound in red velvet with clasps of gold and silver; some had plush and precious stones in the bindings. There were a few pictures, including portraits of “Henry, Richard, and Edward.” Later on, in 1613, other pictures had been added—portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots. There were also portraits of French and Spanish kings and queens, and of the great leaders of the Court.

There is a vivid and detailed description of a banquet given by King James to the Spanish Ambassador. The people were admitted to look, and they shouted at intervals, “Peace! Peace! Peace! God save the King.”

The banquet lasted three hours. At its conclusion, which would be about three o'clock in the afternoon, a singular ceremony took place. “The table was placed upon the ground, and their Majesties, standing upon it, proceeded to wash their hands.” The king and queen then retired to their own apartments, while the Spanish guests were taken to the picture gallery. In an hour's time they returned to the audience chamber, where dancing had begun.

Fifty ladies-of-honour were present, “richly dressed and extremely beautiful.” Prince Henry danced a *galliard*; the queen, with the Earl of Southampton, danced a *brando*; the prince danced another *galliard*—“con algunus cabriolas,” with certain capers; then another *brando* was performed; the queen with the Earl of Southampton, and Prince Henry with another lady of the Court, danced a *correnta*. This ended the ball. They then all took their places at the windows which looked out upon a court of the palace. There they had the pleasure of seeing the king's bears fight with greyhounds, and there was very fine baiting of the bull. Then followed tumblers and rope-dancers. With these performances ended the entertainment and the day. The Lord Chamberlain accompanied the Constable to the farthest room; the Earl of Devonshire and other gentlemen went with them to their coaches, and fifty halberdiers escorted them on their way home with torches.

There are other notes about the Court and the people for which we are indebted to foreigners. Thus, the king was served on one knee; while he drank his cup-bearer remained on one knee; he habitually drank Frontignac, a sweet, rich, French wine. When Queen Elizabeth passed through the street men fell on their knees (this practice seems to have been discontinued at her death); servants carried their masters' arms on the left sleeve; the people, within or without the Court, were noisy and overbearing (all travellers agree on this point); they hated foreigners, and laughed at them; they were magnificent in dress; they allowed their wives the greatest liberty, and spent all they could afford upon their dresses; the greatest pleasure the wives of the citizens had was to sit in their doorways dressed in their

best for the passers-by to admire ; they were accustomed to eat a great quantity of meat ; they loved sweet things, pouring honey over mutton and mixing sugar with their wine ; they ardently pursued bull and bear baiting, hunting, fishing, and sport of all kinds ; they ate saffron cakes to bring out the flavour of the beer ; they spent great sums of money on tobacco, which was then 18s. a pound, equal to more than £6 of our money ; their great highway was the river, which was covered with boats of all kinds plying up and down the stream, and was also covered with thousands of swans. The river, indeed, maintained, as watermen, fishermen, lightermen, stevedores, etc., as many as forty thousand men.

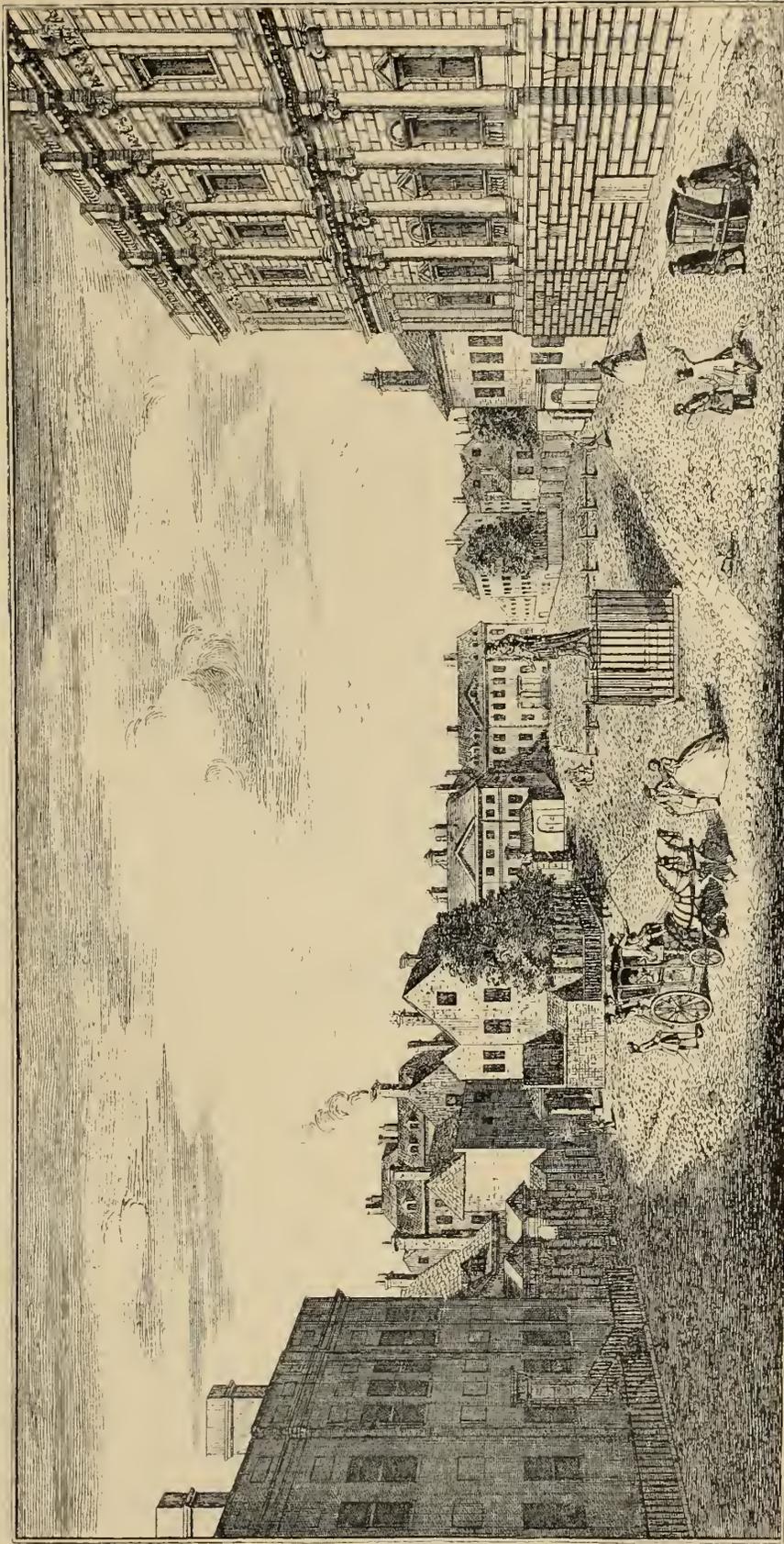
Whitehall Palace was the home of the short-lived Masque, a form of entertainment which lasted some thirty years : it was extremely costly ; it demanded the assistance of great lords and ladies for the display of dress, for acting, and for dancing ; and it demanded the expenditure of large sums of money in the scenery and mounting. A description of the Masque has been already given in the volume on the Tudor period.

Inigo Jones prepared plans for the erection of a new palace on the site of the confused collection of somewhat mean buildings. In these plans he gave rein to his imagination, and drew up elevations of a palace far grander and more glorious than anything in Europe. Had this palace been built it would certainly have been followed in a spirit of royal emulation by palaces equally splendid in France and Spain. He began by building the banqueting-hall, and got no farther.

The historical associations of the palace are many, but they belong to the history of the country. The later years of Henry VIII., the Court of Queen Mary, the feasts and entertainments of Elizabeth, the collection of pictures by Charles I., his death, the occupation by Cromwell, the residence of John Milton, the mistresses of Charles II., the brief reign of James II.—these and many others belong to Whitehall Palace.

It was not, as has been said, a palace either beautiful or dignified. Yet it is a great pity that it was destroyed. Fire seized it in 1691 and in 1697 and swept it clean off the face of the earth ; such remains as might have been left were taken down when the site of the palace was built upon by private persons.

The fragment which Inigo Jones left us still stands ; it was to be the banqueting-hall, but no royal banquets were held there ; it was used as a Chapel Royal for many years, and is now, as has been stated, the home of the United Service Museum. For the magnificent ceiling, painted by Rubens, we are indebted to Charles I., who also designed to have the walls painted by Vandyck, a still more costly operation, which was never carried out. The weathercock on the north end was put up by order of James II., so that he might see whether the wind was for or against the dreaded Dutch fleet. The building has one association never to be forgotten. On that black day when England shamed herself before the nations by spilling the blood of her king,



THE PRIVY GARDEN OF WHITEHALL PALACE

On the right is shown the banquetting-hall designed by Inigo Jones. It was on this side of the building that the scaffold was erected upon which Charles I. was executed.

the scaffold was erected before this building, though the exact site is unknown. It is believed that the window second from the north end is that in front of which it stood, and that the king stepped forth from a window in a small outbuilding on the north side; he came forth to die, the only innocent man in all that great crowd who watched him suffer without raising a finger to save him. At that time the present windows were not glazed, but walled in. William III. talked of rebuilding the palace, but he died too soon. Queen Anne went to St. James's, and Whitehall was never rebuilt.



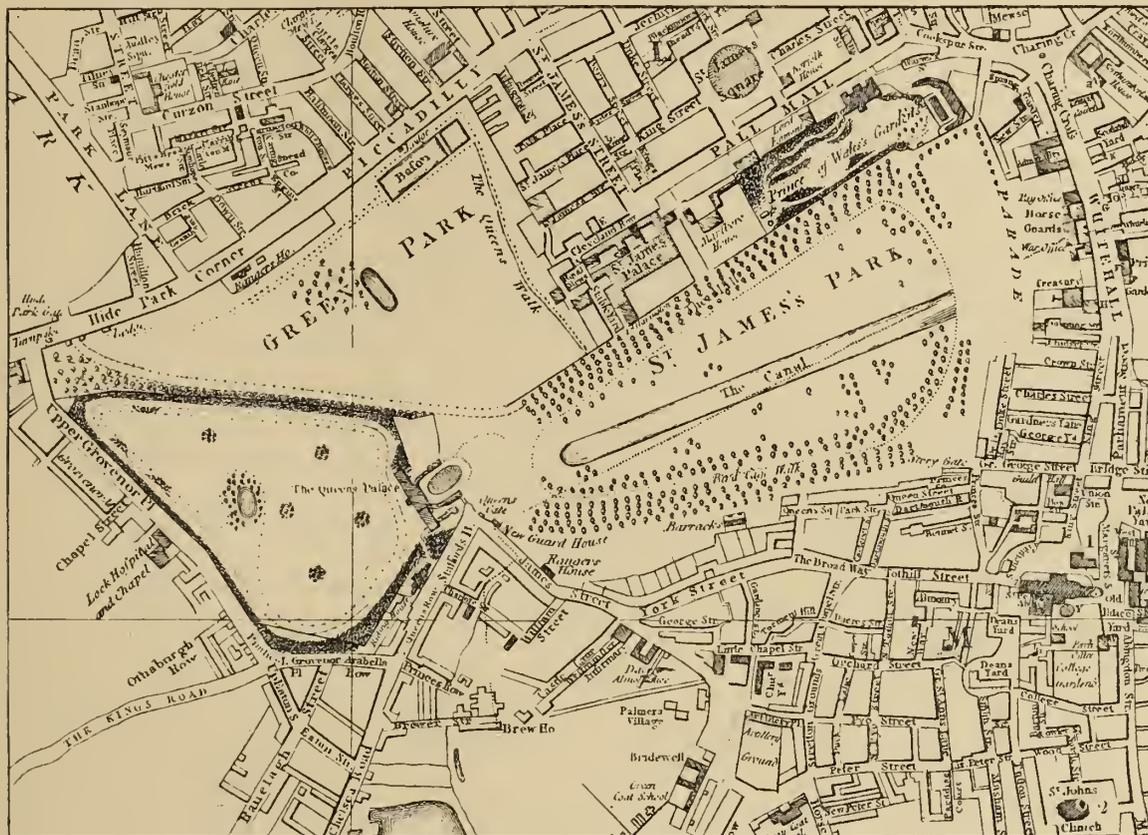
INIGO JONES (1573-1652)

Who designed the new palace of Whitehall, of which the Banqueting Hall alone was built.

The Horse Guards is almost directly opposite the Banqueting House, and stands on the site of an old house for the Gentlemen Pensioners, who formed the guard when there was not a standing army in England. This itself superseded the tilt-yard built by King Henry VIII., though the actual yard was the wide space at the back of the building, which still witnesses the trooping of the colours and other ceremonies on state occasions. The tilt-yard was built too late for Henry, whose feats at the tourney in early manhood were extremely creditable to him. There was, however, in 1540, a great tilting at which the king and queen looked on. During the reign of Elizabeth there was tilting. This knightly sport went out of fashion; after the sixteenth century we hear little of it. In 1711 the tilt-yard is described

as not broader than King Street. It was bounded on the left by a low wall, from which the cockpit projected at right angles. In 1781 the Horse Guards was built from designs by Kent. It is interesting to notice that the words "Tilt-yard Guards" still occur in the regulations hung up inside the sentry-boxes where the magnificent sentries keep guard, to the wonder and admiration of every small boy who passes.

The whole of St. James's Park is now included in the City of Westminster, but only the south-east part is in the parish of St. Margaret's, which we are now consider-



ST. JAMES'S AND THE GREEN PARK IN 1800

At this time Belgravia had scarcely begun its existence.

ing. The remainder will be found described in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which is included in the electoral district of the Strand. In the Strand section there are also full accounts of St. James's Palace and of Buckingham Palace.

The spot now known as St. James's Park was once a dismal marshy field. In 1535 Henry VIII. obtained some of the land from the Abbey of Westminster, and in the following year he proceeded to erect what is now St. James's Palace, on the site of a former leper hospital. The park, however, seems to have remained in a desolate condition until the reign of James I., who took a great interest in it, and established a menagerie here which he often visited. The popularity of the park

continued throughout the Stuart period. Charles II., after the Restoration, employed a Frenchman, Le Nôtre, to lay out the grounds, and under his advice the canal was formed from the chain of pools that spread across the low-lying ground, and also a decoy where ducks and wildfowl resorted. Rosamund's Pond, an oblong pool, lay at the south-west end of the canal. Of the origin of this name there is no record, though Rosamund's land is mentioned as early as 1531. A new Mall was laid out soon after the Restoration, and preserved with great care. Powdered cockle-shells were sprinkled over the earth to keep it firm. As the game of pall-mall went out of fashion the Mall became a promenade, and was the resort of the Court. A pheasant-walk was also formed where Marlborough House now stands. There are two ancient views of the park extant, in one of which the heads of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw, stuck upon poles at the end of Westminster Hall, are visible; and in the other, a figure walking in the foreground is supposed to be Charles II. himself. The park was not opened to the public at this time, but those whose houses bordered it appear to have been allowed free entrance. Milton, the poet, certainly strolled here from his house in Petty France.

Charles II. himself frequently used it, and kept his pet animals here, and the lords and ladies of his time made it their fashionable rendezvous. The park is mentioned constantly by Pepys and Evelyn. A couple of oaks planted by Charles from acorns brought from Boscobel survived until 1833, when they were blown down.

The origin of the name of Birdcage Walk has been disputed. It has been derived from "boc-cage," meaning avenue; another account says it was from the bird-cages of the king's aviary, which were hung in the trees. This seems more probable.

For many reigns St. James's Park continued to be a fashionable place of resort. In 1770 Rosamund's Pond and the moat round Duck Island were filled in. In 1779 a gentleman was killed in a duel in the park.

In 1827-29 the park was finally laid out and the canal converted into a piece of ornamental water under the superintendence of Nash. In 1857 the lake was cleared out to a uniform depth of four feet and the present bridge erected, and the park became something like what we see at the present time. The vicinity of Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace still give it a certain distinction, but it cannot be called in any sense fashionable, as it was in the later Stuart times. And in the midst of the park we must take leave of our present district, having rambled within its borders east and west, north and south, and having met in the process the ghosts of kings and queens, of statesmen and authors, of men of the Court and men of the Church, those who have made history in the past and laid the foundations for the glory of the future.

THE STRAND DISTRICT

PART I

WEST AND NORTH OF CHARING CROSS

BEGINNING at the extreme westerly limit of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on the south side of Hyde Park Corner, we find ourselves in the Green Park. This is a triangular piece of ground, which was formerly called Little or Upper St. James's Park. It has not much history. In 1642 fortifications were erected on Constitution Hill, and at the end of the seventeenth century this same spot was a noted place for duels. Fireworks on a great scale, with public entertainments, took place in the park at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and again in 1814. On Constitution Hill three attempts were made on the life of Queen Victoria. The chief object of interest in the park is Buckingham Palace, which is not altogether in St. Martin's; in fact, the greater part, including most of the grounds, is in the adjacent parish of St. George's, Hanover Square. The palace is a dreary building, without any pretence of architectural merit, but it attracts attention as the London home of the English Sovereign.

It stands on the site of Arlington House, so called from its connection with Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington (the earl whose initial supplied one of the *a*'s in the word "Cabal"). John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, bought the house and rebuilt it in 1703, naming it after himself, and including in the grounds part of the land belonging to Tart Hall, which stood at the head of St. James's Street, and has been mentioned in the account of the adjoining parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Buckingham House was bought from Sir Charles Sheffield, son of the above-mentioned duke, by the Crown in 1762. In 1775 it was granted to Queen Charlotte as a place of residence in lieu of Somerset House, and at this period it was known as Queen's House. George IV. employed Nash to renovate the palace, and the restoration was so complete as to amount to an entire rebuilding, in the style considered then fashionable; the result is the present dreary building with stuccoed frontage. The interior is handsome enough, and, like that of many a London house of less importance, is considerably more cheerful than the exterior. The chief staircase is of white marble, and the rooms are richly decorated. The state

apartments include drawing-rooms, saloons, and the throne-room, which is sixty-four feet in length. The picture gallery contains a collection of pictures made by George IV., chiefly of the Dutch school; it includes works of Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyck, Dürer, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Vandervelde, and others.

The grounds are about forty acres in extent, and contain a large piece of ornamental water, on the shore of which is a pavilion, or summer-house, with frescoes by Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, Dyce, and others, illustrating Milton's *Comus*. The channel of the Tyburn, now a sewer, passes under the palace. The Marble Arch, at the north-east corner of Hyde Park, was first designed to face the palace, and so it stood until 1850.

The palace is partly on the site of the well-known Mulberry Gardens, a place of entertainment in the seventeenth century. These gardens originated in an order of James I., who wished to encourage the rearing of silkworms in England. This project, like many others of the same king, proved a failure, and the gardens were turned into a place of public recreation. The frequenters were of the fashionable classes, and came in the evening to sit in small arbours, and "be regaled with cheesecakes, syllabubs, and wine sweetened with sugar." In this form the place was extremely popular, and is often mentioned in contemporary literature. Dryden came there to eat tarts with "Mrs." Anne Reeve, and doubtless Evelyn and Pepys often strolled about in the gay crowd, a crowd much gayer than it would now be—in the matter of costume, at all events. The scene of *The Mulberry Gardens*, a play by Sir Charles Sedley (1668), is laid here.

Stafford House, not far from St. James's Palace, and overlooking the Green Park, is now tenanted by the Duke of Sutherland. It was originally built for the Duke of York, brother to George IV., but he died before its completion. It stands on the site of an older building, called Godolphin House, and also occupies the site of the Queen's Library formed by Caroline, wife of George IV.

St. James's Palace is divided into many sets of apartments and suites of rooms, and in this way resembles more the ancient than the modern idea of a palace. On its site once stood a hospital for fourteen leprous women, which was founded, as Stow quaintly says, "long before the time of any man's memory." Maitland says the hospital must have been standing before A.D. 1100, as it was then visited by the Abbot of Westminster. Eight brethren were subsequently added to the institution. Several benevolent bequests of land were made to it from time to time. In 1450 the custody of the hospital was granted perpetually to Eton College by Henry VI. In 1531 Henry VIII. obtained some of the neighbouring land from the Abbey of Westminster, and in the following year he took the hospital also, giving lands in Suffolk in exchange for it. There is reason to believe that he pensioned off the ejected inmates. At any rate, having demolished the House of Mercy, he proceeded to build for himself a palace, which is supposed to have been planned

by Holbein, under the direction of Cromwell, Earl of Essex. Henry VIII. was too much occupied in taking possession of Wolsey's palaces to bestow very much of his time on his own new building, though he occasionally resided here before he acquired Whitehall. Edward VI. did not live at St. James's Palace regularly, but Queen Mary patronised it, preferring it to Whitehall. It was granted to Prince Henry during the reign of James I., and here Charles I. spent the last three days before his execution. The prince known as the "Pretender" was born in one of the palace apartments, and many historians have commented on the fact that this chamber was conveniently near a small back-staircase, up which a new-born infant could have been smuggled. During the reign of King William the palace was fitted up as a residence for Prince George of Denmark and Princess Anne. When the Princess ascended the throne, the palace became the regular residence of the Court, which it continued to be until the accession of Queen Victoria, who preferred Buckingham Palace.

The only parts remaining of King Henry's building are the gate-house, some turrets, a mantelpiece in the presence chamber which bears the initials H. and A. (Henry and Anne Boleyn) with a true lovers' knot, the Chapel Royal (which has, of course, been renovated), and the tapestry room. Levees are still held at the palace.

On the west of the gate-house a series of apartments were being prepared for the Duke of Clarence at the time of his death, and were afterwards assigned to his brother, who was created Prince of Wales. At the west end is Clarence House, in the occupation of the Duke of Connaught. This was occupied by the King of Prussia and his sons on their visit to England in 1814. The Duchess of Kent resided here until 1861.

The Lord Chamberlain's offices and residence, and also the official residence of the Keeper of the Privy Purse, are among the official chambers in the palace. There are minor offices also, those of the Clerk of Works, and the Gentlemen of the Wine Cellar; there are state apartments and the quarters of the Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard. There are several courts in the palace, namely, the Ambassadors' Court, Engine Court, Friary Court, and Colour Court. There have been various chapels connected with the palace, but the only two of importance are the Chapel Royal and German Chapel, which still remain.

The Chapel Royal is supposed to be on the site of the chapel of the ancient hospital, and various Norman remains dug up in the course of repairs favour this supposition. The roof is beautifully decorated in panels by Holbein; the date of its completion is supposed to be 1540. Prince George and Princess Anne; Frederick, Prince of Wales; George IV.; Queen Victoria; and the Empress Frederick were all married in this Chapel.

The German Chapel was founded in 1700 by Princess Anne; service was

held in it once on Sundays up to King Edward's reign, but has now been discontinued.

Just opposite to the palace is Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales. The house was built in 1709 at the public expense, as a national compliment to the Duke of Marlborough. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. After the death of the third duke it was sublet to Leopold, subsequently King of the Belgians. Queen Adelaide lived in it after the death of King William IV. The building was afterwards used as a gallery for the pictures known as the Vernon Collection. But in 1850 it was settled on King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, when he should attain his eighteenth year, which he did nine years later. The interior is decorated with beautiful mural paintings executed by La Guerre; many of these represent the battles of the famous Duke of Marlborough.

Carlton House Terrace owes its name to Carlton House, built by Henry Boyle, Baron Carlton, in Queen Anne's reign. It was afterwards sold to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was occupied subsequently by George IV. before he succeeded to the throne. J. T. Smith says: "Many a saturnalia did those walls witness in the days of his hot youth." Princess Charlotte was born here. In 1811 the ceremony of conferring the regency upon Prince George was enacted at Carlton House, and in the June following the prince gave a magnificent supper to 2000 guests. In 1827 the house was pulled down. It stood right across the end of the present Waterloo Place, where now a flight of steps lead into the park. At the head of the steps is the York Column of granite, 124 feet high, designed by Wyatt, and surmounted by a figure of the Duke of York, son of George III.

One of the sights of London in the seventeenth century was the garden which lay between St. James's Park and Charing Cross, called Spring Gardens. The place was laid out as a bowling-green; it had also butts, a bathing-pond, and a spring made to scatter water all around by turning a wheel. There was also an ordinary, which charged 6s. for a dinner—then an enormous price—and a tavern where drinking of wine was carried on all day long. In the *Character of England*, 1659, attributed to Evelyn, the following account of Spring Gardens is found:

"The manner is as the company returned [from Hyde Park] to alight at the Spring Gardens so called, in order to the Parke, as our Thuilleries is to the Course; the inclosure not disagreeable, for the solemnness of the grove is broken by the warbling of the birds, as it opens into the spacious walks at St. James's; but the company walk in it at such a rate, you would think that all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their wooers. . . . But fast as they run they stay there so long as if they wanted not time to finish the race; for it is usual here to find some of the young company till midnight; and the thickets of the garden seem to be contrived to all advantages of gallantry; after they have been refreshed with the collation, which is here seldom omitted, at a certain cabaret, in the middle of this

paradise, where the forbidden fruits are certain trifling tarts, neat's tongues, salacious meats, and bad Rhenish; for which the gallants pay sauce, as indeed they do at all such houses throughout England."

After the Restoration the gardens were built over. Prince Rupert lived here 1674-82. Colley Cibber, actor and prolific dramatist, had a house "near Bull's Head Tavern in Spring Gardens, 1711-14"; Sir Philip Warwick and George Canning were also among the residents.

"Locket's ordinary, a house of entertainment much frequented by gentry," was on the site of Drummond's Bank:—

Come, at a crown a head ourselves we'll treat :
 Champagne our liquor, and ragouts our meat ;
 * * * * *
 With evening wheels we'll drive about the Park,
 Finish at Locket's, and reel home i' the dark.

Vague rumour assigns an earlier house to Cromwell on the same spot. The bank was established about 1712 by Mr. Andrew Drummond, a goldsmith. George III. transferred his account from Coutts' to Drummond's when he was displeased with the former firm, and he desired Messrs. Drummond to make no advances to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who also had an account here. This order was obeyed, with the consequences that in the succeeding reign the royal account was transferred again to Messrs. Coutts. The County Council offices are at present a very noticeable feature in Spring Gardens, and the aspect of the place is no longer rural.

The part of Whitehall included in St. Martin's Parish is not very large, yet it is of some importance. On the west side is Old Scotland Yard, for long associated with the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, now removed to New Scotland Yard. Stow says:—

"On the left hand from Charing Cross are also divers tenements lately built till ye come to a large plot of ground inclosed with brick, and is called Scotland, where great buildings have been for receipt of the Kings of Scotland and other estates of that country, for Margaret Queen of Scots and sister to King Henry VIII. had her abiding here when she came to England after the death of her husband, as the Kings of Scotland had in former times when they came to the Parliament of England."

Here for some time was the official residence of the Surveyor of Works to the Crown, and Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren were both occupants. Sir J. Vanbrugh also resided at Scotland Yard, and as Secretary to the Council Milton had an official residence here before he went to Petty France.

Craig's or Cragg's Court, in which is the Royal Almonry office, is shown in old maps. Strype speaks of it as a "very handsome large Court, with new buildings

fit for gentry of Repute." It was built in 1702, and is supposed to have been called after the father of Secretary Craggs, who was a friend of Pope and Addison. Woodfall, the publisher, had a west end office in the court, and Romney, the painter, lived there. There is a fine old Queen Anne house still standing at the back of the court.

Opposite Scotland Yard is the Admiralty, built round a courtyard, and hidden by a stone screen surmounted by sea-horses. The screen was the work of the brothers Adam, and was put up to hide a building which even the taste of George



THE GUARD ROOM, SCOTLAND YARD

III.'s reign declared to be insufferable. This had been built for the Admiralty in 1726, and replaced old Wallingford House, so called from its first owner, Viscount Wallingford, who built it in the reign of James I. George Villiers, the well-known Duke of Buckingham, bought the house, and used it until his death. Archbishop Usher saw the execution of Charles I. from the roof, and swooned with horror at the sight. The house was occupied by Cromwell's son-in-law, General Fleetwood, and in 1680 became Government property. In one of the large rooms the body of Nelson lay in state before his national funeral.

St. Catherine's Hermitage, Charing Cross, stood somewhere near Charing Cross. It is believed to have been about the position of the post office. It belonged to the



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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER, BEGUN IN 1895
It stands on the site of Tothill Fields Prison, which was demolished in 1854.

See of Llandaff, and was occasionally used as a lodging by such bishops of that See as came to attend the Court and had no town house.

St. Mary Rounceval, on the site of Northumberland House, was founded by William Marischal, Earl of Pembroke, in Henry III.'s reign. The earl gave several tenements to the Prior of Rounceval, in Navarre, who established here the chief house of the priory in England. The hospital was finally suppressed by Edward VI. The little village of Charing then stood between London and Westminster. It formed part of the great demesne belonging to the Abbey of Westminster, and was inhabited chiefly by Thames fishermen, who had a settlement on the bank, and by the farmers of the Westminster estates.

There is certainly no part of London which has been so much changed as Charing Cross. In other parts the houses are changed, but the streets remain. Here the whole disposition of the streets has been transformed. The secondary part of the name recalls the beautiful cross, the last of the nine which marked the places where Queen Eleanor's coffin rested on its journey from Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey. But the derivation of Charing from *La Chère Reine* is purely fanciful. The cross was destroyed by the fanatical zeal of the Reformers. It was apparently railed in; some of the stones of which it was made were used in paving Whitehall. Ballads were written on its destruction:

Undone, undone, the lawyers are;
 They wander about the towne,
 Nor can find the way to Westminster
 Now Charing Cross is downe.
 At the end of the Strand they make a stand,
 Swearing they are at a loss,
 And chaffing say that's not the way,
 They must go by Charing Cross.

CUNNINGHAM.

The equestrian statue of Charles I., cast in 1633 by Le Sœur, occupies the site of the cross. It had not been set up when the Civil War broke out, and was sold by the Parliament to John Rivit, a brazier, who lived by the Holborn Conduit, on condition that it should be broken up. John Rivit, however, buried the statue, and dug it up again after the Restoration. It was not until 1674 that it was actually erected, on a new pedestal made by Grinling Gibbons, in the place where it now stands.

Many of the regicides were executed at this spot in Charles II.'s reign, within sight of the place where they had murdered their king. These men, according to the brutal temper of the times, were cut down when half hanged, and disembowelled before a great concourse of people. Pepys mentions going to the executions as to a show. Later the pillory stood here in which, among others, Titus Oates suffered. But, besides these dismal reminiscences, Charing Cross was at one time famed for

its taverns and festive places of amusement, and was the resort of wits and *literati* in the eighteenth century. Dr. Johnson speaks of the "full tide of human existence" being at Charing Cross, and if he could see it now he might be confirmed in his opinion.

At the top of the present Northumberland Avenue stood formerly Northumberland House, the last of the Strand palaces to be destroyed, and until its destruction the chief glory and ornament of the street and Charing Cross. It was never an episcopal palace, having been built in 1605 by the Earl of Northampton; from him it went to the Earl of Suffolk, and was called for a time Suffolk House; in 1642 it fell into the hands of the Earl of Northumberland, and by marriage into those of the Duke of Somerset. In 1750 the daughter and heiress of the seventh Duke of Somerset and first Earl of Northumberland (second creation) succeeded. She had married Sir Hugh Smithson, who, having succeeded his father-in-law as Earl by special remainder, was created Duke of Northumberland. He had taken the name and arms of Percy, and the house remained in this family until its compulsory sale and demolition in the year 1874. The house originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side lying open with gardens stretching down to the river. The front was wrongly attributed to Inigo Jones. The house had been repaired or rebuilt in many places, so that there was not much that was ancient left in its later days. By the side of Northumberland House formerly ran Hartshorn Lane, now entirely obliterated. Ben Jonson was born here, and lived here in his childhood.

Trafalgar Square was built over the site of what was formerly the Royal Mews, a building of very ancient foundation; and a rookery of obscure and ill-famed lanes and alleys on the west and north of St. Martin's Church, popularly known as the Bermudas, and afterwards the Caribbean Islands. In the midst of the mews stood a small and remarkable building called Queen Elizabeth's Bath. It is almost impossible to estimate the difference between the then and the now, in regard to this particular part. St. Martin's Lane continued right up to Northumberland House, where the lion of the proud Percies stiffened his tail on the parapet. The Royal Mews themselves were where the fountains now splash, and on the farther side of them was Hedge Lane.

Pennant says the mews were so called from the word to mew or moult, having been used for the king's falcons—at least, from the time of Richard III. to Henry VIII. In the latter king's reign the royal horses were stabled here, but the name mews was retained, and has come to be applied to any town range of stabling. The mews were removed to make way for the National Gallery about 1834. Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, was Clerk of the King's Works and of the mews at Charing about the end of Richard's II.'s reign. During the Commonwealth Colonel Joyce was imprisoned in the mews by order of Oliver Cromwell.

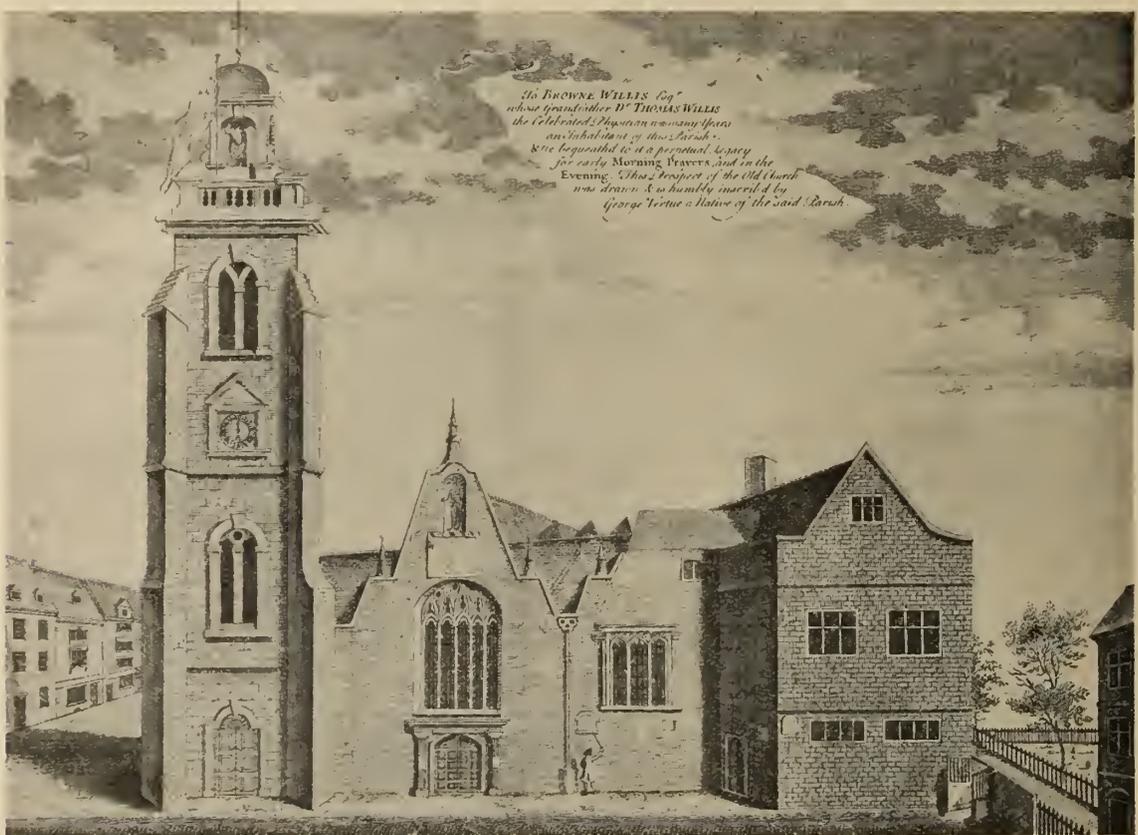
It is supposed that we are indebted to William IV. for the idea of a square to



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CHARING CROSS

The site is now cut through by Northumberland Avenue, and the houses on the left were demolished when Trafalgar Square was formed.

be called Trafalgar in honour of Nelson, and to contain some worthy memorial of the hero. The total height of the monument, designed by Railton, is 193 feet, and its design is from that of one of the columns of the Temple of Mars at Rome. The statue, which looks so small from the ground, is really 17 feet high, about three times the height of a man ; it was the work of E. H. Baily, R.A. The pedestal has bronze bas-reliefs on its four sides, representing the four greatest of Nelson's battles, Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Aboukir, and Copenhagen. The massive lions on the extended pedestal were designed by Sir Edwin Landseer.



THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS

Of the other statues, that of George IV. is by Sir Francis Chantrey, and was originally intended for the top of the Marble Arch, and that of General Gordon was designed by Hamo Thornycroft. Bronze blocks let into the north wall of the square contain the measures of the secondary standards of length, and were inserted here in 1876 by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. The Union Club and College of Physicians are on the west side of the square. The latter was founded by Dr. Linacre, physician to King Henry VIII.

The National Gallery was not designed as it now stands, but grew gradually. The idea of a collection of national pictures began in 1824, when the Angerstein

Collection of thirty-eight pictures was purchased. The building began in 1832, and was opened six years later, but there were then only six rooms devoted to the national collection, the remainder being used by the Royal Academy of Arts. The Academy, however, betook itself to Burlington House in 1869, and subsequently the National Gallery was enlarged, and is now well worthy of its name. The English are taunted with not being an artistic nation; this may be, but they recognise merit when they see it, and the national collection need fear comparison with no other in the world. The sections of the gallery include Italian schools, schools of the Netherlands and Germany, Spanish, French, and British schools; in the last-named the Turner Collection claims two rooms.



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THE PRESENT CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS WITH THE NATIONAL GALLERY ON THE LEFT

St. Martin's Church was founded by Henry VIII., who disliked to see the funerals of the inhabitants passing through Whitehall on their way to St. Margaret's, Westminster, but there had probably been an ecclesiastical building on or near this site from a very early date. In 1222 there was a controversy between the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on the one hand, and the Abbot and Canons of Westminster on the other, as to the exemption of the chapel and convent of the latter from the jurisdiction of the former. The matter was settled in favour of Westminster. It is probable that this chapel was for the use of the monks when they visited their convent garden.

In 1721 the old church was pulled down, and a new one built from the designs of Gibbs the architect, whose bust stands in the building near the entrance. A rate

was levied on the parish for expenses, but money poured in so liberally that a gift of £500 toward the enrichment of the altar was declined.

The building has been derided, but it has the merit of a bold conception. J. Ralph in *Publick Buildings* (1834) says: "The portico is at once elegant and august, and the steeple above it ought to be considered one of the most tolerable in town. The east end is remarkably elegant, and very justly challenges a particular applause; in short, if there is anything wanting in this fabric, it is a little more elevation."

The only original features in the interior are the two royal pews, not now used, which look down on the altar. St. Martin's is the royal parish, including in its boundaries Buckingham Palace and St. James's, but the births of the Royal Family are not registered here, as has been frequently stated. There is no monument in the church of any intrinsic interest, and the only other noticeable details are two beautiful mosaic panels on either side of the chancel, put up by Lady Frederick Cavendish to the memory of her husband.

Among the names of those buried in the old church is that of Vansomer, a portrait-painter. Nell Gwynne, Roubiliac, and Jack Sheppard—whose first theft took place at Rummer's Tavern, near Charing Cross—lie in the burial-ground. There is a large crypt, with vaulted roof, below the church, and here are several monuments from the old building, and also the ancient whipping-post.

Before the erection of the palaces along the riverside the fishermen of the Thames lived beside the river-bank at Charing Cross. A piece of ground in the churchyard of St. Martin's was set apart for their use and kept separate. Meantime, as one after the other of the bishops' town-houses were built, the fishermen found themselves pushed farther up the river, until finally they were fairly driven away, and established themselves at Lambeth, where the last of them lived in the early part of the nineteenth century. Their burial-ground, meantime, was preserved even after they had disappeared. The churchyard of St. Martin's was curtailed in 1826, and the parish burial-ground removed to Pratt Street, Camden Town.

Behind the National Gallery is the National Portrait Gallery, opened in 1896, and opposite to it St. Martin's Town Hall, with the parish emblem—St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar—in bas-relief on the frontage.

Charing Cross Road is modern. It was opened in 1887, and swept over a number of courts and alleys.

For St. Martin's Lane, see p. 334.

In this is the Public Library, where some water-colours and old prints of vanished houses are hung on the staircase. There is also the eighteenth-century plan from Strype's Survey, well worth studying.

Leicester Square, at first known as Leicester Fields, is associated with the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester, who had a town house on the north side, where the Empire Music-hall is now. This was a large brick building, with a courtyard before

it and a Dutch garden at the back. During the reign of Charles I. and in the time of the Commonwealth the Sidneys tenanted it, but later it was occupied by foreign ambassadors. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, took it in 1662, and afterwards it was aptly described by Pennant as "the pouting-place of Princes"; for George, son of George I., established here a rival Court when he had quarrelled with his father, and his son Frederick, the Prince of Wales, did precisely the same thing. During the latter tenancy a large building adjoining, called Savile or Ailesbury House, was amalgamated with Leicester House. George III. was living here when hailed king. A museum of natural curiosities was afterwards kept in the house, which was taken down in 1784; but Savile House stood until the Gordon Riots, when it was completely



SIR ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727)

After a painting by Sir G. Kneller.

stripped and gutted by the rioters. The square was bought and laid out by Baron Albert Grant, M.P., who presented it to the public in 1874. His gift is recorded on the pedestal of a statue of Shakespeare, which stands in the centre.

The square was for long a favourite place for duels. A line drawn diagonally from the north-east to the south-west corner roughly indicates the boundary of St. Martin's parish, the upper half of the square being in St. Anne's, Soho.

The associations of this part are numerous and very interesting. The busts of the four men standing in the corners of the centre garden have all some local connection. They are those of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Isaac Newton, and John Hunter. Hogarth's house was on the east, on the site of Tenison's School, and next to it was that of John Hunter, the famous surgeon. Sir Joshua,

Reynolds bought No. 47 on the west side in 1760, and lived in it until his death. Sir Isaac Newton lived in St. Martin's Street off the south side of the square, at the back of the big new Dental Hospital. His house is still standing, and bears a tablet of the Society of Arts. It is quite unpretentious—a stucco-covered building with little dormer windows in the roof. The great scientist came here in 1710, when he was nearly sixty, and his fame was then world-wide. Men from all parts of Europe sought the dull little street in order to converse with one whose



SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S HOUSE IN ORANGE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE

power had wrought a-revolution in the methods of scientific thought. In the same house Miss Burney afterwards lived with her father. Sir Thomas Lawrence took apartments at No. 4 Leicester Square in 1786, when only seventeen, but he had already begun to exhibit at the Royal Academy. The square was for long a favourite place of residence with foreigners, and has not even yet lost a slightly un-English aspect.

In Lisle Street David Hume was living in 1758. Archbishop Tenison's School is at the south-east corner of the square. Its founder, who was successively Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of Canterbury, intended that it should counterbalance a flourishing Roman Catholic school in the Savoy precincts. Among old boys may

be mentioned Postlethwaite, afterwards Master of St. Paul's; Charles Mathews, when very young; Horne Tooke, a former Lord Mayor of London; and Liston, who was for a time usher.

As stated above, the northern half of the square is in the parish of St. Anne, Soho.

Soho has been derived from the watchword of Monmouth at Sedgemoor, because the duke had a house in Soho, then King's, Square. It is much more



DAVID HUME (1711-1776), PHILOSOPHER AND HISTORIAN

From the mezzotint engraving after Allan Ramsay in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

likely that the reverse is the case, and the duke took the watchword from the locality in which he lived, for the word Soho occurs in the rate-books long before the battle of Sedgemoor was fought. In 1634 So-howe appears in State papers; and various other spellings are extant, as Soe-hoe, So-hoe. This district was at one time a favourite hunting-ground, and Halliwell-Phillips, in the *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, suggests that the name has arisen from a favourite hunting cry, "So-ho!"

The parish was first made independent of St. Martin's in 1678. Soho has

always been a favourite locality with foreigners. There were three distinct waves of emigration which flooded over it ; first after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 ; then in 1798, during the Reign of Terror ; and thirdly in 1871, when many Communists who had escaped from Paris found their way to England. At the present time half the population of the parish consists of foreigners, of which French and Italians preponderate, but Swiss, Germans, and specimens of various other nationalities are frequently to be met with in the streets.

The parish church of St. Anne was so named "after the mother of the Virgin Mary and in compliment to Princess Anne." The site was a piece of ground known as Kemp's Field, and the architect selected was Sir Christopher Wren. The building is in all respects like others of its period, but has a curious spire added later. This has been described as "two hogsheads placed crosswise, in the ends of which are the dials of the clock," and above is a kind of pyramid, ending in a vane.

The old churchyard lies above the level of the street, and has been turned into a public garden. Facing the principal entrance in Wardour Street is a stone monument to King Theodore of Corsica, and a small crown on the stone marks his rank. King Theodore died in this parish December 11, 1756, immediately after leaving the King's Bench Prison by the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, in consequence of which he registered his kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors.

His epitaph was written by Horace Walpole :

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
 Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and kings.
 But Theodore this moral learned ere dead :
 Fate poured its lessons on his living head,
 Bestowed a kingdom, but denied him bread.

Close by is a monument to the essayist Hazlitt, born 1778, died 1830. The inscription says that he lived to see his deepest wishes gratified as he expressed them in his essay on the "Fear of Death," and proceeds to set forth at considerable length the tenor of those wishes.

During the dinner-hour, when the weather is fine, the graveyard seats are filled by the very poorest of the poor, many of them aliens, far from their own country, and sad beneath the grey skies of the land that gives them bread, but often denies them sun.

In the registers are recorded the baptisms of two of the children of George II., and five of the children of Frederick, Prince of Wales, born at Leicester House, in this parish.

Wardour Street has long been celebrated for its shops of old China, bric-à-brac, and furniture. It can claim Flaxman among its bygone residents.

Dean Street is a long and narrow thoroughfare, a favourite residence with artists at the end of the eighteenth century ; the names of Hayman, Baily, Ward,

and Behnes are all to be found here in association. Sir James Thornhill lived at No. 75, where there are the remains of some curious staircase paintings by him, in the composition of which he is said to have been assisted by his son-in-law, Hogarth. Turner, the father of the great painter, was a hairdresser in Dean Street, and Nolleken's father died in No. 28. In the house adjoining the Royalty Theatre, Madame Vestris was born.

Frith Street in old maps is marked "Thrift Street," a name by no means inappropriate at the present time. It also has its associations, and can claim the birth of Sir Samuel Romilly, the great law reformer, who lived until the early



SIR JAMES THORNHILL'S HOUSE, NO. 75 DEAN STREET, SOHO

part of the nineteenth century, and whose father was a jeweller here; the early boyhood of Mozart; and the death of Hazlitt, which took place in furnished lodgings. The failure of Hazlitt's publishers had made him short of money; he was harassed by pecuniary cares, yet his last words were: "I have had a happy life."

The following advertisement bearing date March 8, 1765, is worth quotation: "Mr. Mozart, the father of the celebrated Young Musical Family who have so justly raised the Admiration of the greatest musicians of Europe, proposes to give the Public an opportunity of hearing these young Prodigies perform both in public and private, by giving on the 13th of this month a concert which will be chiefly conducted by his Son, a boy of eight years of age, with all the overtures of his own composition. Tickets may be had at 5s. each at Mr. Mozart's, or at Mr. Williamson's

in Thrift Street, Soho, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find the Family at Home every day in the week from 12 to 2 o'clock and have an opportunity of putting his talents to a more particular proof by giving him anything to play at sight or any Music without a Bass, which he will write upon the spot without recurring to his harpsichord."

In this street there are many interesting relics of bygone splendour. No. 9—now to let—has a splendid well staircase with spiral balustrades. The walls and ceiling of this are lined with oil-paintings of figures larger than life. These have unfortunately been somewhat knocked about during successive tenancies, but clearly show that the house was one of considerable importance in past times. It was in lodgings in this street that Mrs. Inchbald wrote her *Simple Story*, published 1791, in four volumes, which was an immediate success. She was an actress as well as an author, and a friend of the Kembles. Her dramatic writings were very many.

At No. 13 Greek Street were Wedgwood's exhibition-rooms. In No. 27 De Quincey used to sleep on the floor by permission of Brumel, the money-lenders' attorney.

Shaftesbury Avenue was cut diagonally through the parish and opened in 1886.

On the other side of Shaftesbury Avenue, and parallel with it, is Gerrard Street, a dingy, unpretending place, but thick with memories and associations. It was built about 1681, and was called after Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield. Wheatley quotes from the Bagford MSS. of the British Museum to the effect that "Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., caused a piece of ground near Leicester Fields to be walled in for the exercise of arms. Here he built a house, which was standing at the Restoration. It afterwards fell into the hands of Lord Gerard, who let the ground out to build upon." Hatton speaks of "Macclesfield House, *alias* Gerrard House, a well-built structure situate in Gerrard Street . . . now (1708) in possession of Lord Mohun." Dryden lived in Gerrard Street in a house on the site of one marked by a tablet of the Society of Arts. He died here, and his funeral was interrupted by a drunken frolic of Mohocks headed by Lord Jeffreys. Close by is an hotel, where once Edmund Burke resided; opposite to him J. T. Smith lodged, and, as he tells us in *A Book for a Rainy Day*, he could look into Burke's rooms when they were lighted, and see the patient student at work until the small hours of the morning. Charles Kemble and his family also resided in this street.

On the site of the Western General Dispensary was a tavern named the Turk's Head, where the well-known literary club had its origin. The members were at first twelve in number, including Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Dr. Goldsmith, and Sir J. Hawkins. In 1772 the number of the members was increased to twenty, and

instead of meeting weekly, on Mondays, for a supper, they met every fortnight, on a Friday, and dined together. David Hume was here in 1758, and the actor Edmund Kean passed most of his boyhood in this street, sheltered by a couple who had adopted him when his mother deserted him in Frith Street. All his early boyhood is associated with this neighbourhood; he was found in Frith Street, and his schools were in Orange Court, Leicester Square, and Chapel Street, Soho. The dispensary is in itself interesting, being one of the very oldest institutions of the kind, established in 1774.

Charing Cross Road follows very nearly the course of the old Hog Lane, later Crown Street, which bounded the parish on the east. St. Mary the Virgin's Church is on the west side, and the building has had many vicissitudes. In 1677 it was erected by the Greek congregation in Soho, and had the distinction of being the first church of that community in England. It was afterwards used by a French Protestant community, and then by a body of Dissenters. In 1849 it stood in imminent peril of being turned into a dancing-saloon, but was rescued and became Church of England.

The very centre and nucleus of the parish has always been Soho Square, which was built in the reign of Charles II., and was at first called King Square—not in compliment to the monarch, but after a man named Gregory King, who was associated with the earliest buildings. It is a place of singular attractiveness, an oasis in a desert; many of the houses are picturesque. The square garden is not large, but it is planted with fine trees. From the very beginning the square was an aristocratic locality and the houses tenanted by the nobility; the most important of these, Monmouth House, occupied the whole of the southern side. This was architecturally an extraordinary building, and the interior was very magnificent. "The principal room on the ground-floor was a dining-room, the carved and gilt panels of which contained whole-length pictures. The principal room on the first floor was lined with blue satin superbly decorated with pheasants and other birds in gold. The chimney-piece was richly ornamented with fruit and foliage; in the centre, within a wreath of dark leaves, was a circular recess for a bust" (*Nollekens and his Times*).

The Duke of Monmouth obtained the site for this house in 1681, but he did not long enjoy his possession, for four years later he suffered the penalty of his pretensions and was executed. The house was later occupied by successive French Ambassadors; it was demolished in 1773. The houses at present standing at the south end of the square must have been built immediately after the destruction of Monmouth House, and possibly the materials of the older building were used in their construction. The Hospital for Women shows some traces of former grandeur in panelled rooms and decorative cornices. The hospital was only established in these quarters in 1851, so the house may have had fashionable tenants before.

On the same side is the Rectory House, which was probably built directly after the demolition of Monmouth House in 1773. Here then are to be found all the characteristics of an eighteenth-century building, including a decorative ceiling by Flaxman. In the south-west corner of the square there is the house in which is now the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis. This was at one time the headquarters of the Linnean Society, before its removal to Burlington House. It contains some beautiful ceilings and cornices, and one room, now a female ward, is worthy of special notice. A very lofty arched ceiling of rather unusual construction is finely decorated, and the overmantel and fireplace are exquisite.

In the opposite or south-east corner of the square is the House of Charity.



WILLIAM BECKFORD OF FONTHILL (1759-1844), AUTHOR OF *VATHEK*

This was formerly the residence of Alderman Beckford, twice Lord Mayor of London in George III.'s reign, who was credited with being the only man of his day who dared tell the king the truth to his face. His son was the author of *Vathek*. The house is now a house of mercy, for the assistance of orphans, homeless girls, and all who, through no fault of their own, find themselves without a roof to shelter them. The charity is Church of England, and under the direction of a Warden and Council. The wooden overmantels and doorways still remain, and the joints and edges of the panels are all carved; this gives a very handsome appearance to some of the rooms. The council-room ceiling is a large oval with the figures of four cherubic boys in relief, carrying respectively flowers, a bird, fire, and water, to represent the four elements.

One of the former famous houses in the square was Carlisle House. The walls were of red brick, and the date on the cisterns 1669, the date of the creation

of the earldom of Carlisle. In its later days the house became notorious from its connection with Mrs. Cornelys, the daughter of an actor, who was born at Venice in 1723, and who, after a tarnished career in various Continental towns as a public singer, came to the King's Theatre, London, to take part in one of Gluck's operas. She took possession of Carlisle House, and projected a series of society entertainments, which proved a marvellous success. The square was blocked with the coaches and chairs of her patrons. In Taylor's *Records of my Life* it is stated she had as many as 600 persons in her saloon at one time, at two guineas per head. Foreign ministers, many of the nobility, and scions of royalty flocked to her rooms. She spent profusely and lavishly. The decorations were superb, the entertainments magnificent, in the ceremonious and rather affected style of the period. In 1770 she was at the climax of prosperity. "Galas, masquerades, and festivals, all equally splendid, succeeded one another throughout the season" (Clinch)¹; but after her sky-rocket ascent came the fall: fickle Fashion deserted her, and finally the house and its contents were announced in the *Gazette* for sale. The Pantheon had proved too formidable a rival. In 1785 the property was in Chancery, and Mrs. Cornelys died in the Fleet Prison in 1797. The banqueting-hall in Sutton Street, attached to Carlisle House by a covered way, was converted into the Chapel of St. Patrick, and where masqueraders had revelled priests heard confession. This also eventually disappeared, to make way for the present church, which forms such a feature of the square. It stands at the corner of Sutton Street, and bears the name of its predecessor. It was opened 1893, and its campanile reaches a height of 125 feet. Within the porch is a beautiful marble group of the dead Christ, supported by an angel. The pictures inside are exceptionally valuable and beautiful, including paintings by Vandyck, Murillo, Carlo Dolci, Paul Veronese (attributed), and many others. On the opposite side of the street Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's factory covers the site of the "White House," and also of "Falconberg House," in its early days the residence of Oliver Cromwell's third daughter, Lady Falconberg, who died in 1712. Sutton Street takes its name from the county seat of the Falconbergs. In this house Sir Cloudesley Shovel's body lay in state before its interment, after having been found cast up on one of the Scilly Islands. A Spanish Ambassador was among the later residents, and afterwards the house was for a time an hotel. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Bradford, and Speaker Onslow were among the later tenants. In the large drawing-room was a ceiling painted by Angelica Kauffmann; this was carefully taken down and saved from destruction by one of the heads of the present firm. The chief articles of interest remaining are a handsome overmantel in one of the private rooms of the firm, and a curious ceiling. The former is of wood, and is varnished and painted in various tones of bronze and gold. The carving upon it is very elaborate and enigmatical. The panelled ceiling has some affinity with it,

¹ *Soho and its Associations.*

but has been modernised, and is not so interesting. The front of the house remains in its original state, and claims to be the only original frontage in the square.

The centre of the square, when first laid out, was occupied by a fountain surmounted by a statue of Charles II. in armour, the work of Colley Cibber. Clinch, in *Soho and its Associations*, mentions a document of 1748, still extant, in which are recorded the subscriptions made by the inhabitants to replace the wooden palisades round the square by iron railings. This is headed by £300 from the Duke of Portland, and among the names are those of many titled and influential people, showing that fashion had not then migrated westward. It was on the doorstep of a house in the square that De Quincey sank dying of exhaustion and starvation during his first novitiate of London life, when he was only saved by his faithful companion Ann.

PART II

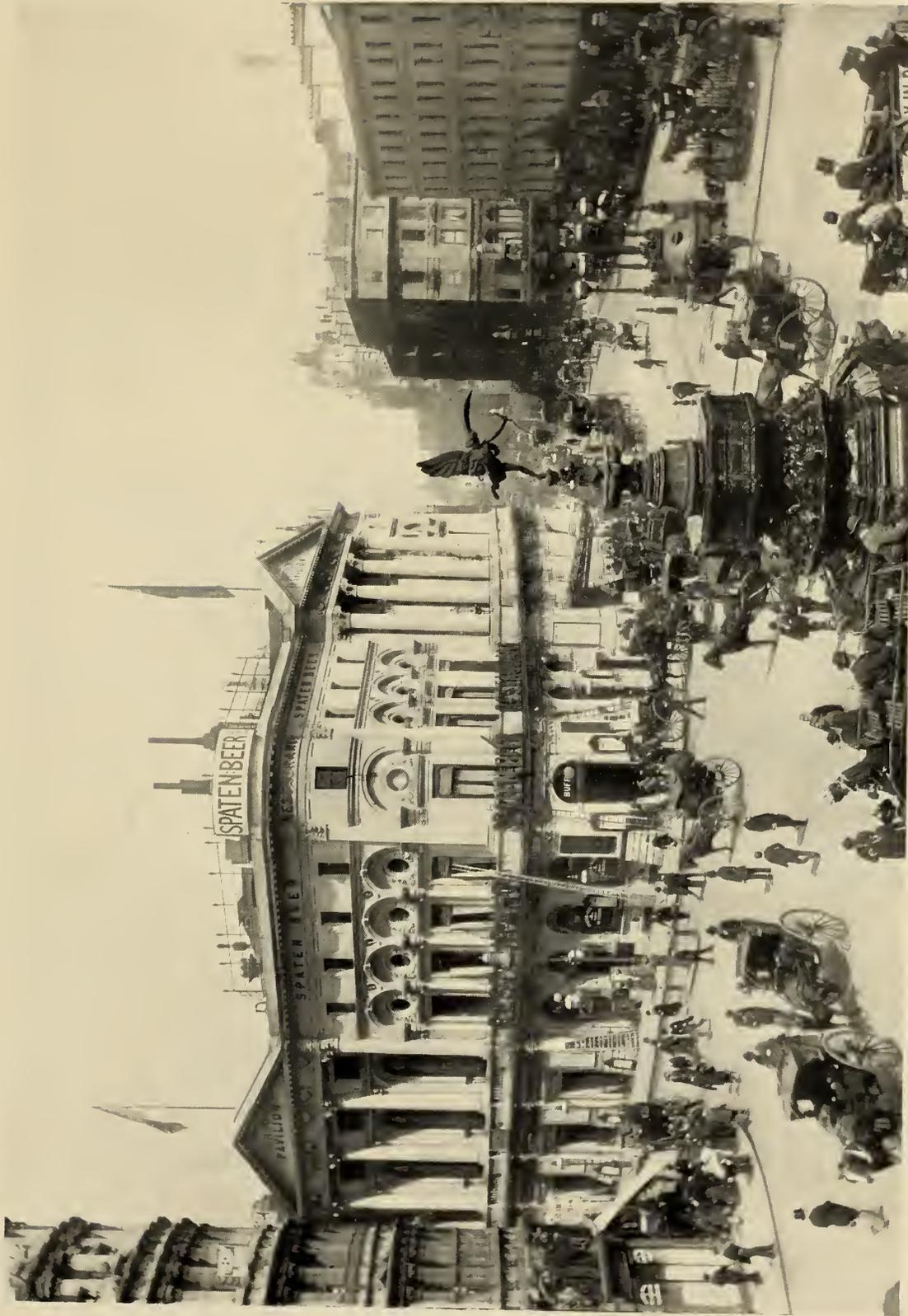
PICCADILLY AND ST. JAMES'S SQUARE

RETURNING from Soho Square to Piccadilly Circus, we find ourselves in the parish of St. James's, Piccadilly, which takes in all the now fashionable shopping locality of Regent Street, and is bounded on the east and south by St. Anne's, Soho, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and on the west by St. George's, Hanover Square.

St. James's parish was separated from St. Martin's in 1685, but before that epoch it had begun to have an existence of its own. Faithorne and Newcourt's map of London, 1658, shows us open ground from a double row of trees at Pall Mall to Piccadilly; Piccadilly is marked "from Knightsbridge unto Piccadilly Hall." Opposite the palace, at the foot of the present St. James's Street, are a few houses, including Berkshire (now Bridgewater) House, and there are a few more at the eastern extremity of Pall Mall. At the north-eastern corner of what we call the Haymarket is the "Gaming House," and at the corners adjacent one or two more buildings. This is St. James's in its earliest stage, before the tide of fashion had moved so far westward. Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, in the reign of Charles II. obtained a building lease of forty-five acres in St. James's Fields and projected the square, which became the nucleus of the parish.

There is no authentic derivation for the curious name of Piccadilly, though many fancy suggestions have been made. The most probable of these is that which connects it with the peccadilloes or ruffs worn by the gallants of Charles II.'s time. Pennant traced the name to piccadillas, turnovers or cakes which were sold at Piccadilla Hall, at the upper end of the Haymarket.

In Thomas Blount's *Glossographia* we read: "Pickadil . . . the round hem



Photogram Co., Ltd.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS

The fountain, designed by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., is to the memory of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.

or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar made in fashion of a Bande. Hence perhaps that famous ordinary near St. James called Peckadilly took denomination because it was then the utmost or skirt house of the suburbs that way, others say it took its name from this, that one Higgins a tailor who built it got most of his estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England." There seems to be no other foundation than Mr. Blount's lively imagination for "Higgins a tailor."

There is as much confusion about the first date at which the name was used as there is about its derivation. Whether the hall took its name from its situation or the district from the hall will probably ever remain in doubt. The earliest occurrence of the name is in 1636, by which time the hall was built. The gaming-house was at a later time also known as Piccadilly, which has increased the confusion. Some writers have identified the hall and the gaming-house, but there seems to be no doubt that these were two separate buildings. The former was a private house standing at the corners of Windmill and Coventry Streets. The latter seems to have been built by Robert Baker, and sold by his widow to Colonel Panton, who built Panton Street. It was otherwise known as Shaver's Hall, and had a tennis-court and upper and lower bowling-green, and was a very fashionable place of resort. The secondary name probably emanated from the proprietor's former trade, but it is said to have stuck to the place after Lord Dunbar lost £3000 at one sitting, when people said a northern lord had been shaved here.

Sir John Suckling was among the habitués of the place, and his sisters will ever be remembered from Aubrey's pathetically humorous description of their coming "to the Peccadillo bowling-green crying for feare he should lose all [their] portions," as he was a great gamester.

The name Piccadilly appears to have begun at the east end, near the circus, and spread over the whole, a fact which is in favour of its being derived from the house, not the name of the house from the locality.

Regent Street is Nash's great memorial. The conception is undoubtedly fine, namely, a vast avenue to lead from Carlton House to a country mansion to be built for George IV. in Regent's Park. Nash's great idea, the combining of many separate buildings into one uniform façade, is here seen at its best. At first a lengthy colonnade supported by columns sixteen feet high ran on either side of the quadrant, but this darkened the shops, so it was removed. The street is famous for its shops, which line it from end to end; it has also the merit of being wider than most of the London streets.

The part of the parish lying to the east of Regent Street is quite uninteresting except for Golden Square, which has been well described by Hatton as "not exactly in anybody's way, to or from anywhere." The square is mentioned in both *Humphrey Clinker* and *Nicholas Nickleby*. Here Henry St. John, Lord

Bolingbroke, lived, 1704-8, and Mrs. Cibber in 1746. Angelica Kauffmann lived in the centre house on the south side for many years. It was in the vicinity of the square that the great burial-ground for the plague-stricken dead was formed in the reign of Charles II. It was chosen as being well away from the town. Pennant says: "Golden Square, of dirty access, was built after the Revolution or before 1700. It was built by that true hero Lord Craven, who stayed in London during the whole time: and braved the fury of the pestilence with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia." It was in Golden Square that De Quincey took leave of Ann, whom he was never to see again.

Piccadilly Circus was formed at the same time as Regent Street, though it has been altered since. The Criterion Theatre and Restaurant are on the south-east side. On this site formerly stood a well-known coaching inn called the White Bear. One of Shepherd's charming sketches in the Crace Collection illustrates the courtyard of the inn. Benjamin West, afterwards P.R.A., put up here on the night of his first sojourn in London. In the centre of the circus is a fountain in memory of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. This was designed by Alfred Gilbert, R.A., and consists of a very light figure of Mercury on a very solid pedestal.

In Piccadilly itself there is the somewhat gloomy-looking geological museum, with entrance in Jermyn Street, open free to all comers. The Church of St. James's, which comes shortly after, was built by Sir Christopher Wren at the cost of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, and consecrated at first as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. The first rector was Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Wren considered this one of his best works. He says: "In this church . . . though very broad and the nave arched, yet there are no walls of a second order, nor lanterns, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries; I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such the cheapest of any form I could invent."

The church is very wide in proportion to its length, and is said to seat 2000 people easily. The reredos, a handsome piece of wood-carving with a central group of the pelican in her piety, typical of Christ giving His life's blood for fainting souls, is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The organ, in the western gallery, is supposed to have been the work of Bernard Schmidt, and was built for the Roman Catholic Oratory at Whitehall, but was given to St. James's by Queen Mary in 1691.

The font, which stands in the vestibule at the west end, is a most excellent piece of work. It was carved from a block of white marble by Grinling Gibbons, and is about five feet in height. The shaft is the tree of life, round which is twined the serpent, while figures of Adam and Eve stand on either side. It is well worth going into the church to see this alone. The font originally possessed a cover, which was stolen in 1800, and is said to have been hung up in a spirit shop. In the

church are many monuments hanging on the walls and on the pillars. One or two of these at the east end are very cumbrous, and many are heavily decorated, but none are worthy of note for any intrinsic beauty they possess. Walcott notes as the most important those of the eighth Earl of Huntingdon, 1704, and Count de la Rochefoucault, 1741. James Dodsley, the well-known bookseller, 1797; Huysman, the rival of Lely; both the older and younger Vandervelde, painters; Mark Akenside, 1770; and Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., 1847, were all buried here.

In the old graveyard there are stones in abundance, one or two on the wall of the church, and many alternating with the flagstones over which the feet of the living carelessly pass.

In Sackville Street, just opposite to the church, Sheridan died.

There are various other public buildings of more or less interest before we come to Burlington House. No less than three mansions stood here in the times of the later Stuarts. These belonged to Lord Chancellor Clarendon and Lords Berkeley and Burlington, of which the latter name has alone survived.

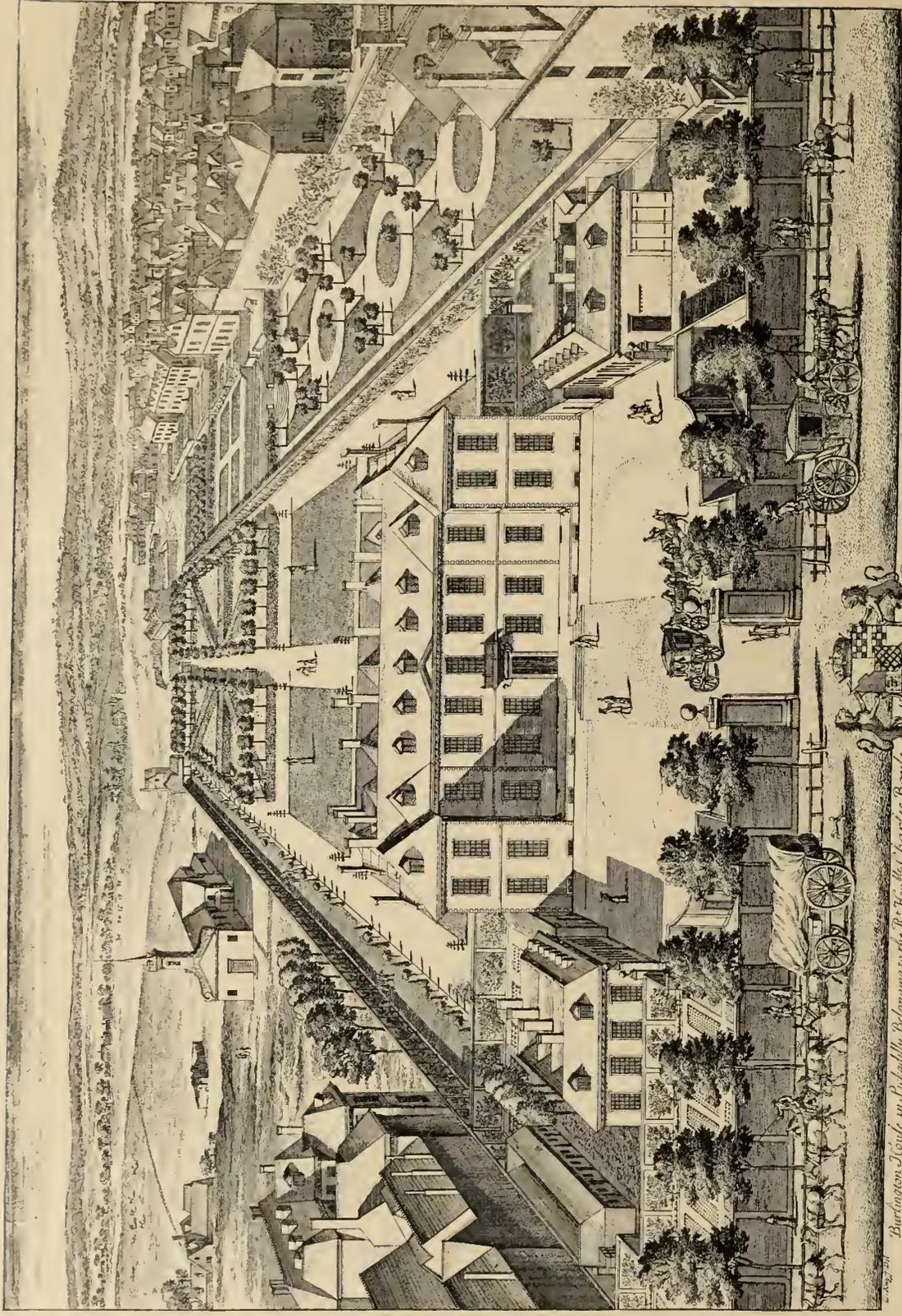
The third Earl was an architect, and added several embellishments to his mansion, including a stone frontage and a colonnade taken down in 1868.

Handel was a guest at Burlington House for three years from 1715. After the death of Lord Burlington in 1753 the title became extinct. Among the memorable scenes witnessed by the house was a brilliant ball and fête given by the members of White's Club to the allied sovereigns in 1814.

Lord George Cavendish, who bought the house in 1815, considerably altered the interior of the building, and built the Burlington Arcade in 1819. He was afterwards created Earl of Burlington. In 1854 Government bought the house and garden. The University of London, now in Burlington Gardens, temporarily occupied the building, and the societies occupying Somerset House were offered quarters in Burlington House. In 1866 the mansion was leased to the Royal Academy, and fundamental changes began.

On the east side of Burlington House are the Geographical and Chemical Societies, and on the west the Linnean. In the courtyard, the Royal Society is in the east wing, and the Royal Astronomical and the Society of Antiquaries in the western.

On the site of the Albany, now fashionable "chambers" for unmarried men, were formerly three houses united into one by Lord Sunderland, the third Earl, chiefly remembered for his magnificent library, which, when the earldom of Sunderland was merged in the dukedom of Marlborough in 1733, formed the nucleus of the Blenheim Library. The brother of the great Fox held the house for a short time, and from him it passed to Lord Melbourne, to whom its rebuilding was due. The architect was Sir W. Chambers, and the ceilings decorated by Cipriani, Rebecca,



Burlington House, in Piccadilly Belonging to the Rt. Hon. le Charles Boyle
 le Bunsell, is Count Synnott's, & Duigan's, Earl of Corke in the County of
 County of the City of Corke, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, Lord High Steward
 the Kingdom of Scotland, in the County of Forth, & one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, AS IT APPEARED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

and Wheatley. It was from the Duke of York and Albany, uncle of George III., that the name is derived. However, he did not live here long.

St. James's Hall is well known for its popular concerts, which bring first-rate music within the reach of all. In St. James's Hall the first public dinner was held on June 2, 1858, and was given under the presidency of Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., to Sir F. P. Smith in recognition of his services in introducing the screw propeller in our steam fleet. Charles Dickens gave his second series of readings here in 1861.

Passing down Duke Street, on the south side of Piccadilly, we come to Jermyn Street. Sir Walter Scott stayed at an hotel here in 1832, on his last journey home. Sir Isaac Newton was also a resident, and the poet Gray lodged here.

In King Street are Willis's Rooms, once Almack's, at one time the scene of many fashionable assemblies. The rooms were opened in 1765, and a ten-guinea subscription included a ball and supper once a week for three months. Ladies were eligible for membership, and thus the place can claim to have been one of the earliest ladies' clubs. Walpole writes in 1770 to George Montagu: "It is a club of both sexes to be erected at Almack's on the model of that of the men at White's. . . . I am ashamed to say I am of so young and fashionable society." The lady patronesses were of the very highest rank. Timbs¹ quotes from a letter of Gilly Williams: "You may imagine by the sum, the company is chosen, though refined as it is, it will scarcely put old Soho [Mrs. Cornelys] out of countenance." The place steadily maintained its popularity. Captain Gronow in 1814 says: "At the present time one can hardly conceive the importance which was attached to getting admission to Almack's, the seventh heaven of the fashionable world." The large ballroom was about 100 feet in length by 40 in width, and the largest number of persons present at one time was 1700. It is often mentioned in the contemporary fiction dealing with fashionable society; indeed, the whole of this neighbourhood was the theatre for much of the gay life of the eighteenth century.

In King Street also is St. James's Theatre, associated with the name of Mr. George Alexander, under whose management it has been since 1891. It was built for Braham, the singer, in 1835.

St. James's Square is redolent of old memories. It was, as has been stated, built by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans. The square seems to have been a fashionable locality from its very foundation, and, curiously enough, has escaped the fate of so many of its compeers, and still continues aristocratic.

The workmanship of all the houses was solid and durable, and as soon as they were built they were occupied. A catalogue of the names of the early inhabitants would occupy much space: titled men, men eminent in letters, science and political life thronged the arena. The proximity to the Court was a great attraction. The centre of the square was at first left in a neglected condition, a remnant of the

¹ *Curiosities of London.*

“Fields” on which the houses had been built, and it served as a base for the displays of fireworks which were given after the taking of Namur and the Peace of Ryswick.

In 1726 a Bill was passed in Parliament for the cleansing and beautifying of the square, which had become a disgrace to the neighbourhood, being a mere offal-heap. An ornamental basin was constructed and the square paved, and a bronze equestrian statue of William III., clad, according to the ludicrous custom of a bygone time, in Roman habit, was erected in 1808, on a pedestal which had been built for it in the centre of the basin years before. The water in this basin is associated with at least one historic scene, for in the riots of 1780 the malcontents threw the keys of Newgate into it, where they remained undiscovered for many years. The basin was finally drained in 1840, trees were planted, and the garden laid out. Among the historic associations is one of a memorable night, when Dr. Johnson and Richard Savage paced round and round the square for lack of a lodging, and pledged each other, as they separated, to stand by their country.

Norfolk House stands on the site of that of the Earl of St. Albans, which he built for his own use in the south-east corner; he afterwards removed to the mansion on the north side. In the Earl's first house the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, afterwards Cosmo III., lodged when on a visit to London in 1669. Frederick, Prince of Wales, rented the old house before Carlton House was prepared for his reception, and here George III. was born. The old house still stands behind the newer building.

Next to Norfolk House is London House, attached to the See of London since about 1720.

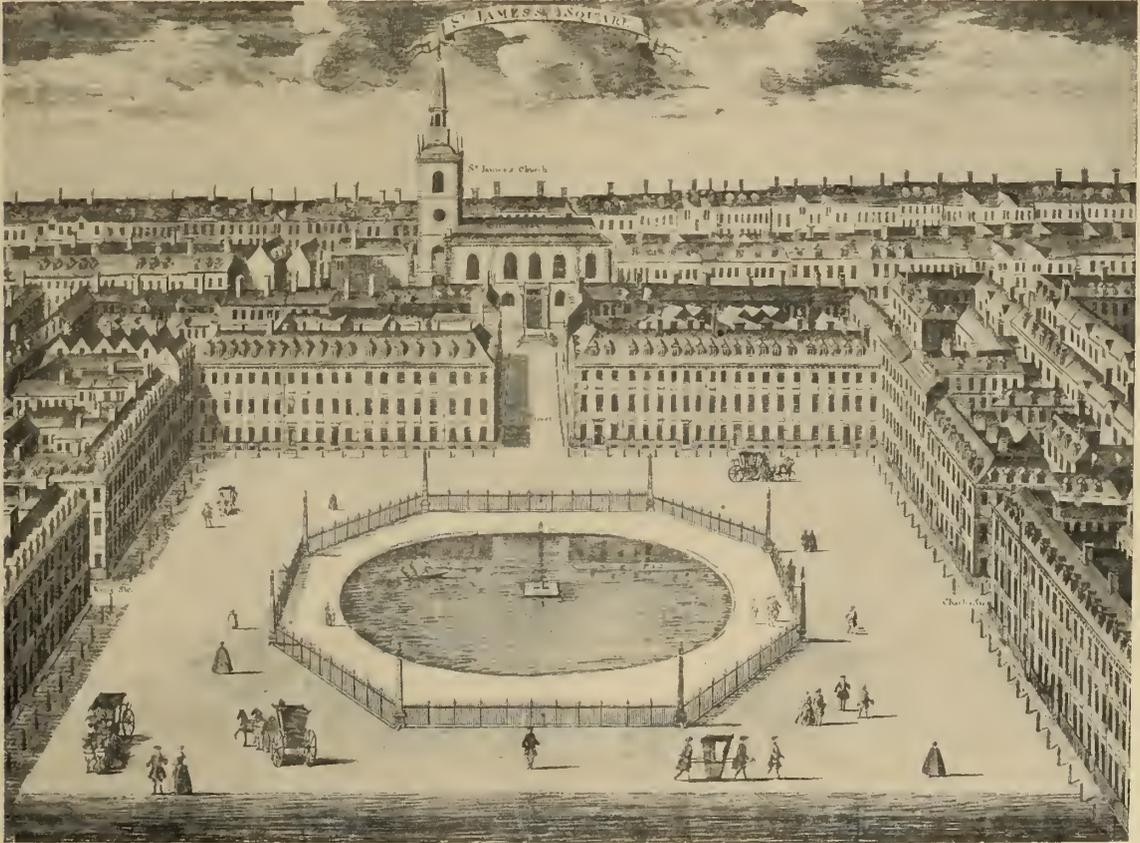
Next to this, at the south corner of Charles Street, is Derby House, with handsome iron veranda and railings running round it. It was built by Lord Bellasis, and one of the earliest occupants was Aubrey de Vere, twentieth Earl of Oxford, Mr. Dasent¹ says there is some reason for supposing it to have been occupied by Sir Robert Walpole between the years 1732-35. It was bought by the Earl of Derby about the middle of the nineteenth century. All the houses on this side of the square are of dull brick, in formal style, with neither beauty nor originality. The next, at the northern corner of Charles Street (now the West End branch of the London and Westminster Bank), was known as Ossulston House until 1753, and belonged for a long period to the Bennet family. It covered two numbers, of which one was occupied by Lord Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal under Lord North's administration, and is now the bank, and the other was bought by the second Viscount Falmouth. In front of it, ranged along the pavement, are five guns standing upright on their thick ends; two support lamp-posts. These are said to have been some of those taken from the French by Edward Boscawen, brother of the second viscount, who

¹ *A History of St. James's Square.*

commanded H.M.S. *Namur* in the action off Finistère under Anson in 1747. Six French sail of the line were captured, and Boscawen was made an admiral for his services on this occasion.

No. 3 has passed through the hands of many titled and distinguished owners, and is at present the property of the Duke of Leeds. It was occupied by the Copyhold Inclosure and the Tithe Commission Office, now the Board of Agriculture.

No. 4, in the corner, belongs to Lord Cowper, and No. 5 to the Earl of Strafford.



ST. JAMES'S SQUARE IN GEORGIAN TIMES.

The basin was drained in 1840 and replaced by the present commonplace garden.

The next two belong to Lord Avebury and Earl Egerton.

No. 8 has had many vicissitudes. It was for a time occupied as the French Embassy, later by Sir Cyril Wyche, President of the Royal Society, also by Monmouth's widow, Josiah Wedgwood, and by many intervening tenants of distinction. After the occupancy of Wedgwood, the second Earl of Romney was here for eight years, until 1839, and then the house became successively the home of the Erectheum Club, of the Charity Commissioners, the Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club, Vine Club, York Club, Junior Travellers' Club, and at present it is the Sports Club. Ormond or Chandos House, which took up three numbers at the west corner

of York Street, has a history. It was built by Lord St. Albans in place of his first house in the south-eastern corner of the square, and passed into the possession of the Duke of Ormonde, the only man who was four times Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Entertainments on a large scale took place during this period. Perhaps the most interesting fact in the history of the house is that a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held here in 1688, at which an address of welcome to the Prince of Orange was drawn up; in this he was besought to carry on the Government until a Convention could meet. The Spanish Embassy was here in 1718. The Duke of Chandos bought the mansion a year later, and in 1735 it was pulled down, and the present three houses built on its site. These three houses have been well tenanted, especially the centre one, No. 10, which can boast the successive occupancy of Pitt, Lady Blessington, the great Earl of Derby, and Mr. Gladstone. Here old link-extinguishers still remain on the posts before the door.

No. 9 is now the home of the Portland Club.

No. 12 has also its string of names, but, for fear of degenerating into a mere catalogue, we will only mention a few of the most important: Sir Cyril Wyche was the first owner in 1676, and he was succeeded in 1678 by Aubrey de Vere, twentieth Earl of Oxford. The Dukes of Roxburghe were in possession from 1796 to 1812, and at the latter date the famous Roxburghe Library was sold. The last private occupier was J. W. Spencer Churchill, seventh Duke of Marlborough. After this the house was used successively by the Salisbury Club, the Nimrod Club, and the Pall Mall Club. No. 13, the corner house, has passed through many hands, and is now in the occupation of the Windham Club. The London Library, which now occupies No. 14, is well known to all book-lovers.

Wheatley states that Philip Francis lived at No. 14 until his death in 1818, but the houses have been renumbered since then, and his 14 is now 16.

No. 15 is known as Lichfield House from its former owner. It was built by Stuart (known as "Athenian Stuart") in 1763-65. In 1855 it was the home of the Junior United Service Club. In 1856 it was bought by the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society. The chief event in its history took place on June 28, 1815, when the Prince Regent displayed the trophies and banners just brought from Waterloo to the crowd below.

No. 16, which is now amalgamated with 17, is occupied by the East India United Service Club.

Nos. 17 and 18 formed old Halifax House. Many political intrigues and meetings must have taken place here, for Lord Halifax gained the name of always being on the winning side. In 1725 Halifax House was demolished and the present buildings erected. In 1820 Queen Caroline stayed in No. 17 during her trial. The house was afterwards used by the Colonial Club.

No. 18 boasts such names among its tenants as the fourth Earl of Chesterfield,

the first Lord Thurlow, and Viscount Castlereagh, afterwards second Marquis of Londonderry. It was used by the Oxford and Cambridge Club and the Army and Navy Club.

At the south-east corner of King Street, in the square, was Cleveland House, which has been demolished and replaced by "mansions."

Apsley and Winchester Houses follow. The former was rebuilt by Robert Adam in 1772-74, and follows the well-known lines of his work, with fluted pilasters rising from above the basement to an entablature. The entrance has the fan-shaped glass above the door so characteristic of Adam's work.

Winchester House was from 1826 to 1875 occupied by the Bishops of that See, and was later a branch of the War Office. The next magnificent building, which really faces George Street, but was formerly considered to be in the square, is one of the palatial clubs evolved by the demands of modern luxury. The house which formerly stood here was used by the Parthenon Club from 1837 to 1841, and was subsequently pulled down to make way for the present clubhouse, opened 1851, and built from designs by Parnell and Smith. The exterior is a combination of Sansovino's Palazzo Cornaro and the Library of St. Mark at Venice. The lower part follows Sansovino's beautiful work very closely. On the site of this stood formerly a house belonging to Nell Gwynne, of which Pennant writes: "The back-room of the ground-floor was (within memory) entirely of looking-glass, as was said to have been the ceiling; over the chimney was her picture, and that of her sister in a third room." He describes this house as the "first good one on the left hand of St. James's Square entered from Pall Mall."

The south side of the square has never been held in such esteem as the remaining three-fourths. But the Junior Carlton Club, facing Pall Mall, has removed this stigma; it is a fine specimen of architecture. Demolition, previous to reconstruction, has already begun next to it. After this as far as John Street is a row of comparatively insignificant narrow houses of various heights and styles. Some of the houses on the north side of Pall Mall were built before the completion of the square, so that there was no room for large mansions here. At the corner of John Street and Pall Mall is what is called "Ye Olde Bull Tavern," a square, box-like stuccoed house. This is probably contemporary with the first building of Pall Mall, and may have been the substitute of the seventeenth-century wits and men of letters for the magnificent clubs of the present day.

Charles Street was built about 1671, and was, of course, named after the king. Burke and Canning are numbered among the former residents.

York Street was named in compliment to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. It may be noted that the four streets surrounding the square form the names King Charles and Duke of York.

Bury Street was named after a Mr. Berry, who was landlord of many of the

houses; the spelling is a corruption. Sir Richard Steele lodged here, also Thomas Moore, and Crabbe, the poet, during one of his later visits to London, when contact with cultured men had rubbed off his early boorishness.

"St. James's Street is much more remarkable for the natural advantages and beauty of the ground, than from any addition it has received from art"—so says Ralph (*Critical Review of Public Buildings*, 1783 edition). In the very earliest maps of the parish a road is marked on this site, leading northward from the palace. The street was built about 1670, and was first known as Long Street. In the time of the Stuarts it shared the aristocratic tendency of the square, and had a list of noble occupiers. It was levelled and made uniform in 1764, having previously descended from Piccadilly by steps.

St. James's Street has been noted from the very beginning for its clubs, gaming-houses, and convivial gatherings. Its proximity to the Court attracted all the fops and beaux, and it was the resort of fashionable and gay young idlers. Many anecdotes are related of the street, but chiefly in connection with the clubs, for which it is still famous. White's (37 and 38) is one of the oldest; it was established about 1698, and was at first a chocolate-house. It stood near the low end of the street, on the west side. It was burnt down in 1733, and the present building, designed by Wyatt, was erected in 1755, and altered nearly a century later by Lockyer. The gaming-room of the old house forms the scene of the sixth plate of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," where the gamblers are represented intent on their cards, though the flames are bursting out. It was after the fire that the house became a private club, and it was long noted as a gambling-house for high stakes and reckless betting. It is of White's that the story is told that a man dropped down before the door insensible and was taken inside. The members immediately began to bet whether he were dead or not, and when the physician came to bleed him, those on the affirmative side protested.

"Brooks's" is now No. 60, on the opposite side of the street from White's, at the northern corner of Park Place, and was as notorious a gaming-house as White's. It was of later origin, dating from 1764, and was originally in Pall Mall. It began life under the name of Almack's. The play was prodigiously high. Timbs says that it was for rouleaux of £50 each, and there was generally £10,000 in specie on the table.

"Boodle's" is another celebrated club, which was also named the "Savoir Vivre." This is now No. 28.

The Cocoa-tree Club recalls by its name an old chocolate-house of Queen Anne's time, a favourite resort of the Tories, often mentioned by Addison. Lord Byron was one of the members. The old house was situated nearer to the south end of the street than the present club.

"Arthur's," south of St. James's Place, was founded by the proprietor of

White's in 1765. The present building was erected in 1825 by Hopper. The Conservative Clubhouse (74) was built in 1845 from designs by Smirke and Basevi. The building is large, with slightly projecting wings, and a stone balcony extending uninterruptedly across the frontage.

Next door is the "Thatched House" Club, which originated in the Thatched House Tavern, in which the dilettanti and literary societies used to meet. Wheatley describes a row of low-built shops standing before the tavern, one of which was that of the hairdresser Rowland, who made a fortune by his macassar-oil.

St. James's Coffee-house, a celebrated Whig rendezvous from the reign of Queen Anne until the beginning of the nineteenth century, was at this end of the street. In this street there are also many other clubs of later origin. It was at the foot of St. James's Street that the Duke of Ormonde was attacked in his coach in 1670 by the notorious Colonel Blood. The Duke had been responsible for the execution of some of Blood's associates in Ireland, and Blood determined to take him to Tyburn and hang him in revenge. He actually succeeded in dragging him from his coach and mounting him on horseback behind one of his men. When they had proceeded as far as Devonshire House, the Duke succeeded in unhorsing his companion, and in the delay that followed his servants made their appearance and rescued him. For this outrage Blood was never punished. Sir Christopher Wren died in St. James's Street in 1723, and Gibbon, the historian, in 1794. The names of Edmund Waller, General Wolfe, C. J. Fox, and Lord Byron are among the residents. It was here that the last-named was lodging when his *Childe Harold* created such an extraordinary sensation. Alexander Pope was also a resident.

M'Lean, the famous highwayman, lodged opposite "White's." He was hanged in 1750, and the first Sunday after he was condemned 3000 people went to see him in gaol. St. James's Street at present is sufficiently noticeable because of its width, in which the old palace gateway at the foot is framed.

Park Place was built in 1683. William Pitt came to live here in 1801. St. James's Place is a medley of old and modern buildings, some having been built in the last decade. Wheatley speaks of it, because of its tortuous course, as "one of the oddest built streets in London." Wilkes and Addison, and Mrs. Delany, at whose house Miss Burney stayed, have been among the residents. Samuel Rogers lived for fifty years at No. 22, which looked out over the park.

Cleveland Square is an open space before the Duke of Bridgewater's House. The house was restored, as an inscription over the doorway tells us, or in other words rebuilt, in 1849. This house has a history. It was originally Berkshire House, and belonged to the Howards, Earls of Berkshire. Charles II. bought it in 1670, and gave it to that "beautiful fury," Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. She pulled down the house and sold part of the site before rebuilding. In 1730 the first Duke of Bridgewater bought it, and it was alternately known by the names of

Cleveland and Bridgewater. The third Duke died unmarried in 1803, when the title became extinct. He left the house and the magnificent collection of pictures to his nephew, the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Sutherland, with reversion to the Marquis's second son. This son was created Earl of Ellesmere in 1846. He rebuilt the house, still retaining the old name. The famous collection of pictures within includes works of Raphael, Titian, Vandervelde, Turner,



EDWARD GIBBON (1737-1794)

From a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

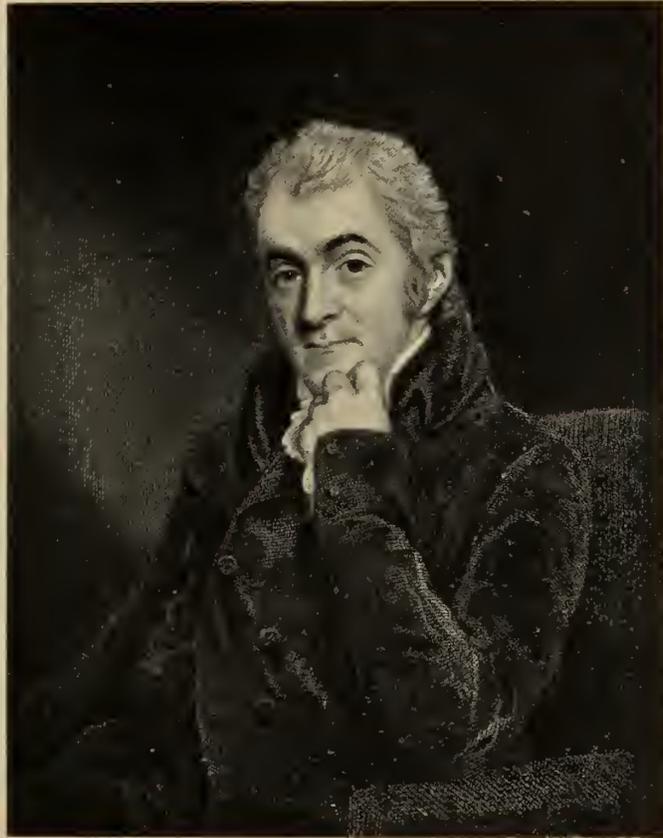
Rembrandt, Cuyp, and others, and is one of the finest private collections in England.

The house opposite was the home of Grenville, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1806, and here he collected the magnificent library which is now at the British Museum. Admiral Rodney lived in Cleveland Row in 1772.

On Pall Mall the game of the same name was originally played. On both sides of the open space were rows of elm trees. But being such an obvious route from the palace to Charing Cross it was soon used as a thoroughfare, and after the warrant for "building of the new street of St. James" Charles II. laid out the new

mall in the park. The street, when built, was at first called Catherine, in honour of the queen, but the older name soon returned into favour.

It early became fashionable. Nell Gwynne was one of the first residents. She had a house numbered 79, near the War Office, afterwards, by the irony of fate, occupied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and since rebuilt. Evelyn records an occasion on which he attended King Charles II. in the park, when he heard "a familiar discourse between the King and Mrs. Nellie as they



SAMUEL ROGERS (1763-1855)

After the portrait by John Hoppner, R. A.

call an impudent comedian, she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall, and the King standing on the green walk under it."

During Wyatt's insurrection in 1554, the mob passed along this road, and the Earl of Pembroke planted artillery on the high ground of Hay Hill and Piccadilly, when a piece of the queen's ordnance, we are told, "slew three of Wyatt's followers, in a rank, and after carrying off their heads passed through this wall into the park" (Jesse). In 1682 Thynne was murdered at the instigation of Count Königsmark in what is now Pall Mall East, because he had married the heiress of the Percies, whom the Count wished to marry himself. The principal was acquitted, but his

three accomplices or tools, who had actually committed the murder, were executed, according to the poetic justice of the time, at the scene of their offence, in 1682.

The Star and Garter Hotel, nearly opposite the War Office, was a fashionable tavern in the time of Queen Anne. Here took place the famous duel between the fifth Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth in 1765. They fought in the house by the light of only a single candle. Byron killed his opponent, and was found guilty of manslaughter by his peers. However, he claimed benefit of a statute of Edward VI., and was discharged. The original dispute was merely as to which gentleman had the larger amount of game on his estate.

Among other famous taverns in this street are mentioned the King's Arms, under the Opera Colonnade in Pall Mall East. Also the Rumpsteak Club, which consisted of five dukes, one marquis, fifteen earls, three viscounts, and three barons, all in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. The King's Head, the George, the Smyrna Coffee-house, Giles' Coffee-house, Hercules' Pillars, and the Tree were among the ancient places of resort in this street—a foreshadowing of the palatial mansions of Clubland.

The north side of the street is the poorer of the two. Beginning at the western end on the south side, we have the New Oxford and Cambridge Club, the Guards, and the Oxford and Cambridge University Club. The first of these has a very massive entrance; the house has only a north aspect, the windows at the back being glazed with ground-glass so as not to overlook Marlborough House. A little farther on is an old red-brick house with a portico on which is a female figure in bas-relief with palette and brushes. This is in great contrast to its neighbours; it is what remains (centre and west wing) of Schomberg House, built about the middle of the seventeenth century. The first Schomberg came over in the train of William of Orange; he was Count of his own country, bore several French titles, and was created an English Duke. He was killed at the Battle of the Boyne. The house was later occupied by Cumberland of Culloden, George III.'s uncle, and subsequently by Astley the painter. Astley divided it into three parts, reserving the centre for his own use. Among the tenants who succeeded him we find the names of Cosway, Paine the bookseller, and Nathaniel Hone. In the western wing Gainsborough lived, so the building has every right to its distinguishing panel of palette and brushes. During Gainsborough's occupancy every one of wealth, beauty, or fashion in the society of the day resorted here to have their features immortalised. This house later formed part of the War Office.

We now come to a long series of clubs. The Carlton is rich in ornament, with polished granite columns decorating a front of Caen stone. The design was by Sydney Smirke, and is said to be founded on that of a Venetian palace. It contrasts with its neighbour, the Reform, which presents a breadth of plain surface broken only by little pediments over the windows. This was the work

of Sir Charles Barry, and was copied from the Farnese Palace at Venice, of which the upper story was the work of Michael Angelo. It is a dull, heavy-looking piece of work. On part of its site stood the house of Angerstein, a Russian merchant whose collection of pictures formed the nucleus of our National Gallery.

The Travellers', next door, also the work of Barry, is in an Italian style. One of the rules of this club is that no person shall be eligible for membership who shall not have travelled out of the British Isles at least 500 miles in a direct line from London.

The Athenæum is one of the most princely of clubs. It was established in 1823, and the present house was built about half a dozen years later. Decimus Burton was the architect, and his work is Grecian, with a frieze copied from the famous procession in the Parthenon. The recently added story has been the subject of much criticism. Among those present at the preliminary meeting we find the names of Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, and Faraday. Theodore Hook was one of the most popular members.

At the corner of Pall Mall East and Waterloo Place is the United Service Club built by Nash. It was instituted after the Battle of Waterloo, and was at first at the corner of Charles Street, on the site of the Junior Club of the same name.

The Guards' Monument, in Waterloo Place, was put up in 1859 in memory of the Crimea. Three figures of guardsmen—Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier—in full marching uniform, stand round a granite pedestal, on which are inscribed the names of the famous Crimean battles; a pile of Russian guns actually brought from Sebastopol completes the group.

The Church of St. Philip, on the west side of Lower Regent Street, is a quaint building with Doric portico and curious little cupola, the latter a copy of the Lanthorn of Demosthenes at Athens. It was built in 1820 by Repton, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, and has the merit of being almost continually open for prayer and meditation.

On the east side the most important building is the Junior United Service Club, erected in 1852 by Nelson and James.

Market Street and St. James's Market recall the market held "west of the Haymarket, midway between Charles and Jermyn Street." This originated in a fair held in St. James's Fields, before the square was built, from which Mayfair partly derives its name. This fair was suppressed on account of disorder in 1651, but revived again, and was not finally stopped until the end of Charles II.'s reign. After having been suppressed in the Fields in 1664, it was held in the market. Strype describes this market as "a large place, with a commodious market-house in the midst filled with butchers' shambles; besides the stalls in the market-place for country butchers, higglers and the like, being a market now grown to great account,

and much resorted unto as being served with good provisions." In a house at the corner of Market Street lived Hannah Lightfoot, said to have been married to King George III. when Prince of Wales. The market belonged to Lord St. Albans, whose name is preserved in St. Albans Place, which ends in a foot-passage leading into Charles Street.

The Haymarket derives its name from a market for hay and straw which was held here until 1830, and was then transferred to Cumberland Market, Regent's Park, where it still continues. The market naturally involved many taverns in its neighbourhood, and the street was lined with them. The names of some were Black Horse, White Horse, Nag's Head, Cock, Phœnix, Unicorn, and Blue Posts. The theatre and the old opera-house were the most important buildings in the Haymarket. The latter was on the site of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Carlton Hotel. It was called at different times the Queen's Theatre, the King's Theatre, and Her Majesty's Theatre, so the new name is but a revival of the old. The first theatre on this site was begun in 1703 as a theatre for Betterton's famous company, which had been performing in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Operas were subsequently performed here; in fact, nearly all Handel's operas were written for this theatre. Masquerades were held in the opera-house in 1749 and 1766, and were attended by all the rank and fashion of the day, and even by royalty in disguise. In 1789 the theatre was burnt down. It was rebuilt and completed only three years after the catastrophe. This house saw some fine performances of the Italian Opera Company, and in it the names of Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, Mario, and Jenny Lind first became known to the public. In 1867 it also was burnt down. For about a quarter of a century a third theatre stood here, but had no success, and was pulled down. The present theatre is of great magnificence, and will seat between 1600 and 1700 persons. The Haymarket Theatre opposite is dwarfed by the proximity of its gorgeous neighbour. The names of Fielding, Cibber, Macklin, and Foote are connected with various attempts to make the earliest venture on this site pay. Mozart performed here in 1765, when only eight years old. In 1820 the present building was erected by Nash, adjacent to the old theatre. The Haymarket in the eighteenth century was a great place for shows and entertainments.

In James's Street was a tennis-court much patronised by Charles II. and the Duke of York.

Whitcomb Street was formerly called Hedge Lane, an appropriate name when it stood in a rural district; now it is a narrow, dirty thoroughfare, bordered by poor dwellings and small shops.

PART III

THE STRAND

WE have now made a circuit, noting all that is interesting by the way, and have returned to busy Charing Cross, from which runs the great thoroughfare, the Strand, which gives the district its name.

This important street might be considered either as a street of palaces—and in this respect not to be surpassed by any street in mediæval Europe, not even Venice—or a street full of associations, connected chiefly with retail trade, taverns, shops, sedan-chairs, and hackney coaches.

The Strand, as the name implies, was the shore by the river. It has passed through two distinct phases. First, when it was an open highway, with a few scattered houses here and there, crossed by small bridges over the rivulets which flowed down to the Thames. One of these was the Strand Bridge, between the present Surrey Street and Somerset House; another, Ivy Bridge, between Salisbury Street and Adam Street. In 1656 there were more than 300 watercourses crossing it between Palace Yard and the Old Exchange! It was not paved until Henry VIII.'s reign, and we read of the road being interrupted with thickets and bushes.

Then came a period of great grandeur, when the Strand was lined with palatial mansions, which had gardens stretching down to the river, when the town-houses of the Prince-Bishops, of the highest nobility, and even of royalty, rose up in grandeur. The names of the streets, Salisbury and Buckingham, York and Durham, Norfolk and Exeter, are no mere fancy, but recall a vision of bygone splendour which might well cause the Strand to be named a street of palaces.

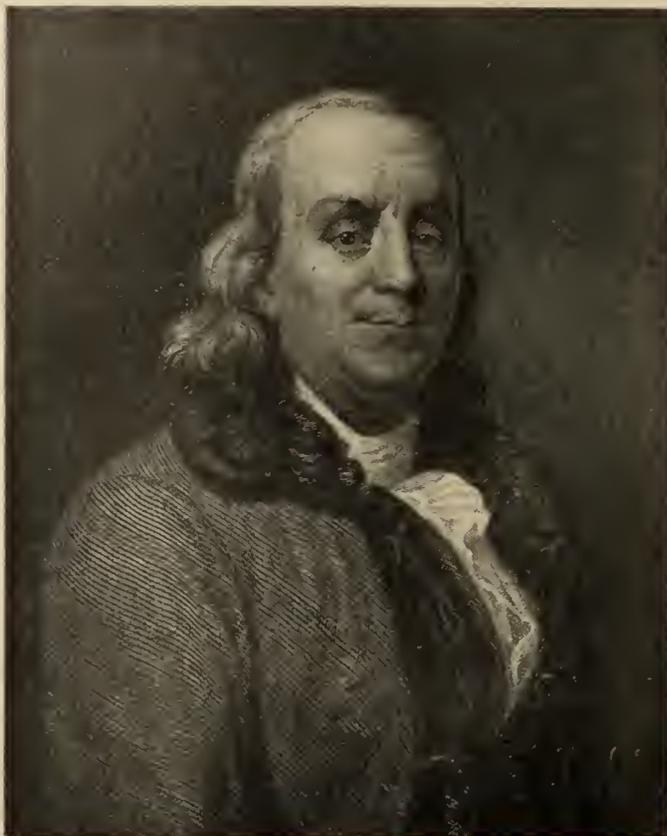
The palaces, which occupied at one time the whole of the south side of the street, were at first the town-houses of the Bishops. They were built along the river because, in their sacred character, they were safe from violence (except in one or two cases), and therefore did not need the protection of the wall, while it was perhaps felt that even if the worst happened, as it did happen in Jack Straw's rebellion, the river offered a liberally safe way of escape. In the thirteenth century Henry III. gave Peter of Savoy "all those houses in the Thames on the way called the Strand."

Gay speaks of the change that had fallen upon the Strand in his time :

Through the long Strand together let us stray ;
With thee conversing I forget the way.
Behold that narrow street which steep descends,
Whose building to the shining shore extends ;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
The street alone retains an empty name :

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
 And Raphael's fair design with judgment charm'd,
 Now hangs the bellman's song, and pasted here
 The colour'd prints of Overton appear ;
 Where statues breath'd the work of Phidias' hands,
 A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands ;
 There Essex's stately pile adorn'd the shore,
 There Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers's—now no more.

Disraeli, in *Tancred*, says: "The Strand is, perhaps, the finest street in



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

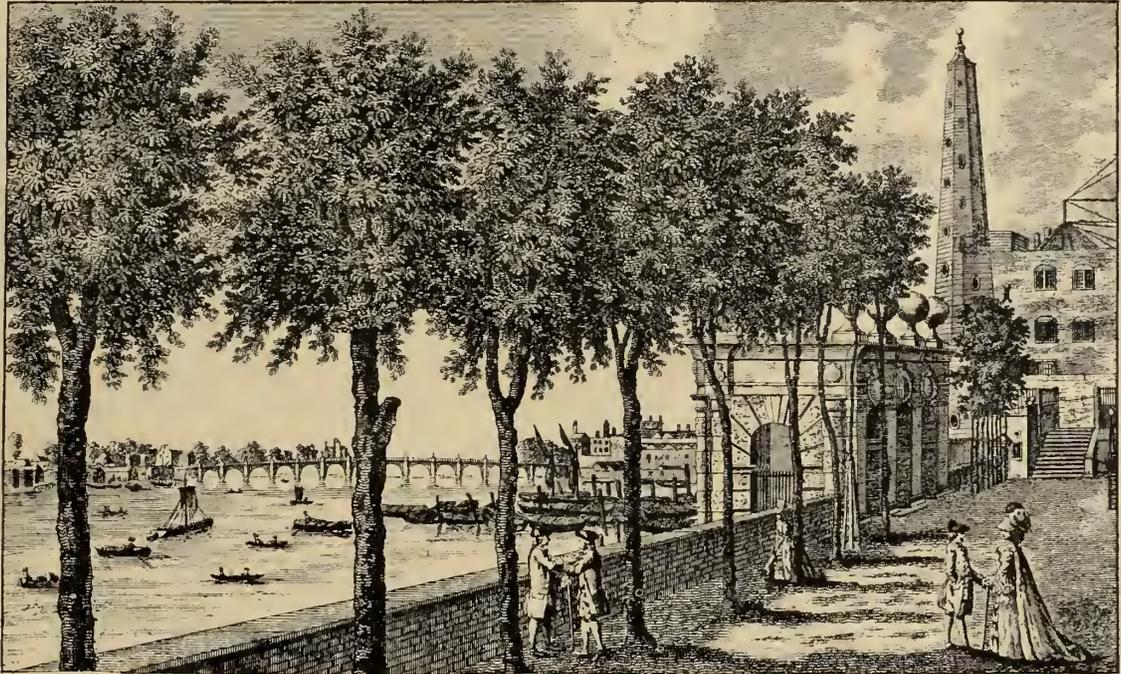
From a contemporary engraving.

Europe." Charles Lamb said: "I often shed tears in the motley Strand for fulness of joy at so much life."

The Strand has now become a street of shops instead of a street of palaces ; it has been, but is no more, a fashionable resort ; it has been a place for the lodgings of visitors, and still has many small hotels and boarding-houses in its riverside lanes ; its personal associations are many, but not so important as those in the City or Westminster ; it is a street of great interest, but its architectural glories have almost all vanished.

Beginning at the west end, we note on the north side the Golden Cross Hotel,

rebuilt. This is the successor of a famous old coaching inn, which stood farther west. On the south side is Craven Street, formerly Spur Alley, where once Benjamin Franklin lived at No. 7. The site of Hungerford Market is now covered by the Charing Cross railway station. In Charing Cross station-yard is a modern reproduction of the original Queen Eleanor's Cross. The market was built in 1680, rebuilt in 1831, and stretched to the river. The name will always be connected with that of Charles Dickens and with *David Copperfield*. Beside the market was the suspension bridge constructed by Brunel, opened in 1845, and removed to make room for the railway bridge. It still exists as Clifton Suspension Bridge.



YORK WATERGATE

With old Westminster Bridge in the distance.

On the site of Hungerford Market there stood the "Inn" or house of the Bishop of Norwich. In 1536 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, exchanged his house in Southwark for this place; twenty years later it fell into the hands of Heath, Archbishop of York, who called it York House, and in the reign of James I. it became the property of the Crown. Bacon was born in this house. In 1624 the Duke of Buckingham obtained the house; he pulled it down and began to build a large mansion to take its place. The watergate is the only part of his structure still existing. Cromwell gave the house to Fairfax, whose daughter married the second Duke of Buckingham, of the Villiers family. In 1655 Evelyn describes the house as "much ruined through neglect." In 1672 the house and gardens were sold to four persons of Westminster, who laid out the site in streets, viz. Villiers Street, Duke

Street, Buckingham Street, and Of Alley, forming in conjunction the words Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. York House was pulled down soon after, and York Buildings erected on the site. Peter the Great had lodgings in York Buildings during his visit to England, and Pepys occupied a house on the west side, near the river, for some time. The gardens of the Victoria Embankment now fill up the space over which the river formerly flowed, and the watergate is merely a meaningless ornament 100 yards or more from the water.

At the corner of Agar and King William Streets, on the north, is the Charing Cross Hospital, founded 1818 and built on the present site in 1831, the architect being Decimus Burton. It is a dreary stuccoed building with a rounded end, and contains nothing that specially marks it out from other general hospitals.

In Chandos Street the highwayman Claude Duval was arrested, after which he was executed at Tyburn, 1669. There was an ancient hostelry called the Black Prince in Chandos Street, which is mentioned by Dickens. This was demolished to make way for the Medical College. Opposite was the blacking shop where Dickens spent a miserable part of his childhood.

The next group of streets on the south side, namely, John, Robert, James, and William Streets, was built by four brothers of the name of Adam, who gave their Christian names to their handiwork, and from whom this particular district was called the "Adelphi," the Greek word signifying brothers. The site was occupied by Durham House, a palace built by Anthony de Beck, Bishop of Durham in Edward I.'s reign. Bishop Tunstall in 1535 exchanged it with Henry VIII. for Cold Harbour and other houses in the City, and for a time it was frequented by royalty. The king gave a great tournament here on his marriage with Anne of Cleves. Proclamations of the jousts were made in France, Spain, Scotland, and Flanders. The young king, Edward VI., granted the house to his sister Elizabeth for life. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was married within the walls of Durham House to the son of Northumberland. When Queen Mary ascended the throne she gave the palace back to Bishop Tunstall, but Elizabeth regarded it as one of the royal palaces, and after her accession bestowed it on Sir Walter Raleigh. In Aubrey's *Letters* Raleigh's occupation of the house is mentioned in a descriptive passage: "Durham House was a noble palace. . . . I well remember his (Raleigh's) study, which was on a little turret that looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is, perhaps, as pleasant as any in the world." When Raleigh was imprisoned the See of Durham again obtained the house. The stables, facing the Strand, were then in a very ruinous condition, and were pulled down. On their site was built an exchange, called the New Exchange, which obtained some popularity. This was erected partly on the pattern of the Royal Exchange, and was opened by King James I. This, Strype tells us, "was for milliners, sempstresses, and other trades that furnish dresses."

The place was opened in 1609 by James I. and the queen; it was called Britain's Bourse. It became fashionable after the Restoration, and after a period of popularity, lasting a little more than fifty years, it was taken down. Here Anne Clarges, daughter of John Clarges, a farrier of the Savoy, sold gloves, washballs, and powder. She married General Monk and died Duchess of Albemarle. Here Henry Herringman, publisher, had his shop. The Restoration literature abounds in references to the New Exchange. The shops were served by girls who spent a great part of their time in flirting with the fops. The Duchess of Tyrconnel, sister of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, is said to have kept a shop here for her own maintenance, wearing a white mask which she never removed. The lower walk was a notorious place for assignations. It was taken down in 1737. In 1768 the brothers Adam obtained the lease of the ground and began to build. Robert Adam had been much struck in his foreign travels with the palace of Diocletian on the Bay of Spalatro. The terrace facing the sea had impressed his imagination, and the Adelphi Terrace is the result of his adaptation of the idea. It was necessary to gain a solid foundation on the slippery river-bank, therefore the brothers designed the wonderful system of arches on which all the Adelphi precinct rests. On building their terrace they had to encroach on the river and form an embankment, which was much resented by the Londoners. The centre house in the terrace was taken by Garrick, who remained there until his death, about seven years later. The arches were at first left open, but formed a refuge for the vicious and destitute, who made a regular city of the underground passages. They were subsequently filled in, and now are brewers' vaults, with only the high-vaulted roadway left open to form a passage for the drays and vans. Beneath the terrace is a curious little strip of land cut off from the Embankment garden by high wooden pales. This is practically useless, as it can only be reached through the arches. On it is an old dilapidated shed, once a much-frequented tavern, called the Fox under the Hill, a curious feature to be discovered on land which is of so much value.

There are several interesting houses in the Adelphi precinct. In the centre of the terrace is the Savage Club, and there are many other societies and institutions on the terrace. In John Street is the building expressly designed for the Society of Arts.

The work of the Society is brought before the notice of the public by circular tablets, which are affixed to houses in London which have formerly been the homes of men eminent in literature, science, or art. Close at hand is the bank of Messrs. Coutts, on the site of the New Exchange. This important bank deserves some special notice. It was established by a goldsmith of the name of Middleton, who kept a shop near St. Martin's Church about 1692. The name of Coutts first appears in 1755. Many interesting stories are told in connection with this famous house. The Mr. Coutts who was head of the firm at the beginning of the nineteenth century

was twice married. By his first wife he had three daughters, who married respectively the third Earl of Guilford, the first Marquis of Bute, and Sir Francis Burdett. His second wife was Miss Mellon, the actress, to whom he left the whole of his vast fortune. She afterwards married the Duke of St. Albans, but left the whole of her great wealth to Miss Angela Burdett, granddaughter of Mr. Coutts. This lady assumed the additional name of Coutts, and was raised to the peerage on account of her munificent charities.

The Adelphi Theatre stands on the north side of the Strand, but is identified by name with this district; it was originally called the Sans Pareil. Charles Mathews gave many of his celebrated "at homes" here. A few doors west is the Vaudeville.

Ivy Bridge Lane, now closed, runs to the west of Salisbury Street. It is a narrow, dirty passage, and was named from a bridge in the Strand which crossed one of the numerous rivulets running down to the Thames. Pennant mentions a house of the Earl of Rutland's near this bridge. The Cecil Hotel is built over Salisbury and Cecil Streets, names that recall a mansion of Sir Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burghley, called Salisbury House.

Adjacent to this stood Worcester House. It was originally the town house of the Bishops of Carlisle; at the Reformation it was presented to the Earl of Bedford, and known as Bedford House until the owner built another house on the north side of the Strand. It then became the property of the Marquis of Worcester, and was known as Worcester House. Lord Clarendon lived here after the Restoration. At Worcester House his daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York. Lord Clarendon left the house and went to live in St. James's Street. Worcester House was then used for great occasions.

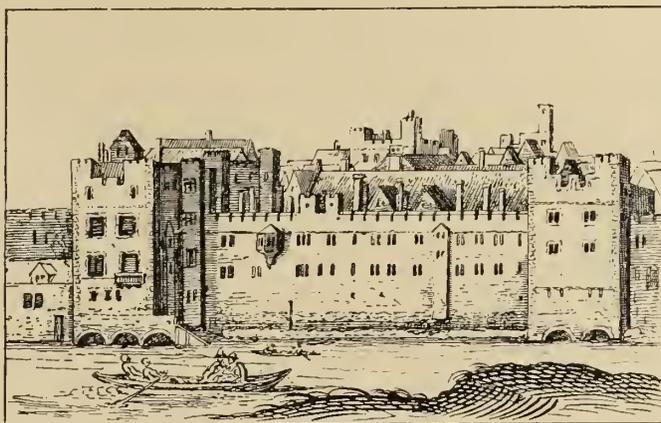
Here the Duke of Ormonde (1669) was installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in 1674 the Duke of Monmouth Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The Worcester House Conference was also held in the hall of this place. Beaufort Buildings occupy a part of the site. The house itself was destroyed by the Duke of Beaufort.

Exeter Street and Hall (north) preserve the name of Exeter House, built by Lord Burghley. It was at first Cecil House, but on the succession of his eldest son, created Earl of Exeter, elder brother of Sir Robert Cecil, it became Exeter House. Afterwards the house was used by Doctors of Ecclesiastical Law, etc., and later was converted into an exchange, at first designed for the sale of fancy goods, but later famous for an exhibition of wild beasts. The body of Gay the poet rested in this Exchange before being interred in Westminster Abbey.

Exeter Hall was erected in 1830 for the purpose of religious meetings. It was in Exeter Street that Dr. Johnson took lodgings when he came up to London first, and dined at a neighbouring cookshop for eightpence.

The Lyceum Theatre was designed by S. Beazley, and opened in 1834. It will be always associated with the names of Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. It stands on the site of the English Opera House, burnt down in 1830, which, during many years, was the home of a quaint convivial gathering, called the Beefsteak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert in 1735. The members dined together off beefsteaks at five o'clock on Saturdays from November until the end of June. The gridiron was their emblem.

Just before arriving at Wellington Street we get a glimpse of green trees, and of a brilliant bed of flowers, by looking down a little narrow street on the south side of the Strand. Many people must have noticed these things, few have had the curiosity to explore farther; yet it is well worth while to get down from omnibus or cab and venture into this little backwater of the Savoy. Between



THE SAVOY AS IT APPEARED ABOUT THE YEAR 1650

From a very scarce etching by W. Hollar.

eleven and one, and two and four o'clock every day, the garden gate is open, and the verger is in the chapel, ready to answer questions. The little graveyard garden with its waving trees is a veritable oasis in the desert of brick and mortar, and the quaint chapel with its turret forms a suitable background. The precincts of the Savoy appertain to the Duchy of Lancaster, and as such are royal property; the reigning Sovereign keeps up the place and pays for choir and service. In former days many irregular marriages were performed here, until the place gained a reputation second only to the Fleet Prison. Weddings are still held here, though the procedure is now strictly legal. The origin of the church was in the reign of Henry VII., but the fire which raged in 1864 and burnt out the interior destroyed many old relics, and the present interior is Early Victorian. There is a curious old oil-painting opposite the door, which looks as if it had been part of a triptych, and in the chancel two quaint little stone figures, which survived the fire. The latest stained-glass window was filled in quite recently in memory of D'Oyley Carte.

It was unveiled by Sir Henry Irving in the spring of 1902. Several persons of importance have been buried here, but none whose names are sufficiently well known to merit quotation. Many bishops have been consecrated in the chapel, and it was here that the memorable Conference on the Book of Common Prayer took place in Charles II.'s reign. The chapel was made parochial after the greedy Somerset had destroyed the first Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, in order to use its materials for his own mansion. It had before that time been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but was henceforth known as St. Mary-le-Savoy.

The history of the precinct of Savoy is difficult to treat in a volume like the present, because it requires a book to itself. It is not the paucity of material but the quantity that is embarrassing. The great palace which stood here first was built by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, one of the barons to whom our present Constitution is due. By one of the frequent vicissitudes of the times, when no man's land or property was safe, this palace came into the hands of King Henry III., who took the opportunity of a visit from his wife's uncle, Peter of Savoy (afterwards Earl of Savoy and Richmond), to present it to him. Peter either gave it to or exchanged it with a religious fraternity, from whom it was rebought by the queen, Eleanor, who gave it to her son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

After the Battle of Poitiers, King John of France was brought here a prisoner, and, oddly enough, though he was soon set at liberty, his death occurred here many years later, when he had returned to make amends for the escape of one of his sons held hostage by the English until the payment of his ransom.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had made the palace into a most magnificent building, and here he lived in great state. Chaucer, Froissart, and Wyclif are mentioned as having been his frequent guests. In the sack of the town by Wat Tyler this house particularly attracted the attention of the unruly mob, who did their utmost to wreck it, and were assisted by the explosion of several barrels of gunpowder which, ignorant of their contents, they had thrown upon the flames. The costly plate and rich furniture were flung into the Thames by the rioters. After this it lay in ruins until King Henry VII., himself a descendant of John of Gaunt, founded here a hospital for 100 poor people, but he hardly lived to see his project carried out. Amid the general spoliation of the religious houses that followed, Henry VIII. seems to have respected his father's wish and left the hospital alone. It is described as a goodly building in the form of a cross. However, it was suppressed under Edward VI. and restored by Mary, whose maids of honour "did with exemplary piety furnish it with all necessaries." Elizabeth laid hands on it, and later it seems to have been reserved for such nobles as had the favour of the Crown and the right of free quarters, something in the same way as Hampton Court is reserved at present. There is an illustration by Hollar showing the palace-hospital as it was in 1650. It is

right on the water's edge, presenting a very solid line of wall to the river, pierced by two rows of small windows. In the upper stories the parapet is battlemented, and a square tower built over arches projects from the frontage. We have also a plan of about a hundred years later (1754), showing the congeries of buildings that then covered the precincts. The part near the river is marked "Dwellings"; the ancient hospital has become "barracks." There is a military prison at the west side, and churches of the German Calvinist, German Lutheran, and French persuasions are all within the walls.

The present church in this plan is at the north-west end, and all the above-mentioned buildings are to the south and east of it, covering ground now devoted to offices and mansions. A good deal of the building was standing even at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was demolished to make way for the approaches to Waterloo Bridge.



OLD SOMERSET HOUSE

At the east corner of what is now Wellington Street stood Wimbledon House, built by Sir Edward Cecil, son to the first Earl of Exeter. It was burned down in 1628.

The great palace called Somerset House was at first built by the Protector Somerset, brother of Jane Seymour. To make room for it he cleared away the palace of the Bishops of Worcester and Chester, the Strand Inn belonging to the Temple, and many other buildings. The cloister on the north side of St. Paul's, containing the "Dance of Death," was demolished in order to find stones for the new building, which was unfinished when the Protector was beheaded in 1552. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua. It is not, however, certain how far the place was completed at the death of the Protector. Elizabeth gave the keeping of the house to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon. James called it Denmark House. Charles gave it to his queen, Henrietta Maria, and built a chapel for the Roman Catholic service. Some of the queen's attendants are buried here; their tombs are in vaults under the great square. A register of

the marriages, baptisms, and burials which have taken place at Somerset House has been published by Sir T. Philips. Here Henrietta appeared in a masque; here died Inigo Jones; here Oliver Cromwell's body lay in state; after the Restoration Henrietta returned here for a time; Catharine of Braganza succeeded; here the body of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, lay in state; and here, after Catharine left England, the place became, like the Savoy, the favoured residence of the poorer nobility. The old building was destroyed in 1775.

In the new Somerset House, erected 1776-1786 — architect, Sir William Chambers—were for many years held the meetings of the Royal Society; the Society of Antiquaries; the Royal Academy of Arts; the Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies. A great deal of public business is carried on at Somerset House. The east wing is occupied by King's College, founded in 1828. Opposite to Somerset House a stream came down from the higher ground; it was crossed by the Strand Bridge. The waters flowed through the palace into the river.

On the east side of Somerset House stood Arundel House, originally Bath's Inn, as the town house of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In this house were set up the famous Arundel marbles. The Duc de Sully, who was lodged here during his embassy to England on the accession of James I., speaks of it as a most commodious house. Near Arundel House and Somerset House was an Inn of Chancery called Chester Inn.

Among the buildings destroyed to make room for Somerset House was a small church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, according to some, to St. Ursula. The Duke of Somerset promised to build another for the people, but was beheaded before he could fulfil his promise. On the present site of St. Mary's Church, and at the west end, stood a stone cross where the justices itinerant sat at certain seasons, and also on the site was the old Strand well. The cross became decayed, and a maypole was erected either on its site or close beside it. The Puritans pulled down the maypole, but after the Restoration another and a much taller one, measuring in two pieces 134 feet, was put up by sailors under the direction of the Duke of York, amid the rejoicings of the people. The maypole stood until 1713, when the remaining portion was carried away to Wanstead Park, where it was used for holding a telescope. The Church of St. Mary-le-Strand was built 1714-1723 by James Gibbs. It was the first of the fifty new churches ordered (not all built) by Queen Anne, and it was at first called New Church. The style of the church has been vehemently abused, and yet it has grown in favour and has now many admirers. It is divided into two parts, of which the lower has no window, being built solid to keep out the noise of the street. The windows are in the upper part. The church within is nobly ornamented and is without galleries. Before the west end of the church was the first stand for hackney coaches.

Around that area side they take their start,
 Where the tall Maypole o'erlooked the Strand ;
 And now—so Anne and Piety ordain—
 A church collects the saints of Drury Lane.

And again the poet asks :

What's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand ?
 Where's Troy—and where's the Maypole in the Strand ?

Mrs. Inchbald lived by the side of the New Church in the Strand.

The immense changes taking place in the Strand begin to be very noticeable opposite Somerset House.

On the south side of the Strand, just beyond the east end of St. Mary's Church, is a narrow entry called Strand Lane. This was formerly Strand Bridge, over one of the rivulets running down to the Thames, and later it still retained the same name, meaning the bridge or landing stairs at the river end.

Some way down this lane there is a notice pointing out a Roman Bath which is still in existence and well worth seeing. The bath now belongs to Messrs. Glave, drapers in New Oxford Street, and is open free of charge for any one to inspect between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday mornings. It is a rough vaulted chamber which has wisely been left without any attempt at decoration, and the bath itself measures about six yards by one and a half. It is four feet in depth, and is fed by a spring which continually flows in. Subscribers are allowed to use it on the payment of two guineas per annum. There was formerly a companion bath quite near, but this was done away with at the building of the Norfolk Hotel. The slabs of white marble which form the pavement of the existing bath were taken from it. It is curious that such a relic, computed to be perhaps 2000 years old, should survive hidden and almost unnoticed, where so many buildings long anterior in date have utterly vanished. The bath is not mentioned by Stow or Malcolm in their accounts of London, and probably was not discovered when they wrote.

In Surrey Street Congreve died in 1729. The greater part of this and the neighbouring streets has been very recently rebuilt. Huge modern red-brick mansions, with all the latest conveniences of electric light and lifts, replace the old mansion which once stood here. These are carefully built and not unpicturesque ; they are let in flats, and house a multitude of offices, clubs, etc. They are called by the names of the noble families who once lived here—Arundel House, Mowbray House, and Howard House. In Norfolk Street there are hotels and a small ladies' club, the Writers', the first women's club in London to demand a professional qualification from its members. Peter the Great lodged in this street, and William Penn, the Quaker, was at the last house in the south-west corner.

In Howard Street Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, once lodged, and a wild attempt was made by an admirer to carry her off one night as she returned from

the theatre. The well-known duellist Lord Mohun took part in the outrage, which ended in the death of the actor Mountford. Congreve was also a resident in Howard Street, removing afterwards to Surrey Street. The old Crown and Anchor Tavern stood in Arundel Street, in which was the Whittington Club, founded by Douglas Jerrold, who was the first president. At the corner of Arundel Street is the depot of W. H. Smith and Sons, the largest book and newspaper business in the world, having the monopoly of the station bookstalls.

St. Clement Danes Church, at the east end of the Strand, is said to have been so called because the Danes who remained in England after Alfred's final victory were made to live in this quarter. The church is of extreme antiquity. That which was taken down in 1680 was certainly not the earliest building. In its churchyard lie the remains of King Harold. The new church was built by Edward Pierce, under the superintendence of Wren. The present tower and steeple were added by Gibbs. St. Clement's has long been famous for its bells, commented on in the children's game :

Oranges and lemons
Say the bells of St. Clement's.

Oranges and lemons used to be distributed among the parish poor at certain seasons. The bells, ten in number, still peal as merrily as of old. In the gallery a brass plate with an inscription marks the spot where Dr. Johnson regularly sat in his attendance at service. The body of the church is filled with high old-fashioned pews, and the pulpit is a peculiarly rich bit of work attributed to Grinling Gibbons, though it does not altogether follow the usual type of his designs. Several monuments hang on the walls and pillars, but none of any general interest. In the church are buried Otway and Nathaniel Lee. The plate belonging to the church is very handsome and valuable, of silver, and some pieces date back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. The registers also commence at 1558, and contain several interesting entries. One of the earliest is the baptism of Robert Cecil, June 6, 1563, son of the high treasurer, who was himself Prime Minister under Elizabeth and James I.

Essex Street recalls the fascinating and unhappy Earl of Essex, favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Essex House was built on the above-mentioned piece of ground, called the Outer Temple, which never belonged to the lawyers, but had been annexed by the Bishops of Exeter in the reign of the second Edward. This was then known as Exeter House. It was sacked by the populace in the same reign, and the unlucky prelate Walter Stapledon, who had taken the side of the king in his disputes with the queen, was carried off and beheaded. The house was rebuilt, and continued to belong to the See until the reign of Henry VIII. But it seemed to have some malignant influence, for nearly all its successive owners suffered some unhappy fate. Lord Paget, who occupied it during Henry VIII.'s

reign, narrowly escaped being beheaded. Thomas Howard, fourth son of the Duke of Norfolk, who succeeded, died in the Tower after many years of imprisonment. Dudley, Earl of Leicester, followed, and during his period of residence the house can claim association with the name of Spenser, who was a frequent visitor. Leicester escaped the malevolent influence of the house, which he left to his stepson, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. During the Earl's occupancy the mansion went through some stormy scenes. It was here that he assembled his fellow-conspirators when he had lost the queen's favour. He tried to arouse the people to aid him to obtain possession of the queen's person, but he found his popularity unequal to the demand. The people turned against him and he was driven back to his own house, which he barricaded. But his resistance was useless. Artillery was employed against him and a gun mounted on the tower of St. Clement's Church. He was forced to surrender, and being found guilty of high treason was executed. After the Restoration the house was let in tenements. It was pulled down about the end of the seventeenth century, but the watergate at the end of the street is said to have been a part of it. The street was built in 1862. Dr. Johnson established here a small club known as the Essex Head Club.

The Essex Street Chapel, which was the headquarters of the Unitarians in London, was built upon part of the site of the house; Smith says it was part of the original building. The Cottonian Library was kept here from 1712 to 1730. A lecture hall now stands on the site of the chapel. The Ethical Society give lectures here on Sunday evenings.

With Temple Bar the City of London, or rather the Liberties thereof, begin, and it is here that on great state occasions the Lord Mayor meets his Sovereign and hands to him the keys of the City. The first building on this spot was a timber house, but the exact date of its erection cannot be ascertained. It was probably put up for the decoration of a pageant, and, being found useful, was kept up. The gate has been often taken to have been part of the defences of the City, which it certainly was not, being protected or strengthened with neither moat nor drawbridge, nor being strong enough for the mounting of cannon. The Bar, a simple arrangement of chain and rails, is mentioned as early as 1301, but it cannot be ascertained that there was any building upon it. In 1502 the custody of the Bar, together with that of Newgate and Ludgate, is assigned to Alderman Fabian and others.

In 1533 it would seem that a gate was standing here, because for the reception of Anne Boleyn Temple Bar was newly painted and repaired, "whereon stood divers singing men and children." Again in 1547, for the coronation of Edward VI., the Bar was painted and fashioned with battlements. In 1554 the "new gates" of Temple Bar were assigned to the custody of the City. Agas's map shows the Bar as a covered gate. The gateway was very cumbersome, blocking up an

already narrow street. Among other ceremonies it witnessed the progresses of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne respectively, to return thanks in St. Paul's Cathedral, the one for deliverance from the Armada, and the other in gratitude for Marlborough's victories. Inigo Jones, when he was engaged upon the Restoration of St. Paul's, was invited to furnish a design for a new arch. He complied, but his design was never carried out. It was engraved in 1727.

The Great Fire was checked before it reached Temple Bar. In 1670, however, the old gate was removed and its successor built by Wren. The familiar gate, still (1902) remembered by everybody who has reached maturity, was removed in the year 1878, and a monument with the City Dragon, colloquially known as the Griffin, was put up on the site of the Bar. The stones of the ancient building were preserved, and have been rebuilt in the park of Sir H. Meux at Cheshunt. One of the decorations of the later gateway consisted of iron spikes on which the heads of traitors were displayed, notably those of the men incriminated in the rebellions of the eighteenth century. When a high wind arose, these heads were sometimes blown down into the street below, a sight better to be imagined than described. From this circumstance Temple Bar was sometimes called the Golgotha of London.

Here we turn westward, and resume our perambulation in the part lying along the northern side of the Strand, which has not yet been described.

The parish of St. Clement Danes has changed very greatly since ancient times, when a large part of it, stretching from Lincoln's Inn Fields to the Strand, was known as Fickett's Field, and was the jousting-place of the Templars. This portion became gradually covered with houses and courts, which were at first fashionable dwelling-places and were associated with noble names. These degenerated until, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a vast rookery of noisome tenements, inhabited by the poorest and most wretched people, covered the greater part of the parish to the north of the Strand. The erection of the new Law Courts, 1868, entirely swept away numbers of these tenements, and opened out the parish to the north of the church. The change thus effected paved the way for further reformation, and though the streets about the site of Clare Market are poor and squalid, they show a beginning of better things, and no longer own such an evil reputation as they did.

Farther north, beyond King's College Hospital, is Portugal Street, called by Strype "Playhouse Street." In the times of the later Stuarts it was a very fashionable locality. It is said that women first performed on the stage in public at the King's Theatre in this street. The players were often patronized by Pepys. In 1717 the first English opera was performed here, and in 1727 the "Beggar's Opera" was produced with unprecedented success; but in 1835 the theatre in Portugal Street was taken down to make room for the enlargement of the museum belonging to the College of Surgeons.

Portsmouth Street contains a quaint, low, red-tiled house, purporting to be the Old Curiosity Shop of Dickens' novel. The Black Jack Tavern, of some notoriety, stood here. It was the resort of the actors and dramatists of the adjacent theatre, and was the scene of a famous escape of Jack Sheppard from the Bow Street officers. It is said to have been a meeting-place of the Cato Street conspirators.

Shear or Shire Lane formerly ran from the east end of Carey Street to the Strand, and formed the parish boundary. This was a narrow, dirty lane of the vilest reputation before its demolition, but it had known better days. A very famous tavern stood in the lane, first called the Cat and Fiddle, later the Trumpet, and still later the Duke of York's. The well-known Kit-Cat Club met here originally. This was a society of thirty-nine gentlemen or noblemen zealously attached to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, and originated about 1700. Addison and Steele, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and others of celebrity, besides the Dukes of Somerset, Devonshire, Marlborough, Newcastle, etc., and many others, titled and untitled, were of the society. The bookseller Tonson was the secretary, and he had his own and all their portraits painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who was also a member of the club. Addison dated many of his famous essays from this address. The lane was known in the reign of the first James as Rogues' Lane.

The south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields only is within our boundaries, but the square is worth seeing. It is the largest in London, and was partly designed by Inigo Jones, who built the west side, called the Arch Row; the east side was bounded by the garden wall of Lincoln's Inn; on the north was Holborn Row; the south side was Portugal Row. The history of Lincoln's Inn Fields is a curious combination of rascality and of aristocracy. The rascals infested the fields, which were filled with wrestlers, rogues and cheats, pickpockets, cripples and footpads; the aristocrats occupied the stately houses on the west side. Among the residents here were Lord Somers, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Kenyon, Lord Erskine, and Spencer Perceval. In the fields Babington and his accomplices were executed, some of them on the 20th and some on the 21st of September 1586. Here also on July 21, 1683, William, Lord Russell, was beheaded.

East of Drury Lane there lies a curious district mainly made up of lanes, now rapidly disappearing, such as Clare Market, Wild Street, and a network of narrow courts. In 1657 Howell speaks of the Earl of Clare as living "in a princely manner" in this neighbourhood. It was in Clare Market that Orator Henley had his chapel. The market was one chiefly for meat, and the shops and sheds were mainly occupied by butchers. Dr. Radcliffe frequented a tavern in this place, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, used to visit the market in order to assist the poor basket-women. The place is now almost gone. There was a notorious burial-ground, closed at last after its enormities had been exposed over and over again. King's College Hospital is built upon a part of the slums. Clement's Inn will be swept away by

the Strand improvements. New Inn is still standing; Danes' Inn is a modern court with offices and residential chambers. Wych Street itself has still some of the old houses left. In Newcastle Street was Lyons Inn, cleared away to make room for a theatre.

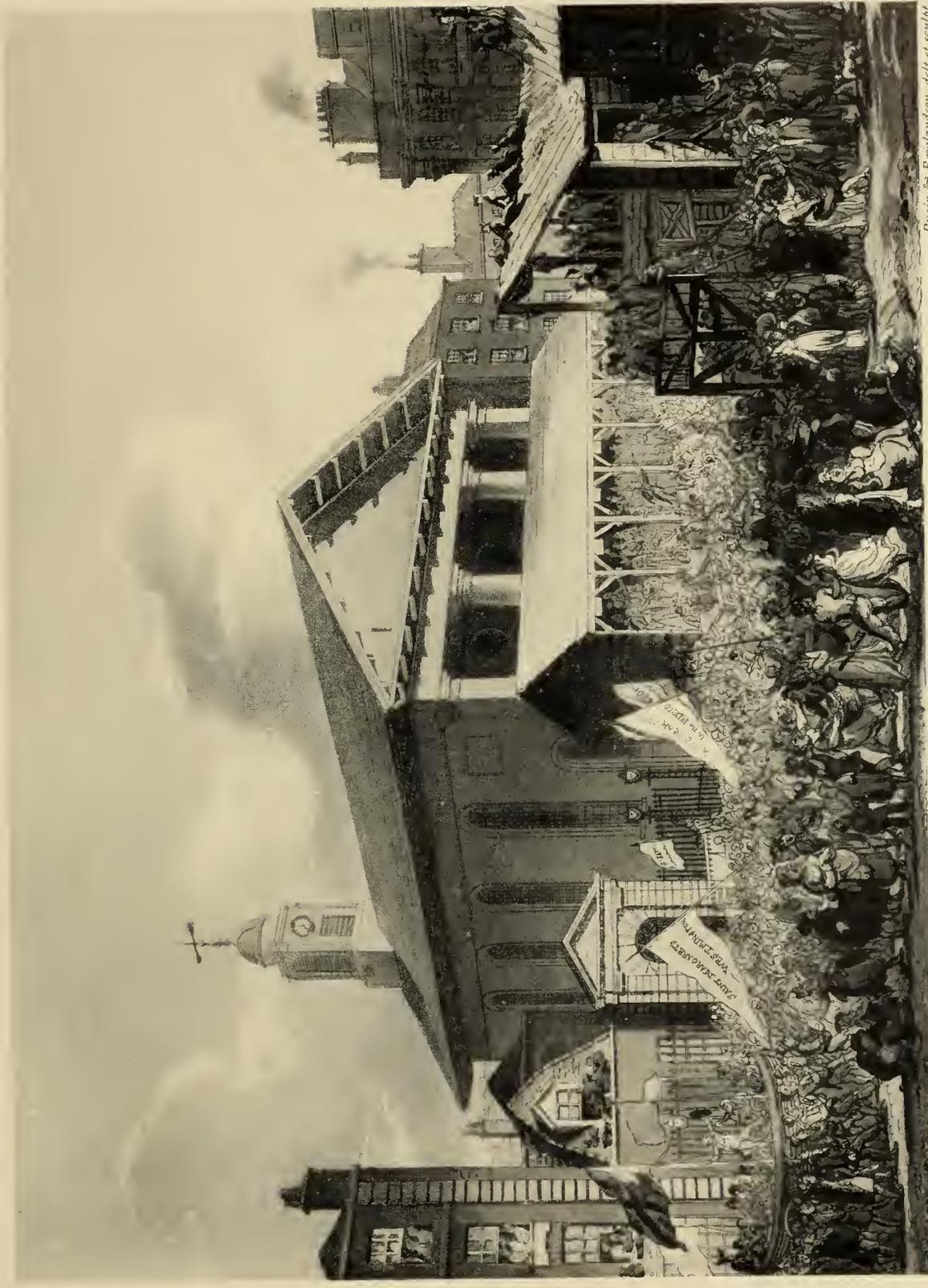
Drury Lane derives its name from the family mansion of the Druries which stood on the site. The brave Lord Craven bought this house and rebuilt it. It is stated that he married privately the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. It is said that she occupied the house adjoining Craven House, which was connected with it by a subterranean passage. Craven Buildings were built in 1723 upon the site of the house; Hayman, the artist, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, both had rooms in these buildings. The Olympic Theatre is also partly on the site of Craven House.

Drury Lane was once a fashionable quarter, but lost that reputation before many of its contemporaries, and since the time of the third William has borne a more or less vile character. Nell Gwynne was born in Coal Yard, which opens off on the east side.

The Drury Lane Theatre has many interesting associations. It was built by Killigrew in 1663 and was called the King's House, under which title Pepys recalls many visits to it. In 1671 it was burnt down. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren and opened 1674. Among the list of patentees we have the names of Rich, Steele, Doggett, Wilks, Cibber, Booth, and also Garrick, who began here his Shakespearian revivals. Sheridan succeeded Garrick as part proprietor, and in 1788 John Kemble became manager. The old theatre was demolished in 1791 and a new one opened three years after. This was also burned down in 1809, and the present theatre opened three years later. J. T. Smith takes the origin of the theatre still farther back, saying that even from the time of Shakespeare there had been a theatre here, which was originally a cockpit. The site of the cockpit, however, is on the other side of Drury Lane, where Pit Place now is.

North of the theatre was a disused burial-ground, later asphalted and turned into a public playground. It was less than a quarter of an acre in extent, and the site is now built over by workmen's dwellings of the stereotyped kind. It was an additional burial-ground to St. Mary-le-Strand, and is mentioned by Dickens in *Bleak House*.

Crown Court recalls the Crown Tavern, where *Punch* was first projected. The south end of Drury Lane, running into Wych Street, is now completely altered. New Inn and Booksellers' Row, otherwise Holywell Street, are wiped off the map, and the semicircular arm of the great new street connecting Holborn and the Strand will come out near St. Clement's Church. The name Holywell referred to a holy well which stood on the spot. There were, apparently, several of these wells in the vicinity; one was on the site of the Law Courts (*Times*, May 1, 1874). The



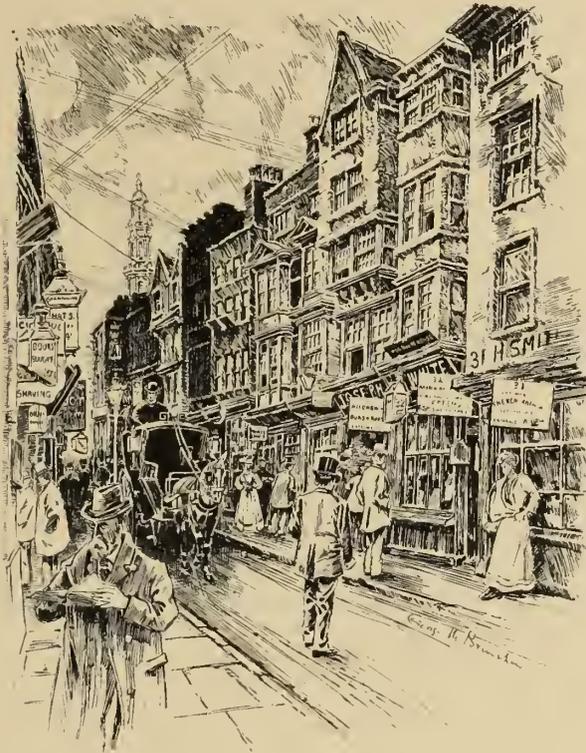
Pugin & Rowlandson, delt et sculp.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, COVENT GARDEN MARKET, DURING THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION IN 1808

From an aquatint published in 1808.

street was a survival of old London, and its houses were picturesquely old, with pointed gables; it is a cause for regret that it had to go down in the march of modern improvements.

Butcher Row ran round the north side of the church. It was so named from a flesh-market established here by Edward I. Numerous small courts opened off on the north side. Among these were Hemlock, Swan, Chair, Crown and Star Courts. The row and its vicinity had for many years a notoriously bad reputation. One of the courts off Little Shear Alley was Boswell Court, not, as some have imagined,



HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND

Demolished 1901.

called after Johnson's biographer. This court was at one time a very fashionable place of residence; Lady Raleigh, the widow of Sir Walter, lived here for three years.

In Butcher Row the houses were of timber and plaster. In one of them the great de Rosny, afterwards Duc de Sully, lodged for one night when he came to England as the French Ambassador.

Turning westward we see what is left of Newcastle Street, which was named after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who owned the ground (1711). The work of demolition is going on as far as Catherine Street, where the Gaiety theatre still stands, though not for long, for the second great scimitar sweep of the new street

will join the Strand here, and a new Gaiety will arise from the ruins of the old one.

The parish of St. Paul's lies like a leaf on the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by which it is wholly surrounded. Its southern boundary runs most erratically, zigzagging in and out across the streets which connect Maiden Lane and Henrietta Street with the Strand. The eastern line keeps on the east side of Bow and Brydges Street. The north passes along the north side of Hart Street, and the west cuts across the east ends of Garrick and New Streets, keeping to the east of Bedfordbury.

The name Covent is a corruption of Convent, and is taken from the convent garden of the Abbey of Westminster, which was formerly on this site. It was written Covent, as taken from the French *couvent* more immediately than the Latin *conventus*.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, Westminster Convent Garden became Crown property. In the first year of his reign Edward VI. granted it to the Duke of Somerset. On the fall of that nobleman it reverted to the Crown, and in 1552 was granted to the Earl of Bedford with "seven acres, called Long Acre." The Earl of Bedford built a town house on his newly acquired property, and devoted himself to the improvement of the neighbourhood.

Though the parish is so small, it is full of interesting associations, chiefly of the last two centuries. Wits, actors, literary men, and artists frequented its taverns and swarmed in its precincts. The contrast between its earlier days, when it was a quiet retreat where the monks slowly paced beneath the sheltering trees, and its later vicissitudes, when the eighteenth-century roisterers and gamblers made merry within its taverns, could hardly be more striking.

The great square called the Market was laid out by the Earl of Bedford in 1631; the Piazza ran along the north and east sides; the church and churchyard formed the west side; on the south was the wall of Bedford House, and by a small grove of trees in the middle stood a sundial. The place gradually grew as a market. In 1710 there were only a few sheds; in 1748 the sheds had become tenements, with upper rooms inhabited by bakers, cooks, and retailers of gin.

The square itself is redolent of memories. When first built it was one of the most fashionable parts of London, and the names of the occupiers were all titled or distinguished. We read among them those of the Bishop of Durham, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Oxford, Marquis of Winchester, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the Earl of Sussex. The arcade, or Piazza, as it was called, was a fashionable lounging-place, and many foundling children were called Piazza in its honour. One of the scenes in Otway's *Soldier of Fortune* is laid here, and also one in Wycherley's *Country Wife*. Sir Peter Lely had a house in the square, and this house was successively occupied by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir James Thornhill. Coffee-

houses and taverns abounded in and about the square. Of these the most famous were Will's, Button's, and Tom's, well known by the references to them in contemporary literature. The first of these in point of time was "Will's," which stood at the north corner of Russell and Bow Streets (see p. 332).

The Bedford Coffee-house under the Piazza succeeded Button's, or rather came into vogue afterwards when Garrick, Quin, Foote, and others used it. The house stood at the north-east corner. It is described as a place of resort for critics. "Every one you meet is a polite scholar and critic . . . the merit of every production of the press is weighed and determined." Apparently a place where the conversation was a continual attempt at smartness; it must have been most fatiguing. The weak point, indeed, of this public life was the demand it created for conversational display. The greater part of Johnson's pithy sayings were delivered in such a mixed company, and were prepared in sonorous English to suit the company.

An article in the *London Mercury*, January 13, 1721, states that there were twenty-two gaming-houses in the parish. Besides all these attractions there was Covent Garden Theatre, opened in 1733 by Rich, though the first patent had been granted to Sir William Davenant. In 1746 Garrick joined Rich, but at the end of the season left him for Drury Lane, taking with him all the best actors. In 1803 Kemble became proprietor and stage manager, but five years later the theatre was completely burnt. It was rebuilt under the directions of R. Smirke, and when reopened was the scene of a singularly pertinacious revolt. The prices had been raised in consequence of the improved accommodation, and the people in the pit banded themselves together under the name of "Old Prices" and made such an intolerable uproar that the piece could not proceed. Smith says, "The town seemed to have lost its senses." For weeks people wore O.P. hats and O.P. handkerchiefs, and interrupted every attempt to carry the play through. In the end a compromise was made. In 1840 Charles Kemble left the theatre, and the building was leased to C. Mathews, Madame Vestris, and Macready. In 1847 it was opened as an Italian Opera House after being almost rebuilt. It was again destroyed by fire in 1856, but the façade was saved with its bas-reliefs and statues by Flaxman and Rossi. These were placed on the present building, designed by Barry, which was opened two years later.

The Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was built by Inigo Jones in 1633 at the expense of the Earl of Bedford; consecrated by Bishop Juxon in 1638; destroyed by fire in 1795; rebuilt by John Hardwick in the place of the original building. And the story goes that when the architect heard the commission, "to build a church not much bigger than a barn," he replied it should be the handsomest barn in England.

Buried here are Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset; Sir Henry Herbert; Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, who died 1680; Sir Peter Lely, died 1680, whose monument was destroyed in the Fire; Edward Kynaston, actor; Wycherley, the

dramatist; Grinling Gibbons, died 1721, sculptor in wood; Susannah Centlivre; Dr. Arne, musician, died 1778; Charles Macklin, comedian, died 1797; John Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar, died 1819. The registers begin at 1615, and among the baptismal entries are the names of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, May 26, 1689, and Turner, the painter, May 14, 1775.

The church is visible from the street on the east and the market on the west, but accessible only by a covered entry under the houses on the north and south. In Hogarth's picture of "Morning" we get a glimpse of the old church before its destruction, with clock-dial and tiled roof, not so very dissimilar from what it is at present.

The election of members for Westminster formerly took place on a hustings before the church, when there were scenes of wild riot. The most memorable of these elections was that of Fox and Sir Cecil Wray in 1784.

Bow Street, Covent Garden, was built in 1637, and named after its shape, that of a bent bow. It is remarkable for the number of well-known persons who have lived in it. It was one of the most fashionable streets in the Metropolis, and Dryden wrote in the epilogue to one of his plays:

I've had to-day a dozen billet-doux
From fops and wits and cits and Bow Street beaux;

on which Sir Walter Scott remarked a billet-doux from Bow Street would now be more alarming than flattering. The police officer began his reign here in 1749.

Henry Fielding, who was in authority in 1753, did much to suppress the unbridled licence and open highway robbery of the Metropolis.

Will's Coffee-house was at No. 1, on the west side, the corner of Russell Street. The principal room was on the first floor. Dryden made the house the chief place of resort for the poets and wits of the time. After his death Addison took the company across the street to Button's. Ned Ward's notes on Will's are not respectful.

"From thence we adjourned to the Wits' Coffee-house. . . . Accordingly, upstairs we went, and found much company, but little talk. . . . We shuffled through this moving crowd of philosophical mutes to the other end of the room, where three or four wits of the upper class were rendezvous'd at a table, and were disturbing the ashes of the old poets by perverting their sense. . . . At another table were seated a parcel of young, raw, second-rate beaux and wits, who were conceited if they had but the honour to dip a finger and thumb into Mr. Dryden's snuff-box" (Cunningham, p. 555).

Defoe, on the other hand, is more complimentary:

Now view the beaux at Will's, the men of wit,
By nature nice, and for discerning fit,
The finished fops, the men of wig and muff,
Knights of the famous oyster-barrel snuff.

At Button's there was a carved lion's head, of which the mouth was a letter-box for contributions to the *Guardian* and *Tatler*. This was set up by Addison in 1713, and attracted much attention. It was removed in 1731 to the Shakespeare Tavern, and later came into the possession of the Duke of Bedford. Tom's was the last of the three famous houses. It was started by a waiter from Will's, and managed to hold its own. It was on the north side of the street, nearly opposite Button's.



HENRY FIELDING (1707-1754)

From an engraving by J. H. Baker.

The literary associations of the street are innumerable. Wycherley lodged here, and after an illness was visited by Charles II., who gave him £500 for a trip to France. The well-known Cock Tavern was just opposite his rooms, and when Wycherley had married the Countess of Drogheda he used to sit in the tavern with the windows open so that his jealous wife could see there were no women in his company. This tavern was the resort of the rakes and Mohocks that for a while made the neighbourhood a terror to decent people. Henry Fielding wrote *Tom Jones* while living in this street. Grinling Gibbons died here. Edmund Waller,

the poet, lived here during the Commonwealth, and Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was born here in 1661. Radcliffe, the Court physician, was a resident in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The streets opening out of the square can boast many interesting associations.

Henrietta Street was named after Charles I.'s queen. Samuel Cooper, miniature-painter, lived here. The Castle Tavern, where Sheridan fought with Mathews on account of Miss Linley, was in this street.

Maiden Lane can claim several illustrious names. It was the birthplace of Turner; Andrew Marvell and Voltaire both lodged here.

Long Acre was originally an open field called the Elms, and later known as Seven Acres, from a grant of land made to the Duke of Bedford. A curious house-to-house survey of 1650 is preserved in the Augmentation Office. From this it would appear that the street at that date was full of small shops, grocers, chandlers, etc., with here and there a big house occupied by some titled person. Ever since the first introduction of coaches Long Acre has been particularly favoured by coach-builders, and at the present time it is lined by carriage works. Long Acre was the scene of many convivial gatherings in the Hanoverian times. It can claim the first "mug-house," an institution which speedily became popular. Oliver Cromwell lived on the south side of Long Acre, and Dryden and Butler in Rose Street, a dirty little alley half destroyed by the building of Garrick Street. Here Dryden was set upon by three hired bullies at the command of Lord Rochester, who was insulted by some satirical lines which he attributed to the poet.

Garrick Street was built about 1864, and the club of the same name was founded for the patronage of dramatic art.

St. Martin's Lane is one of the oldest thoroughfares in the parish. It was built about 1613, and was then known as West Church Lane. It ran right through to the front of Northumberland House, and prints are still extant showing the church peeping over the line of houses on the western side.

St. Martin's Lane claims many celebrated names, and was a favourite resort for artists. The house in which Inigo Jones lived is still pointed out—No. 31 on the east side. Almost exactly opposite this is the Public Library, built at the same time as the Municipal Buildings; it contains a fine reference collection. The lane abounds with memories of the past. In St. Peter's Court Roubiliac established a studio, afterwards a drawing academy, which numbered Hayman, Cipriani, Ramsay, Cosway, Nollekens, Reynolds, and Hogarth among its members; this was the precursor of the Royal Academy. This court was two or three doors above the Free Library, and was eventually closed up at the west end by the Garrick Theatre. No. 114 is traditionally on the site of the mansion of the Earls of Salisbury, in which, also traditionally, the seven bishops were confined before being committed to the Tower. The names of Chippendale, Nathaniel Hone, and

Fuseli are associated with the lane, also Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir James Thornhill.

Old Slaughter's Coffee-house alone is enough to redeem any street from oblivion. This was established in 1692, and stood on the spot where Cranbourne Street now crosses the end of St. Martin's Lane. It was a favourite resort of all the painters and sculptors of the time, not to mention the wits and beaux. Hogarth was a constant visitor, his house in Leicester Square being conveniently near. Roubiliac, Gainsborough, and also Wilkie, came to enjoy society at Old Slaughter's, and Pope and Dryden are known to have visited it. The first chess club in London was established here in 1747.

And now we have strolled around the chosen area, making Trafalgar Square the centre and returning to and fro in two great loops eastward and westward, resembling a true lovers' knot. We have been in the company of king and courtier, rebel and wit. We have consorted with the gay fops of the eighteenth century in their club and coffee-house life, and we have seen the haunts of men whose names are household words wherever the English tongue is spoken.

It has been chiefly seventeenth and eighteenth century life that has enchained us as we read the pages of the past, and in its richness and variety at least the eighteenth century would be difficult to rival. Prosaic London, with her borough councils, her Strand improvements, and her immense utilitarian flats, still retains the glamour of her bygone days, and if her present buildings are without much attraction, they are glorified by the halo of their association with their fascinating predecessors.

MARYLEBONE

THE derivation of this name is simple. Lysons says: "The name of this place was anciently called Tiburn, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet formerly called Aye-brook or Eye-brook, and now Tybourn Brook. When the site of the church was altered to another spot, near the same brook, it became St. Mary at the Bourne, now corrupted to St. Mary le bone or Marybone." There is a possibility that the "bourne" did not indicate the brook, but the boundary of the parish, in which case Marybone would still be a corruption of St. Mary at the Bourne.

The borough of Marylebone is unique in many respects. It contains many well-known and magnificent houses, such as Montagu House, Portman Square; Hertford House, Manchester Square, where is Sir Richard Wallace's collection of pictures and curiosities; Portland House, Cavendish Square; and others. More than two-thirds of Regent's Park are within its boundaries, including nearly all the Zoological Gardens. In some parts of the borough the street lists furnish many titled and famous names; in others are the poorest and most squalid districts, rivalling in misery those of the East End.

Many foreign embassies are located within the parish boundaries. But the most striking characteristic is the great number of hospitals. There are hospitals for special diseases everywhere, besides large institutions which have acquired more than Metropolitan fame.

The ancient Tyburn stream ran right through this district. It rose not far from Swiss Cottage, and ran for a few hundred yards through Regent's Park, across the road at Sussex Place between Gloucester Place and Baker Street, across the Marylebone Road, then, turning westward under Madame Tussaud's, by South Street to the foot of High Street, passing along close to Mandeville Place, it crossed Wigmore Street and so reached Oxford Street.

The manor of Tyburn is mentioned in Domesday Book among the possessions of the Abbess and Convent of Barking. Early in the thirteenth century it was held by Robert de Vere, whose daughter married William de Insula, Earl of Warren and Surrey, from whom the manor passed to their heirs, the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. The Berkeleys, Nevilles, and Howards divided three-quarters of it later, and one quarter went to Henry V. as heir of the Earls of Derby.

About the end of the fifteenth century Thomas Hobson bought up the greater part of the manor, and in 1544 his son Thomas exchanged it with Henry VIII. in consideration of lands elsewhere.

The manor remained with the Crown until James I. sold it to one Edward Forset, who had previously held it at a fixed rental under Elizabeth. James reserved to the Crown the tract of land then known as Marylebone, now Regent's Park. Sir John Austen, Forset's grandson, sold the estate to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, for £17,500. The Duke of Newcastle's only child, Henrietta, married Edward Harley, who succeeded his father as Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. He carried on his father's collection of books and MSS., and formed what was afterwards known as the Harleian Collection, which was bought by the trustees of the British Museum for £10,000. Henrietta's only daughter, Margaret, married William Bentinck, second Earl of Portland, and thus the estates passed to the Portland family.

In the west was another manor, that of Lyllestone, a name still preserved in the corruption "Lisson" Grove. This manor is mentioned in Domesday Book among the lands in the hundred of Ossulston. In 1338 it was in the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir William de Clyf held it from the knights. In 1512 the then Lord Prior granted a parcel of land out of the manor to John and Johan Blennerhasset on a fifty years' lease. On their decease Chief Justice Portman acquired their interest, afterwards obtaining the land in fee simple, and thus creating the Portman estate. This estate comprised 270 acres. The remainder of Lyllestone Manor included several estates of importance. The St. John's Wood estate was granted by Charles II. to Lord Wotton in discharge of a debt. In 1732 it was bought by Samuel Eyre, after whom it was known as the Eyre Estate.

Another estate lying along the Edgware Road was bequeathed to Harrow School by John Lyon. A third was known as City Conduit Estate. The borough at present embraces the Eyre estate at St. John's Wood, the Baker estate, comprising the poor district to the west of Lisson Grove, the Portman estate, the Portland estate, and other land, including the park held by the Crown.

Beginning our ramble at St. John's Wood Station in the heart of the borough, we find ourselves near the well-known Lord's Cricket Ground. Thomas Lord first made a cricket-ground in what is now Dorset Square, and in 1814 it was succeeded by the present one, which is the headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the club that gives laws to the cricketing world. Among the most popular matches which take place here are the annual contests between Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow, when the resources of space are taxed to the utmost. Besides these, during the season, the M.C.C. matches, the Middlesex Club matches, and Gentlemen *v.* Players are played here. Lord's has been increased many times since its inauguration; most recently by a piece of ground, about two acres, which

was formerly part of the site of the Clergy Orphanage. This was presented by the Great Central Railway Company in return for the privilege of being permitted to tunnel a corner of the cricket ground.

The extension of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, now known as the Great Central Railway, has completely altered the face of Marylebone. The demolition caused by it extends up the west side of the Wellington and Finchley Roads; but it is farther south that the greatest changes have taken place. St. John's Wood Road is itself untouched, the line passing under it.

The part of the parish lying to the west and north contains nothing of any exceptional interest. There are wide roads and well-built terraces, and an air of prosperity that speaks well for the neighbourhood. A Home for Incurable Children, founded in 1873, is in Maida Vale, and in Hamilton Terrace is St. Mark's Church, in modern Gothic style; a Presbyterian church and several chapels are also to be found in this neighbourhood.

Returning to the point from whence we set out, we find St. John's Wood Chapel, which is in the classical style, designed by Hardwick in 1814. The chapel stands well at the junction of four important roads; its Ionic portico is dignified and suitable to the position. The body of the chapel is covered with ivy, and the windows look down on a large burial-ground, now open as a public garden, which is peculiarly bright and well kept. In it are many fine trees, chiefly willows, which overhang the seats placed for public comfort. The gravestones, which are many, have not been removed, and with few exceptions are of the regular round-topped pattern. In the vault beneath the chapel lies the wife of Benjamin West, P.R.A. In 1833 there had been about 40,000 persons buried in this ground, and it is probable this number was greatly exceeded before the burials ceased. Joanna Southcott was buried here in 1814.

Farther north in the Finchley Road All Saints' Church stands up conspicuously. This is a fine church in the Perpendicular style, built in 1846. The chancel was added in 1866, and the tower and spire in 1889. It is really the church of the Eyre estate, and was largely built by the Eyre family. There is in it a beautiful marble font of uncommon pattern, and a pulpit to match.

This part of Marylebone, to the north of Regent's Park, has a High Street of its own—a wide street with comparatively low buildings. The vista, on looking back from the top to the trees of the burial-ground and Regent's Park, is not unattractive. The shops which line either side of the road, though small, are clean and bright. St. John's Wood Terrace is a very wide thoroughfare. In it stands St. John's Wood Church, chiefly distinguished by a very heavy portico. The church is at present used by the Congregationalists, and was formerly known as Connaught Chapel. Just beyond the chapel we come to the St. Marylebone Almshouses. They are built round three sides of a square, and enclose a

quadrangle of green grass. The blue slate roofs and drab stuccoed walls form a gentle contrast. The central house, occupied by the superintendent, is fronted by a clock over the Royal Arms.

By the will of Simon, Count Woronzow, dated September 19, 1827, the sum of £500 was left for the poor of the parish of Marylebone, and this sum was given by the Vestry, under certain conditions, to the committee for the proposed erection of almshouses in 1836, to be by them applied to building purposes. Various charitable subscriptions and donations have been added from time to time, until at present the almshouses afford an asylum to about fifty-two single women and eight married couples. The recipients must be of good character, and must have paid rates in the parish of Marylebone for at least ten years, and never received parochial relief. They must be over the age of sixty years. They must have a small weekly sum of their own or guaranteed by a friend. They receive shelter and free firing; the single inmates receive in addition 7s. a week, and the married couples 10s. 6d. The corner houses, in which the rooms are larger, are occupied by the married couples. The central building contains the board-room, lined by the names of generous donors. On the staircase is a bust of Count Woronzow, whose name is also commemorated in the road which runs on the east side of the houses.

The parish extends to within about fifty yards of the summit of Primrose Hill on the south side. At this spot three stones, erect, standing together, mark the point where the three boroughs of Hampstead, St. Pancras, and Marylebone meet. Not far below is a covered reservoir. This spot was formerly known as Barrow Hill, a name supposed to be derived from burials which anciently took place here. St. Stephen the Martyr's Church stands just within the parish boundaries of Marylebone. It is a pretty little Gothic church with a square battlemented tower and triple-gabled east end. It was built in 1849, and restored thirty years ago. The interior of the church is not equal to the exterior. All the roads lying to the north-west are in uniform style, with comfortable modern villa houses.

When the Manor of Tyburn was let to Edward Forset, King James reserved Marylebone Park for the Crown, and it remained in the same keeping until 1646. In that year King Charles I. granted it to two faithful adherents, Sir G. Strode and J. Wandesford, in payment for arms and ammunition which they had supplied to him. In the time of the Commonwealth the park was seized and was sold on behalf of the opposite cause, the proceeds being devoted to the payment of one of Cromwell's regiments of dragoons. At the Restoration it was restored to its former holders, who retained it until the debt due to them was discharged. The park was then let to various leaseholders, the last of whom was the Duke of Portland, whose lease ended in 1811, when the land reverted to the Crown.

The ground was laid out by Nash in 1812, and was named Regent's Park in honour of the then Regent (George IV.), for whom it was proposed to build a

palace in the centre of the park, on the site now occupied by the Botanic Gardens.

Regent Street was designed to form a continuous line between the Palace and Carlton House, near St. James's Park. Nash built all the terraces in the park except Cornwall Terrace, which was the work of Decimus Burton. By a clause in the lease the lessees of the houses in these terraces have to repaint the exteriors in August every fourth year. The broad walk was made and opened to the public in 1838.

The park is about 400 acres in extent. The ornamental water is in shape something like the three legs on a Manx halfpenny. A terrible accident happened here in 1867, when the ice gave way and forty skaters lost their lives; since then the pond has been reduced to a uniform depth of four feet. The water for this is supplied by the ancient Tyburn Brook.

South Villa was built about 1836, and an observatory was erected here by Mr. Bishop; this was frequently used by Dawes and Hind, and here were discovered many asteroids and variable stars.

St. Dunstan's Villa was formerly occupied by the Marquis of Hertford, and is of considerable size. It is in the Italian style, and was designed by Decimus Burton, whose name is almost as closely associated with the park as Nash's own. The name of St. Dunstan's arose from the two gigantic wooden figures of Gog and Magog, which the Marquis brought from St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, where they had been since 1671.

Panoramas were formerly exhibited in Regent's Park, in a great building called the Colosseum. This was opened in 1829, and attracted crowds of people. It occupied the site of the present houses in Cambridge Gate.

In Park Square East is a Baptist Chapel, formerly the diorama which attracted great attention.

Regent's Park Baptist College is established in an old house known as Holford House, from its first owner, Mr. Holford.

The building is of great size and stuccoed; within, the central hall, used for prayers, has an ornamental gallery. The domed skylight is of coloured glass, and a huge bronze statue of Bunyan, by Sir E. Boehm, stands on the south side.

The former ballroom, now used for lectures, debates, etc., is a magnificent room, with richly mounted ceiling and walls decorated with plaster-work painted to resemble wood. The dining-room is also of great size. The students' studies are at the east and west ends of the building, and the common rooms in the centre. The extreme west wing is let privately, as the whole house is too large for the college requirements.

Regent's Canal was begun in 1812, and was opened August 1, 1820, with a procession of boats, barges, etc. It is in total length 8 miles 6 furlongs, and descends about 84 feet from the beginning to the end.

In Regent's Park there are various enclosed gardens and grounds, namely, the Zoological Gardens, the Botanic Gardens, and the grounds of the Toxophilite Society. The first of these is too well known to need much description. The Zoological Society originated in 1826, and was incorporated three years later. Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles are the two names most closely connected with its foundation. The Gardens were opened in 1828 and contain the finest collection of animals in the world. They are open to the public on payment of 1s. daily and 6d. on Mondays. On Sundays admittance is obtained only by an order from a Fellow.

The Botanic Gardens belong to the Botanic Society, incorporated in 1839 by a Royal Charter. The Gardens fill the whole of what is known as the inner circle in Regent's Park, a space of ground comprising nearly twenty acres in extent, held on a lease from the Crown. These gardens are tastefully laid out, and include a hothouse (covering about 20,000 feet of ground), winter garden, conservatory, special tropical houses, museum and lecture-room, tennis-court, and an ornamental piece of water. Entrance is obtained by an order from a Fellow. Exhibitions of plants, flowers, and fruit take place during the spring and summer. The Duke of Teck is the President.

The Toxophilite Society was founded by Sir Assheton Lever in 1781. He had previously formed a museum of curiosities in Leicester Square on the site of the present Empire Music Hall. It was in the grounds of this house that targets were first shot at by the Society. When the Museum was sold in 1784 the ground was no longer available. It was in this year that an Archers Division of the Honourable Artillery Company was formed. In 1791 an archery ground was rented on the east side of Gower Street, on part of which site Torrington Square now stands. In 1805 this ground was required for building purposes. From this date to 1810 there are no authentic records of the Society, and from then until 1821 the records are intermittent. It is probable the Society shot at Highbury. In 1821 Mr. Lord allowed the members to shoot on his cricket ground on payment of three guineas a day. Mr. Waring, who had been Sir Assheton's coadjutor in founding the Society, owned ground in Bayswater, to the east of Westbourne Street. He had previously offered this site to the Society, and his offer was eventually accepted. In 1833 the present ground in Regent's Park was obtained. This is about six acres in extent and well laid out. It includes a hall with accommodation for members.

The shooting season is divided into two parts: one from the first Thursday in April to the last Thursday in July, and the other from the last Thursday in September to the first Thursday in November. Ladies' days are a feature of the club, and every Thursday between the above-mentioned dates has some fixture or competition. The only rival to the Royal Toxophilite Society is the Grand National Archery Society.

The part of the borough lying to the west of the park has been immensely altered by the new railway. In fact, the greater part of the buildings have been demolished, and the amount of compensation paid to dispossessed owners and leaseholders is said to be unprecedented.

In Blandford Square there is a convent which has survived the general wreck. It was first established near Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, in 1844, and was opened on its present site in 1851.

The House of Mercy is for servants out of work, who do laundry and other work, and so contribute to their own support. There are thirty Sisters, who, besides attending to the home, do much charitable work in teaching and the visitation of the sick.

Dorset Square was built on the site of the original Lord's Cricket Ground. It was made by Thomas Lord at the end of the eighteenth century, and, as stated above, in 1814 the present ground was substituted, so Dorset Square can claim only a small connection with the famous game. The streets leading northward from Dorset Square are of little interest. In Hill Street is a small Baptist place of worship. In Park Street is St. Cyprian's little church, opened in 1866.

The last house on the east side of Upper Baker Street bears one of the Society of Arts memorial tablets to the memory of Mrs. Siddons, who lived here intermittently for many years. She used to give readings from Shakespeare to her friends in this house, and here in 1831 she died. The house is now called "Siddons House Private Hotel."

In the Marylebone Road, close to the underground station, stands Madame Tussaud's famous waxwork exhibition, the delight of children and visitors from the country. The waxworks were begun in Paris in 1780, and brought to London in 1802 to the place where the Lyceum Theatre now stands; afterwards they were removed to Hanover Square rooms.

On the west side of the Outer Circle are terraces abutting on Regent's Park. Some of these terraces show fine design though in the solid cumbrous style of the Georgian period. Hanover Terrace was designed by Nash, and also Sussex Place, which was named after the Duke of Sussex. The latter is laid out in a semicircle, and is crowned by cupolas and minarets. The houses are very large, and, in spite of fashion having deserted the district, can still show a goodly list of inhabitants.

The district lying to the west of Lisson Grove and Grove Road is the poorest and most miserable in the borough. In Grove Road is a home for female orphans, a large gabled building. The girls are received here at six years of age, and pass on to service when about sixteen. The little village of Lisson Green stood out in the country not far from the great Roman Road, the present Edgware Road, and it formed the nucleus round which houses and streets sprang up. From the Marylebone Road to St. John's Wood Road the streets are poor and squalid, abounding in low courts and alleys.

Several great Board Schools in the neighbourhood of Great James Street rise up prominently, and round about them neat lines of workmen's houses are gradually replacing the wretched tenements. The district is still miserable, but it has bettered its notoriously bad reputation of ten or twenty years ago.

St. Barnabas' Church, near Bell Street, was built by Blomfield, and is in a kind of French Gothic. Christ Church, in Stafford Street, not far off, is surmounted by a cupola and built in the Classical style. It was the work of P. Hardwick in 1825.

Earl Street is a long, dreary, but fairly respectable thoroughfare. The West London Theatre or Music Hall is in Church Street. This was opened in 1842 as a penny theatre, and enlarged in 1854. In Church Street there is also a Baptist chapel.

Salisbury and Carlisle Streets are indescribably dingy. In the latter is St. Matthew's Church, which has the (perhaps) unique distinction of having been built for a theatre. It was consecrated in 1853, and restored forty years later. Close by the church, between the two streets mentioned above, is the Portman Market. This was opened as a hay-market in 1830, and the year following was dedicated to general uses. The market is still held on Friday every week. Smith speaks of it as bidding "fair to become a formidable rival to Covent Garden," a prophecy which has not been fulfilled. There is another Board School of great size between two miserable little streets on the east, and another a little farther north between Grove Road and Capland Street.

Infant, National, and Catholic Schools lie near North and Richmond Streets. One or two of the houses to the north of the latter have still retained a certain cottage-like appearance, a memory of the bygone village. Lyon's Place, a straggling mews, preserves the name of the benefactor who left the estate he had bought here to found Harrow School; and the names Aberdeen, Cunningham, Northwick, etc., are associated with the school.

The Regent's Canal runs under Aberdeen Place. Emanuel Church, a curious little square building with an Ionic portico, was formerly known as Christ's Chapel. It was largely remodelled in 1891, and seats over 1000 persons. On the interior walls are several memorial tablets.

Edgware Road forms the western boundary of the parish. It is a very ancient road. In the 1722 edition of Camden's *Britannia* we read: "Towards the Northern boundary of Middlesex a military way of the Romans commonly called Watling Street enters this country, coming straight along from the older Verulam to London over Hampstead Heath; not the road which now lies through Highgate, for that, as is before observed, was opened only about 400 [marginal note, 300] years ago by permission of the Bishop of London, but that more ancient way (as appears by the old charters of Edward the Confessor) which ran along near Edgworth, a place of no great antiquity."

The difficulty of accounting for the entrance of the road at this particular point has been solved in various ways. It has been suggested that a circuit had been made to avoid the great Middlesex forests, but a more likely theory is that it followed this route to avoid the Hampstead and Highgate hills. Edgeware was the name of the first town it passed through after the forests of Middlesex.

We have only to deal with the east side of the road at present. This is lined with shops, varying in quality and increasing in size towards the Marble Arch. There are no buildings of importance. The road ends in Oxford Street, the ancient Tyburn Road, a name associated with the direful history of the gallows.



TYBURN TURNPIKE IN 1813

Some of these houses, facing the Marble Arch, are still standing.

The Tyburn gallows were originally a huge tripod, subsequently two uprights and a cross beam. The site was frequently changed, so that both Marylebone and Paddington can claim the dreadful association. It is said that the gallows were erected on the morning of execution right across the Edgeware Road, opposite the house at the corner of Upper Bryanston Street. This house has iron galleries from which the sheriffs watched the execution, and in it after the ceremony the gallows were deposited. Galleries were erected for spectators as at a gladiatorial show, and special prices were charged for special exhibitions. Among the people who suffered at Tyburn the best known are: Roger de Mortimer, for treason, 1330; Perkin Warbeck, 1449; the Holy Maid of Kent and her confederates, 1534;

Robert Southwell, the Elizabethan poet, 1595; Mrs. Turner, murderess of Sir T. Overbury, 1615.

In 1660-1661, on the anniversary of Charles I.'s execution, Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were dragged from their graves and hanged at Tyburn, after which their heads were cut off and exposed on Westminster Hall, and their bodies buried beneath the gallows.

Jack Sheppard was hanged here in 1724, and the last person to suffer at Tyburn was John Austin in 1783. The turnpike gate across the road near the gallows remained until 1825. It was a double turnpike, with gates on both the Edgware and Uxbridge Roads.

The Marylebone Road was at first called the New Road, when it was cut in 1757. The Bill for its making had met with strong opposition in Parliament from the Duke of Bedford. In consequence of his opposition a clause was introduced prohibiting the erection of any building within fifty feet of the road, and the effect of this prohibition is to be seen in the gardens which front the houses.

The new road was later subdivided into the Marylebone and Euston Roads. Beginning at the Edgware Road, the first building on the south side to attract attention is St. Mark's Church, designed by Blomfield. This church is of red brick, and is prettily built and surmounted by a high steeple. The schools form a part of the same building. The consecration ceremony took place on June 29, 1872. A few doors farther on are the Christian Union Almshouses, founded in John Street, 1832, and extended to Marylebone Road in 1868. These are supported by voluntary contributions, and are for the benefit of old women or married couples of the parishes of Marylebone, Paddington, or part of St. Pancras. The inmates receive sundry gratuities, coal and lodging, but the eligible must possess not less than 4s. 6d. per week.

A neatly built Roman Catholic church with high-pitched roof stands at the corner of Homer Row. This was built about 1860, and is called the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. The northern side of the Marylebone Road, for the distance traversed, consists of huge red-brick flats in the most modern style.

Standing back a little from the road, again on the south side, near Harcourt Street, is Paddington Chapel, for Congregationalists.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital and Midwifery Training School comes soon after. This was founded in 1752, and was the third of its kind to be established in London. It was at first situated in Bayswater, and moved to the present site in 1813. In 1809 the Duke of Sussex was elected president for life, and it was he who induced Queen Charlotte to give the hospital her patronage, and to allow it to be called by her name. The Duke was the guiding spirit of the institution until his death in 1843. In 1857 the present building was erected on the site of the older one.

No. 183 is the Yorkshire Stingo public-house, which preserves the name of a celebrated tavern and place of entertainment. From here the first pair of omnibuses in the Metropolis were started on July 4, 1829. They ran to the Bank and back, and were drawn by three horses abreast. The return fare was a shilling, which included the use of a newspaper. A fair was held at the Yorkshire Stingo on May 1 for many years. Close by are the St. Marylebone public baths and washhouses, which claim the honour of having been the first of the kind in the Metropolis.

The St. Marylebone County Court adjoins. This was erected in 1874-1875, when the need for further accommodation than that afforded by the old Court House was felt.

Seymour Place was cut through a nest of slums about 1872-1873; it partly replaced the old Stingo Lane, which extended from Marylebone Road to Crawford Street, and was a most disreputable thoroughfare. The Samaritan Free Hospital, for diseases peculiar to women, occupies the place of ten numbers, 161 to 171. This is a fine modern building with fluted pilasters running up the frontage to an ornamental pediment. The memorial stone was laid on July 24, 1889, by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The hospital was first established by Dr. Savage in Orchard Street in 1847. The celebrated engineer, James Nasmyth, after whom a ward is named, left a bequest of £18,000. There is a well staircase in the building which separates the hospital into two parts, one devoted to medical, the other to surgical cases. The benefits of the hospital are extended free to patients from all parts of the world, not even a subscriber's letter being required. The only requisites are that the applicant must be poor and respectable and a suitable case, then she is taken in directly a vacancy occurs.

Almost opposite the hospital is the Great Central Hotel, and behind it the railway station in an elaborate style that forms a contrast to some of the dismal termini in London. The Western Ophthalmic Hospital, a stuccoed building, is near at hand. This was founded in 1856.

The small streets leading from the Marylebone Road into York and Crawford Streets are poor in character. In the north of Seymour Place is a small Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1875. York Street, in spite of being a little wider, is not much better than its neighbours. In Wyndham Place is the Church of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, in the style of Grecian architecture so much affected in this parish. The architect was R. Smirke. Dibdin, the bibliographer, was the first incumbent of this church, and the poetess L. E. Landon was married here on June 7, 1838.

Bryanston and Montagu Squares are almost duplicates. They are built on ground known as Ward's Field, where there was formerly a large pond, which was the cause of many fatal accidents. Near this spot was a little cluster of

cottages called Apple Village. The squares were built about the beginning of the nineteenth century. They are lined by large houses in a uniform style, and are as fashionable now as in 1833. The Turkish Embassy is at No. 1 Bryanston Square, at the south-east corner.

Horace Street was once known as Cato Street, and was the scene of the infamous conspiracy which originated with Thistlewood in 1820. The conspiracy was to murder the Cabinet Ministers, burst open the prisons, set fire to the Metropolis, and organise a revolution. Thistlewood and his fellow-conspirators were caught in a hay-loft in this street, where they used to hold their meetings, and the five of them, including the ringleader, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, while the rest were transported. It is now a poor and squalid thoroughfare, occupied by general shops, and reached only by a covered entry at each end.

In Nutford Place is St. Luke's Church, built in the Early English style in 1854. It stands on the site of a cholera hospital, which was not used during the great epidemic of 1849, as there was not a single case in the parish. The church was built in memory of this great deliverance.

The Marylebone Presbyterian Church stands between Upper George Street and Little Queen Street.

Upper Berkeley Street contains a Jewish synagogue, built in 1870 for Jewish dissenters. Brunswick Chapel was built in 1684 by Evelyn Cosway for Lady Berkeley.

In Bryanston Street there is a synagogue which was built for the Spanish and Portuguese Jews resident at the West End. This has been recently superseded by a much larger building in Lauderdale Road, Sutherland Avenue. Quebec Chapel was built in 1788, and is now called the Church of the Annunciation. It has numbered among its incumbents Dr. Alford and Dr. Goulburn, later Deans of Canterbury and Norwich respectively, and Dr. Magee. The number of chapels of every denomination thus shown to cluster in this district is curious.

Great Cumberland Place is fashionable still. This was formerly Great Cumberland Street, and was called after the duke whose name is associated with Culloden. It leads us out nearly opposite to the Marble Arch.

OXFORD STREET.—Lysons says the north side of the street was completed in 1729, and then called Oxford Street. But against this statement there is the fact that a stone built into a house at the corner of Rathbone Place was dated "Rathbone Place in Oxford Street, 1718." Pennant remembers Oxford Street, "a deep hollow road and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking place of cut-throats.

Its chief association will always be that of the many dismal processions going to Tyburn, when some poor wretch, tied upright in a jolting cart with his coffin in front of him, was taken in face of all the world from Newgate to the gallows.

to "make a public holiday." The slow grinding of the wheels, the jeers and shouts, the scuffling of those who would be foremost not to miss one tremor of agony, must have combined to form a torture felt even by the most hardened criminal. The scene must have been more degrading still when the punishment was that the victim should be flogged at the cart-tail.

The terrible procession is familiar to all from Hogarth's illustration, "On the Way to Tyburn," one of the series of the Idle and Industrious Apprentices. Here he shows people among the crowd sinking up to their knees in mire, thus proclaiming the state of the principal highways in the eighteenth century.

The present Oxford Street is a wide and handsome thoroughfare, with many splendid shops lining each side. There are no buildings of any public importance. The Princess's Theatre occupies the site of a large bazaar known as Queen's Bazaar. It has been many times remodelled and rebuilt. The latest rebuilding was in 1879. Its chief claim to notice is that here took place Kean's famous Shakespearian revivals.

The part of the borough lying to the north of Oxford Street includes both the oldest and the most aristocratic quarters. Bryanston and Montagu Squares have been already noticed.

Portman Square was begun about 1764, but not completed for nearly twenty years. The centre was at first a shrubbery or wilderness, and here the Turkish Ambassador placed a summer-house or kiosk, where he used to sit when the Turkish Embassy was in this square. Thornbury says he was then occupying Montagu House, but Smith says the Embassy was in No. 78, and Montagu House is now numbered 22. However, it is possible that the numbers have been altered. The list of the names of the present inhabitants reads like a page from the Court Guide. Among the most important are those of the Duke and Duchess of Fife at No. 15, and Viscount Portman at Montagu House.

This house was built for Mrs. Montagu, a celebrated blue-stocking of the eighteenth century. She was born at York in 1720, and came to Montagu House in 1781. Here she founded the "Blue-Stocking" Club, and gathered round her many famous men and women. On May 1 every year she gave a feast to all the chimney-sweeps of London, "so that they might enjoy one happy day in the year," an expression hardly appreciated now when the lot of chimney-sweeps is so very different from what it was then. Timbs remarks of the house: "Here Miss Burney was welcomed and Dr. Johnson grew tame." The lease reverted to the Portman family in 1874.

York Place, Baker Street, and Orchard Street form a long line cutting straight through from Marylebone Road to Oxford Street. Baker Street was named after a friend of W. H. Portman's. The combined thoroughfare is uniformly ugly, with stiff, flat houses and some shops. Nos. 8 and 9 York Place

were once occupied by Cardinal Wiseman, and later by Cardinal Manning. They are now Bedford College for ladies. The Baker Street Bazaar was originally designed for the sale of horses, and behind it, until 1861, was held the Smithfield Cattle Club Show. Later the bazaar was the scene of Madame Tussaud's well-known waxworks.

Portman Chapel, near Adam Street, was built in 1779. Between King and George Streets is Little George Street, in which is a French chapel, built in the reign of George III. by *emigrés* from the French Revolution. It is a Catholic chapel, and is called "Chapelle de St. Louis de France."

Orchard Street was named after W. H. Portman, of Orchard Portman in Somerset, who bought the estate of the manor. St. Thomas's Church is the only object of note in the street; it was built by Hardwick, and consecrated July 1, 1858.

In Lower Seymour Street is the Steinway Hall, used for concerts and various entertainments. In Nos. 9, 11, 13 is the home of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. Two of these houses were formerly occupied by the Samaritan Eye Hospital. A statue of our Lord stands over the central doorway, and at His feet an inscription on stone announces that a night-home for girls of good character was originally started here, and was founded by public subscription in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and in memory of the pilgrimage made to Paray-le-Monial on September 4, 1873, by the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. The Home is now for destitute children, and is on the same lines as the sister institution at Westminster. The noticeable feature of the Home is that girls who have been placed out as dressmakers, teachers, etc., and are earning their own living, may still return every evening. The Sisters are also engaged in many other charitable works.

Manchester Square was begun in 1776 by the building of Manchester House on the north side, but the house was not finished until 1788. It was built for the Duke of Manchester, but was afterwards the residence of the Spanish Ambassador. The Roman Catholic chapel in Spanish Place was built during the Embassy from designs by Bonomi. It was restored in 1832, but has been replaced by a large church in the next street, and its site is now covered by high red-brick flats. The French Embassy succeeded the Spanish, but was withdrawn at the time of the last Revolution. The Marquis of Hertford afterwards owned the house, and called it after himself. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Wallace, who built immense picture galleries round the garden at the back, enclosing it in a quadrangle. He almost rebuilt the house, and at his death left his famous collection of pictures and curios (brought here from the Bethnal Green Museum) to the nation, after the death of Lady Wallace, a bequest which was duly carried out.

North Street leads us into a network of small slums, and Paradise Street opens into a public recreation ground, laid out with trees and shrubs, where the children

play among sombre altar-tombs of a past generation. This was formerly a cemetery, consecrated in 1733, and the Marylebone historian, Smith, says that more than 80,000 persons have been interred in it. Of the names he gives—country gentlemen, baronets, captains, etc.—none are now remembered. George III.'s master-cook and Princess Amelia's bedchamber woman are of little interest to us of the twentieth century. The only men here buried who can claim a faint degree of posthumous fame are Canning, father of the great statesman, and Bonomi the architect.

The cemetery on the north side of Paddington Street was consecrated much later, in 1772. In this also there is little of present interest. Stephen Riou, one of Nelson's captains, killed in action at Copenhagen, deserves mention, but the others have no public memory. The Mortuary and Coroner's Court stand near the ground, of which the greater part is attached to the workhouse for the benefit of the inmates.

Paddington Street was built about the time of the consecration of the northern graveyard. It is in the centre of a poor district, and has nothing to commend it. There is a mission-house and an Industrial Home for Destitute Boys.

In Northumberland Street stands the workhouse, built about 1775, and adjoining is a solid, well-built stone edifice containing the offices of the Guardians of the Poor. At the north-east corner of the street is the Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls. The inmates are taught sewing, basket-making, and are educated, clothed, and boarded.

MARYLEBONE CHURCH.—William de Sancta Maria, who was Bishop of London in the reign of King John, appropriated the church at Tybourn to the Priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore in Essex, but with the reservation of a maintenance for a vicar. In 1525 the Priory suffered the fate of its fellows, and the King seized the control of Tybourn Church. He passed it on to Wolsey, with licence to appropriate it to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church. At Wolsey's request they granted it to the master and scholars of his old college at Ipswich. When the Cardinal was disgraced the King resumed the Rectory, and in 1552 granted it to Thomas Reve and George Cotton. Before 1650 it came into possession of the Forset family, from which time its history has been identified with that of the manor.

The ancient church stood at what is now the Oxford Street end of Marylebone Lane, and on account of "its lonely situation" was repeatedly robbed and despoiled. In 1400 the inhabitants made a petition to the then Bishop of London, Robert Braybrooke, to remove it to a more advantageous situation. This was granted, and licence given them to erect a new church of "stones or flints" at the place where they had recently built a chapel. The former church had been dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; the new one was dedicated to St. Mary. The spot on which it was built is the same on which the old parish church now stands, near the top of High Street.

This church is described as having been a "mean edifice." It was the original of the church delineated by Hogarth in the marriage of the rake, in his famous "Rake's Progress." This series was published in 1735, and the church was then in a ruinous condition. It was subsequently pulled down and rebuilt (1741) in the form in which it now stands, with the exception of some slight alterations. In a curious diary in the Harleian MSS. collection it is stated that the Rev. Randolph Ford, curate of Marylebone between 1711 and 1724, on one Sunday "married six couples, then read the whole of the prayers and preached; after that churched six women; in the afternoon read prayers and preached; christened thirty-two children, six at home, the rest at the font; buried thirteen corpses, read the distinct service over each of them separately—and all this done by nine o'clock at night."

The only ancient charity connected with the church is a bread bequest left by Thomas Verley in 1692. He left £50, the interest to be spent in bread, twelve penny loaves to be given to the poor every Sunday. This ceremony is still observed, but the value of the money has increased, so that five shillings worth of bread is distributed every Sunday after service. The mural tablets and monuments on the walls of the church are of some interest and of great variety. The earliest date back to 1644. The Viscountess Ossington about ten or twelve years ago had them all restored at her own expense.

Among the entries in the register are: J. Michael Rysbrack, buried January 11, 1770; Allan Ramsay, buried August 18, 1784; Rev. Charles Wesley, buried April 5, 1788. Horatia, daughter of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, was baptized here, and also Lord Byron.

About 1770 the necessity for providing increased church accommodation became apparent, and it was first proposed to erect the new building on the north side of Paddington Street, where Mr. Portman offered a site. This land was afterwards used for a burial-ground. The next suggestion was for a site to the north of Portland Place, but this was also abandoned. Finally, the present site to the north of the old church was secured after many delays. Mr. Thomas Hardwick (a pupil of Sir W. Chambers) was the architect of the new church, which was designed at first to be merely a chapel of ease. The first stone was laid July 5, 1813; when the building was finished it was resolved to make it the parish church, and the old church the chapel of ease. Accordingly, this was done by Act of Parliament, and the new church consecrated on February 4, 1817. In this church Robert Browning was married in 1846.

The building is of great size, seating over 1400 people. The front is ornamented by an immense portico with six Corinthian columns, and the building is surmounted by a high belfry tower. In 1883-84 a thorough restoration of the church took place. The interior was restored in the Italian Renaissance style, the architect employed being T. Harris. An apse was added and other alterations

made. The necessary funds were raised by a bazaar held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, in which all the features of the old Marylebone Gardens were reproduced. Close beside the church are the Central National Schools of St. Marylebone, with a higher grade Technical School for boys and girls opening on to the High Street. The latter building overlooks the graveyard filled with hoary tombstones.

At the top of High Street, in the Marylebone Road, formerly stood a turnpike ; otherwise there is little to remark on in High Street. It has fallen from its former importance, and is a dingy, uninteresting thoroughfare with poor shops. This, being one of the older streets, follows a curved course, in contrast with more modern streets westward. We are now at the nucleus of the old village of Marylebone.

Nearly opposite to the old church was the manor-house, and its site can be fixed accurately ; it was at the end of the present Devonshire Place Mews, and is incorrectly described in one or two books as having been on the site of Devonshire Mews, which would take it out of the High Street altogether.

This manor-house was originally a royal palace, built by Henry VIII., doubtless as a kind of hunting-lodge for the adjacent Marylebone Park, as Regent's Park was then called.

It is said to have been visited by Mary and Elizabeth, and as there are authentic records of the latter queen's entertainment of the Russian Ambassador here, the statement is probably true. The house was rebuilt and considerably altered when it became the manor-house at a later date, but after having borne this title for many years it was let as a school in 1703, and was pulled down in 1791.

Another house about 100 yards south of this in the High Street has often been confounded with it (the manor-house), but this was built by Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, for the reception of the famous Harleian collection of MSS., begun by his father and continued by himself. When this collection was purchased by the British Museum the house, known as Oxford House, became a boarding-school for girls. The grounds stretched out at the back, covering the space now occupied by Beaumont Street, Devonshire Place, and part of Devonshire Street. Some time before the house became a school these grounds were detached, and a noted bowling-green was established here. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's sharp remark in reference to this, "Some dukes at Marylebone bowl time away," has often been quoted. There was close to the green a noted tavern called the Rose of Normandy. This is supposed to have been built in the early half of the seventeenth century, and was a well-known resort of gamblers and idlers. Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, against whom Lady Mary's sally was principally directed, is said to have spent much of his time there. He used to give a dinner to his associates at the end of the season, and his parting toast was, "May as many of us as remain unchanged meet here again next spring." In a plan of the Duke of Portland's estate in 1708 two bowling-greens

are shown, one in the gardens at the back of the manor-house, and one behind the tavern. Both of these bowling-greens were afterwards incorporated into the famous Marylebone Gardens.

These Gardens were entered through the tavern above mentioned, and were opened before 1737; up to that date the public had free access, but afterwards were admitted only on payment of one shilling, for which, however, they received an equivalent of "tea before eight o'clock," or "half a pint of wine during the concert." There was a theatre in the Gardens, in which balls, concerts, and scenic displays took place. The musical department was for some time under the direction of Dr. Arne, and the fireworks under Signor Torre. An allegorical play was performed on June 4, 1772, in honour of the King's birthday.

In 1778 the Gardens were closed, complaints having been made by the inhabitants as to the danger of fire from the fireworks. Pepys mentions the Gardens as "a pretty place," and John Locke records "bowling at Marebone and Putney by persons of quality." These Gardens formed the scene of McHeath's debauchery in the "Beggar's Opera." Devonshire Place, built on the site, is a fine wide street.

In 1839 Charles Dickens came to a large house, No. 1 Devonshire Terrace, facing York Gate. This was his home for eleven years, during which appeared *Martin Chuzzlewit*, *Dombey and Son*, *David Copperfield*, and many minor works. Sir John Herschel lived at 56 Devonshire Street.

Almost opposite to the church, on the north side of the Marylebone Road, is the Charity School for Girls, a large, well-built edifice, which stands back behind a high brick wall. An inscription on this wall proclaims "St. Marylebone Charity School for the maintenance and education of the daughters of poor inhabitants. Supported solely by voluntary contributions. Founded 1750. Moved to this, date 1838."

In 1750 a few benevolent gentlemen inaugurated the scheme, and at first its benefits were open to boys and girls alike. In 1754 the Dowager Countess of Oxford, having granted a piece of land in High Street for the term of 999 years at peppercorn rent, the schoolhouse was erected. The numbers of the children varied according to the income. In 1829 it was considered advisable to devote the charity exclusively to girls, and the boys were dispersed. In 1838 the present schoolhouse was built on ground leased from the Duke of Portland. P. Hardwick was the architect, and the result is entirely satisfactory.

The girls enter at ten, or two years earlier if they are paying pupils, and remain till sixteen. They make everything for themselves at the school excepting hats and boots, and do all their own domestic work, the kitchen and laundry being under the superintendence of a cook and laundress. Large orders of needlework are executed, but the mornings are devoted to bookwork.

They still wear the picturesque dress of the time of the establishment of the foundation. On Sundays they are dressed in brown frocks with elbow sleeves and

mittens, and wear white fichus and aprons and snowy Dutch caps, like the children of the Foundling Hospital. The building is on the site of Marylebone Park House, an old house, parts of which the architect has incorporated into its successor; a handsome oak floor and marble mantelpiece of the Queen Anne period are to be seen in the board-room.



CHARLES DICKENS IN 1868

From a photograph by Mason. Reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

At its southern end High Street bifurcates, becoming Thayer Street and Marylebone Lane.

Marylebone Lane is a narrow, crooked street on the site of a real lane, which followed the windings of the Tyburn and overhung its left bank. At the south end stood the ancient parish church already referred to. The fact of the churchyard having surrounded the church was proved by the number of bones and human remains dug up at the foundation of the Court House. This Court House stands in

a wedge-shaped block. It is now superseded by the larger Court House in Marylebone Road. The Vestry offices were in this block which was originally built in 1729, and rebuilt in 1804. It is a plain brick building, with a clock dial set in a triangular pediment. It adjoins the site of the old Watch House on ground where the parish pound stood formerly. A stone let into the adjacent building records "A.D. MDCCXXIX St. Marylebone Watch House," and is surmounted by a coat of arms. It is curious to reflect that not so very long ago, as men count time in history, the little lonely church stood here on the brink of a stream and surrounded by fields. Marylebone Lane is now a very poor and squalid district.

In 1237 one Gilbert Sandeford obtained leave to convey water to the City from the Tyburn, and laid down leaden pipes, the first recorded instance of their use for this purpose in England. Once a year the Mayor and Corporation visited the head of their conduits, and afterwards held a banquet in the Banqueting House in what is now Stratford Place. "The Lord Mayor and Aldermen and many worshipful persons rode to the conduit heads to see them, according to the old custom; and then they went and hunted a hare before dinner and killed her, and thence went to dinner at the Banqueting House at the head of the conduit, where a great number were handsomely entertained by their Chamberlain. After dinner they went to hunt the fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles with a great holloaing and blowing of horns at his death, and thence the Lord Mayor with all his company rode through London to his place in Lombard Street" (Styrie). The Banqueting House was demolished in 1737, long after Sir Hugh Myddleton's scheme (1618) for supplying London with water from the New River had rendered the Marylebone conduits unnecessary.

Stratford Place is a cul-de-sac opening out of Oxford Street. It was built about 1774 by Lord Stratford, the Earl of Aldborough, and others. It was Lord Stratford who built Aldborough House in this place, before which General Strobe erected a column to commemorate the naval victories of England. The column, which was a Corinthian one surmounted by a statue of George III., fell in 1805, eight years after its erection. The house in Stratford Place was subsequently occupied by the Duke of St. Albans, Prince Esterhazy, and others.

Vere Street was called after the Veres, Earls of Oxford. The western district post-office is situated here, and at the north end is the little Church of St. Peter's, formerly called Oxford Chapel. T. Smith says this was considered one of the most beautiful structures in the metropolis; taste has altered considerably since those days. It is a small squat building erected in 1724 by Gibbs. In 1832 it was altered, redecorated internally, and named St. Peter's; the windows are from the designs of Burne Jones.

The marriage of the Duke of Portland with the heiress of the Newcastle and Oxford families took place here in 1734. The Rev. F. D. Maurice was a former incumbent.

Henrietta Street was named after Henrietta, heiress of the Duke of Newcastle ; and Welbeck Street after Welbeck, the Duke of Portland's seat in Nottinghamshire. It was one of the earliest built after Cavendish Square, and shares in the prevailing medical element of the district. The West End Hospital is on the west side, next door to Welbeck Hall, used by the Plymouth Brethren. At the upper end of the street is the Russian Embassy and chapel.

Wigmore Street is wide and lined by good shops. It was called after Wigmore Castle, the ancient seat of the Harleys, Earls of Oxford. This was one of the first streets to be built after Cavendish Square ; it was burned in 1729, but rebuilt.

Wimpole and Harley Streets are long, dreary arteries which give the impression of having been cut out of cardboard. At Nos. 43 to 45 in the latter is Queen's College, and next door is the Governesses' Home and Registration Office. The College was first established in 1848. It owed its origin partly to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and partly to the exertions of the Rev. F. D. Maurice and the Rev. C. G. Nicolay. The first object was to assist governesses to obtain certificates of efficiency, but this is no longer the primary object. The College occupies two fine old houses thrown into one ; but though the picturesque ceilings and staircases add to its interest, the narrow passages and turnings are inconvenient. The names of Kingsley, Maurice, Trench, of Sterndale Bennett and of Hullah, associated with its early development, are sufficient to give the foundation exceptional interest. No. 67 Wimpole Street was occupied by Henry Hallam the historian.

South of Weymouth Street is a poor, squalid district. In this is Westmorland Street, where stands St. James's Chapel. This was built in 1774, and was first called Titchfield Chapel, and subsequently Welbeck Chapel, before it gained its present name. It was thoroughly restored in 1869-77. Externally the chapel has no architectural beauty, but inside a richly coloured Burne-Jones window, placed so low as to give the impression of an altarpiece, lights up the building.

Cavendish Square is the nucleus from which all the surrounding streets have radiated. The ground was laid out in 1717, when the circular garden in the centre was designed. For a time the name of the Square wavered between Oxford and Cavendish, and it was referred to indiscriminately as one or the other ; but at length the present name gained favour. An equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland, presented by General Strode, formerly stood in the garden. At the southern end there is a bronze statue of Lord George Bentinck by Campbell. John Brydges, Duke of Chandos, formed a design for building in the Square a princely residence, and he took the whole of the north side for a site. He had amassed a large fortune as Paymaster in Queen Anne's reign, and he intended to purchase all the property between this spot and Edgware, so that he might ride from town to country over his own domain. But only a part of his palace was ever completed. The two similar buildings still standing on each side of Dean's Mews were designed for lodges. One

of the wings was occupied for a time by Princess Amelia, aunt to George III., and subsequently by the Earl of Hopetoun. This has since been demolished. One of these is now a convent of the nuns of the Holy Child Jesus.

On the west side of the Square is Portland House, a heavy stone edifice of great size standing back behind a high brick wall. The stables and grounds connected with it stretch through to Wimpole Street. The house was first called Bingley, and later Harcourt House. It was designed by Inigo Jones for Lord Bingley in 1722-23, and purchased after his death by the Earl of Harcourt, and when it was bought by the Duke of Portland it was for a second time renamed. This was the only house standing when the Duke of Chandos designed his palace. The ground was then worth 2s. 6d. a square foot. In 1833 a man then living remembered a fox being killed in the Square.

The streets leading from the Square are all of about the same date, and were built or laid out in the eighteenth century. At No. 24 Holles Street Lord Byron was born.

Chandos House in Chandos Street was a part of the original house designed by the Duke of Chandos. A long, low, rough-stuccoed building, containing the Medical Society of London, is here also, besides numerous offices of other societies, mostly medical.

In Queen Anne Street, No. 23 contains the offices of the Portland estate. It is a quaintly-built house, quite modern, with a commemorative tablet to Turner, R.A., who lived here. At No. 72 Fuseli formerly lived. Portland Place was built about 1772, and measures 126 feet in width. It is one-third of a mile long, and was designed by the brothers Adam. It was Nash's fancy to make Regent Street run straight on into Portland Place to lead up to a palace to be built for the King in Regent's Park, but this design was subsequently abandoned. The Chinese Embassy is in No. 49.

On the site of the Langham Hotel originally stood Foley House, built by the Duke of Foley. In his lease with the Duke of Portland it was expressly stipulated that no other house should be built to block the view northward. Thus, when Portland Place was built it was made of the present enormous width in consequence of this stipulation. Foley House was demolished in 1820, and part of the site was bought by Sir James Langham, whose name is preserved in the adjacent street. The well-known architect, Nash, was employed by him to build a house, but Sir James was dissatisfied with the construction. It is said that Nash, then employed in carrying out Langham Place, made it curve to spite his employer, instead of carrying it on in a continuous line to Portland Place, as was at first designed.

All Souls' Church is also Nash's work. This church was built 1822-24, and is of a curious design with a circular portico surrounding a circular tower surmounted by a spire. The altarpiece is by Westall, R.A. The church was restored in 1876.

Dr. Thomson, late Archbishop of York, and Bishop Baring of Durham, were among the former incumbents.

Queen's Hall, close by, is used for concerts and entertainments.

The London Crystal Palace, erected in 1858, stood formerly on the site of a great drapery establishment at the north-east corner of Regent Circus.

Half-way down the part of Regent Street above the Circus is the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute and Day Schools, also the Polytechnic School of Art, founded in 1838, and enlarged ten years later. It was originally intended for the exhibition of novelties in the Arts and practical Sciences, especially agriculture and other branches of industry. Exhibitions were held here and lectures and classes established, but in 1881 the building was sold, and is now used as above indicated.

Margaret Street was named after Margaret, heiress of the Newcastle and Oxford families. In it is All Saints' Church, a decorative building which has been described as the most beautiful church in the Metropolis. It was built by W. Butterfield, and the first stone was laid by Dr. Pusey on All Saints' Day, November 1, 1850. The whole of the interior is covered by mural decorations. The frescoes in the chancel were executed by W. Dyce, R.A. The style is Early English, and the spire reaches a height of 227 feet.

The church stands on the site of a chapel which is said to have been the cradle of the High Church Movement in the Metropolis. It is curious to read that in the eighteenth century this chapel was an isolated building, and that a shady lovers' walk led from it to Manchester Square, and another walk through the fields to Paddington!

In No. 204 Great Portland Street is the London Throat Hospital. The Jews' Central Synagogue, a large and imposing building in the Moorish style, is just to the north of New Cavendish Street. In Portland Place there was formerly a well-known tavern, the Jew's Harp, where Onslow, Speaker to the House in George II.'s reign, used to resort incognito. St. Paul's (Episcopal) Chapel stands to the north of Langham Street. This was formerly Portland Chapel, and was erected 1766 on the site of Marylebone Basin, which had for some time formed the reservoir of a water-supply. The chapel was not consecrated until 1831, when it received its present name. This name recalls a market begun here in 1721 by Edward, Earl of Oxford, but not opened till 1731, owing to the opposition of Lord Craven. The market had a central vane, with date of foundation and the initials of Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his wife. He obtained a grant "authorising himself, his lady, and their heirs to hold a market on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays for the sale of flesh, fish, fowl, herbs, and all other provisions." It does not seem, however, to have answered his expectations, for the central room was afterwards used as a pay-office for Chelsea out-pensioners. On the site of this Oxford Mansions now stands.

Titchfield Street was built about the end of the eighteenth century.

Loutherbourg, R.A., lived here, and W. Collins, R.A., was born in this street in 1787.

All the rest of this district is very dreary. There are various chapels and charitable institutions scattered about in the streets ; but it seems likely before long that land in such an advantageous position will be required for buildings of a better class, which will bring in more rent than the present ones.

Wells Street chiefly consists of large manufacturing premises. St. Andrew's Church has been opened out by the demolition of adjoining houses. It is celebrated for its choir.

Nollekens', the sculptor's, studio was at No. 9 in Mortimer Street. The Middlesex Hospital stands back from the street, with two wings enclosing a cement courtyard. This hospital was instituted in 1745 for sick and lame patients. It was first situated in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, but was removed to Marylebone Fields, as the present site was then called in 1755. The site was obtained from Charles Berners on lease for the term of 999 years, and the first stone of the building was laid by the Duke of Northumberland. The building of the wings was completed in 1775, and they were extended in 1834. Various additions were made to the hospital, and improvements carried out in the interior arrangements, but it was not until 1836 that a charter of incorporation was obtained.

At the end of the eighteenth century several of the wards not then required were opened for the reception of the French refugees as a temporary shelter.

And with this we bring our "Circuit Walk" to an end, having found therein many things interesting and not a few curious, even in a district accounted by no means exceptional in these respects.

HAMPSTEAD

THE name of this borough is clearly derived from "ham," or "hame," a home ; and "steede," a place, and has consequently the same meaning as homestead. Park, in a note in his book on Hampstead,¹ says that the "p" is a modern interpolation, scarcely found before the seventeenth century, and not in general use until the eighteenth.

HISTORY

Lysons says that the Manor of Hampstead was given in 986 A.D. by King Ethelred to the church at Westminster, and that this gift was confirmed by Edward the Confessor ; but there is an earlier charter of King Edgar of uncertain date, probably between 963 and 978. It granted the land at Hamstede to one Mangoda, and the limits of the grant are thus stated : "From Sandgate along the road to Foxhanger ; from the Hanger west to Watling Street north along the street to the Cucking Pool ; from the Cucking Pool east to Sandgate."

Professor Hales, who thinks, whether genuine or not, this charter is certainly of value, interprets Sandgate as North End, Foxhanger as Haverstock Hill, Watling Street as Edgware Road, and the Cucking Pool he concludes was in the marshy ground at the north-west corner of the parish.

This earlier charter is only interesting because it carries the history one point farther back ; the gift to the monks by King Ethelred was in its consequences far more important. The Bishop of Westminster, who held the land after the dissolution of the monastery, surrendered it to the King in 1550, by whom it was given to Sir Thomas Wroth. It remained in the Wroth family until 1620, when it was acquired by Sir Baptist Hickes or Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden. Hicks's daughter and coheir married Lord Noel, ancestor of the Earls of Gainsborough, and it was held by the Gainsboroughs until 1707. In that year it was bought by Sir William Langhorne, who left it to his nephew. It then went to a Mrs. Margaret Maryon, later to Mrs. Weller, and about 1780 to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, in right of his wife. Her son, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, succeeded her, and in this line it has remained since 1818.

Besides the Manor of Hampstead there is included in the borough the ancient

¹ *The Topography and History of Hampstead*, John James Park.

Manor of Belsize, or Belses. Sir Roger de Brabazon in 1317 gave an estate to Westminster Abbey to found a chantry for himself, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and Blanche his wife. After many changes it was occupied by Lord Wotton, who had been created a Baron by Charles II. His half-brother, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, succeeded him, and the family held the Belsize estate until 1807. The house was afterwards turned into a popular place of amusement.

Hampstead as a whole has grown very rapidly. In a map of the beginning of the nineteenth century there are comparatively few houses; these nestle in the shape of a spear-head and haft about the High Street. At West End and Fortune Green are a few more, a few straggle up the southern end of the Kilburn Road, and Rosslyn House and Belsize House are detached, standing out in the open country.

Seymour, writing in 1735, gives a quaint description of Hampstead as follows: "This village . . . is much more frequented by good company than can well be expected considering its vicinity to London, but such care has been taken to discourage the meaner sort from making it a place of residence that it is now become, after Scarborough and Bath and Tunbridge, one of the Politest Public Places in England, and to add to the entertainment of the company, there is, besides the long room in which the company meet publicly on a Monday evening to play at cards, etc., a new Dancing Room built this year."

Hampstead itself, now a town of 80,000 people, is almost entirely modern; the old village has been gradually destroyed until there is next to nothing left. But the Heath remains, the only wild piece of ground within easy reach of the Londoner. It remains to be seen whether the authorities will continue to observe the difference between a park and a heath.

No suburb of London can point to so many distinguished residents as this, the most favoured and the most favourite. Among them may be mentioned Sir Henry Vane, Dr. Butler (author of the *Analogy*), Lord Alvanley, Lord Chatham, Lord Erskine, Dr. Johnson, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Barbauld, Constable, Romney, Sir James Mackintosh, Akenside, Thomas Day, Leigh Hunt, Keats, William Blake, John Linnell, Wilkie, Stanfield, Du Maurier, and many others.

Directly you get within the boundaries of Hampstead you are aware that the borough has an atmosphere of its own—an atmosphere in two senses, for the great height of part of the borough and its distance from London combine to give it as wholesome and pure an air as may be found in any place in England, and an atmosphere in the metaphorical sense—a peculiar feeling of brightness and lightness which proclaims a favoured suburb. Hampstead has always been celebrated for its trees, and in spite of the great annual increase in the number of its houses these have not been wiped out of existence. Nearly every house possesses one or more, and some are very fine specimens. The long backbone of the borough, beginning as Haverstock Hill, continuing as Rosslyn Hill, and running through High Street and

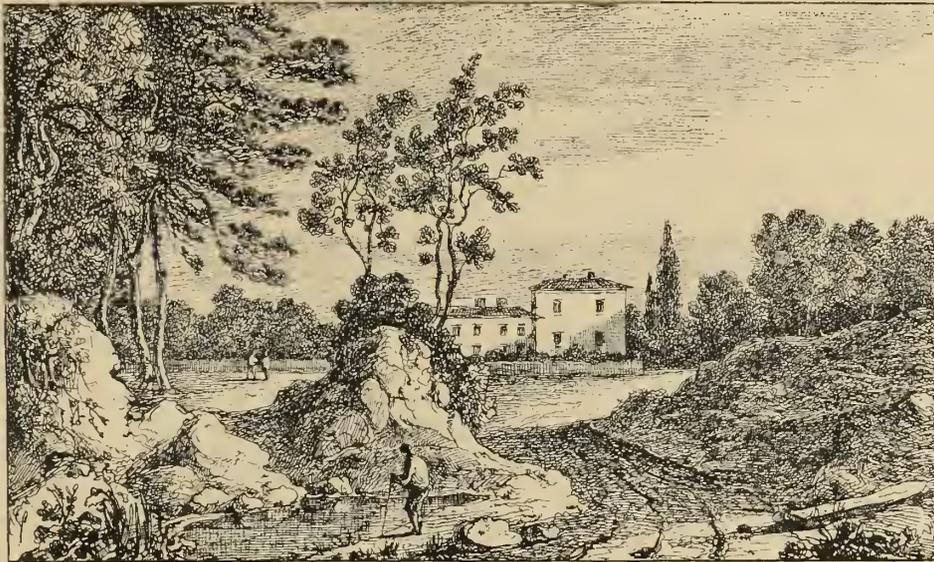
Heath Street to the Heath, is tree-shaded almost all its length. The streets on either side show vistas of irregular red brick, softened and toned down by the greenery of trees; every road is an avenue. The main artery, indicated above, is all uphill, not all equally steep, but collar-work throughout its length; at the top it bifurcates, and the winding of Heath Street reminds one of a Continental town. The steep little streets or alleys running down into it are furnished with steps like the Edinburgh wynds. The way is long, but the toil is forgotten at the summit in the splendid view from the flagstaff. Here the rolling blue outlines of distant hills are emphasised by the beautiful foreground of the West Heath. There is none of what painters call the "middle distance"; everything is near or far, and the near is extraordinarily beautiful, especially if it be seen in springtime when the spray of blossom is like the spray of deep water breaking upon rocks, and the gorse twinkles like the twinkling of ripples in the golden sunlight. The immediate foreground is bare and worn, but a little farther away the miniature heights and hollows, the scrubby bush and little winding paths, add that mystery which so greatly increases delight. The pond by the Flagstaff is frequently very gay; there are carriages and horses, children with flotillas of white-sailed craft, and horses splashing knee-deep from end to end of the pond, an advantage much appreciated in the hot and thirsty summer. Away to the east stretches of rolling green form a joyous playground for all at holiday times, but are bare and arid compared with the West Heath.

Below North End on West Heath this character is maintained, and there are few sights in England more beautiful than the richly clothed broken ground stretching away from the slopes below Jack Straw's Castle when the sunlight catches the leaves of the poplars and beeches, making them shine with shimmery silver light. On all sides are magnificent views of distant horizons.

The Heath forms one of the greatest attractions of Hampstead, and that the inhabitants are fully alive to its beauty and importance is shown by their gallant and successful efforts to preserve it intact, when, from time to time, it has been threatened. Neither the proposed curtailments by the Lord of the Manor nor the park-like "improvements" of the London County Council have been permitted. It is still a wide space of undulating ground, outlined by masses of foliage rising to the heights of Highgate, and is an untold boon to the dwellers in the City, who throng its slopes on Bank Holidays. In 1866 a contest arose between the Lord of the Manor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, and the inhabitants of Hampstead as to the preservation of the Heath. Up to that date for twenty years a guerilla warfare had been going on in dispute of Sir Maryon Wilson's right to build upon the Heath, and when he began to build a house close to the Flagstaff pond the matter came to an issue. A subscription list was opened called the Hampstead Heath Protection Fund, and the matter was taken into court. Before the case was ended Sir Thomas died and was succeeded by his brother Sir John, who was open to a compromise. Under an Act of

Parliament the Metropolitan Board of Works acquired the Heath for £55,045. The ground thus acquired comprised 220 acres. In 1889-90 Parliament Hill Fields and the Brickfields were purchased for £302,000, with money partly raised by the local Vestries, partly by public subscription, and partly by Metropolitan taxation. The land thus bought from Lord Mansfield and Sir Spencer Wilson comprised 261 acres, and was dedicated to the public as an open space for ever.

The part of the Heath known as East Heath consists of rolling grassy slopes outlined with clumps of trees and intersected by roads and footpaths. The great road known as Spaniards, which cuts across as straight as an arrow, gives the impression of having been banked up and levelled at some previous date, but this



NEAR THE SPANIARDS, HAMPSTEAD HEATH

From an etching dated 1824.

appearance is due to the excavations for sand and gravel at its sides which took place while the ground was still under the rule of the lord of the manor.

The Heath has suffered from highwaymen in common with most lonely spots in the vicinity of the Metropolis. One, Jackson, in 1673, was hung behind Jack Straw's Castle for highway murder, but no other very notorious crimes are attached to this spot as there are to Hounslow or Blackheath.

The Heath is not altogether destitute of houses; of those detached, several have had the origin of what are termed "Squatters' right," and have established their title by process of time. There are also several hamlets: the Vale of Health, the houses about Jack Straw's Castle, North End, and the group near the Spaniards.

The curious little cluster of buildings called the Vale of Health, situated in a basin near to one of the Hampstead ponds, has always attracted considerable attention. Here Leigh Hunt came to live in 1816. There are very few even

tolerably old houses left here; the little streets are of the modern villa order, and the great square tavern, with its tea-gardens and merry-go-rounds, its shooting-galleries and penny-in-the-slot machines, has vulgarised the place. Prince Esterhazy is said to have taken a house in the Vale of Health in 1840; this has been "long since pulled down." The place is now dedicated to the sweeping tide of merry-makers which flows over it every recurring Bank Holiday.

The charming spot called North End still remains rural in appearance: small cottages with red-tiled roofs and quaint inns survive side by side with the modern red-brick school-house. The Bull and Bush is said to have been the country seat of Hogarth, and later, when it became a tavern, to have been visited by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Sterne, Foote, and other celebrities. The house is very picturesque: the projecting wing northward is of rusticated woodwork; the leads of the bayed-windows are covered with flowers in summer. There are still the old-fashioned tea-gardens attached.

There are many substantial and comfortable residences about North End, but the Hampstead boundary does not include them all. Wildwoods, or, as it used to be called, North End House, is the most important within the boundary. The original fabric of the house is two centuries old, but has been altered and repaired largely. Its chief historical interest lies in its occupation by William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, who shut himself up here from all communication with his fellow-Ministers in 1767; he was then a miserable invalid, afflicted with a disorder which in modern times would have been termed "gout"; he refused to see any one, even his own attendant, and his food was passed to him through a hole in the wall. However, he afterwards returned to public life. In Wildwood Terrace are the Home of Rest for the Aged Poor, and a Convalescent Cottage Home. Wilkie Collins was born at North End. Besides this, the names of Linnell, portrait and landscape painter, Coventry Patmore, Mrs. Craik, Eliza Meteyard, a minor author, and Sir Fowell Buxton, are more or less intimately associated with the little hamlet.

A charming path leads over the broken ground from North End to the Spaniards. The most noticeable object, as the pedestrian approaches the latter, is a grove of fine Scotch firs, which at one time formed an avenue to a substantial, unpretentious house on the north. A Mr. Turner, a tobacconist of Fleet Street, built the house and planted the trees in 1734. The road past the house turns to the right or east and is bounded on the south side by the wall of the Caenwood property.

Following the road we come upon Erskine House, a stuccoed house with covered porch, chiefly remarkable for the immense size of its upper windows, which are out of all proportion to those of the ground floor. These command a magnificent prospect, and light a room which, it is said, was designed as a banqueting-hall in

which to entertain George III. The house was the residence of the great law lord, Thomas Erskine, and on that account alone is worthy of special mention. A tunnel connecting it with Lord Mansfield's grounds formerly ran under the road.

Below the house, standing at an angle to the Highgate Road, and looking down the hill, is the famous old inn called the Spaniards, familiar to all who know their Dickens as the place where Mrs. Bardell and her friends had tea. Here, at least, the modern builder has not been at work. From the quaint tiled roof to the irregular windows and whitewashed brick walls, all is simple and charming. A little



THOMAS DE QUINCEY (1785-1859)

From a portrait by F. Croll.

lean-to shed of rusticated woodwork forms a bar at the back. This tavern is actually outside the boundary of Hampstead, but it is so closely connected with the parish that it cannot be overlooked. It is on the site of a lodge at the entrance to the park or grounds of the Bishop of London.

From Wroth¹ we learn that about the middle of the eighteenth century or earlier one Staples laid out a curious pleasure-garden here, with quaint designs, which attracted much attention. It was the landlord of the Spaniards Inn who in the time of the Gordon Riots dexterously detained the rioters from proceeding

¹ *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*, Warwick Wroth.

to Caenwood House until the troops arrived to protect it. This incident is made use of in *Barnaby Rudge* where the scene, however, is transferred to Chigwell in Essex. The tea-gardens at the back of the inn still survive; in these was the old bowling-green. Close by was another pleasure-garden, New Georgia, but this is quite beyond the parish limits.

Returning across the Heath we come to Jack Straw's Castle, and though there is no evidence to show that the riotous ringleader of 1381 had ever any connection with the hostelry named after him, it is quite possible that the Heath formed a rendezvous

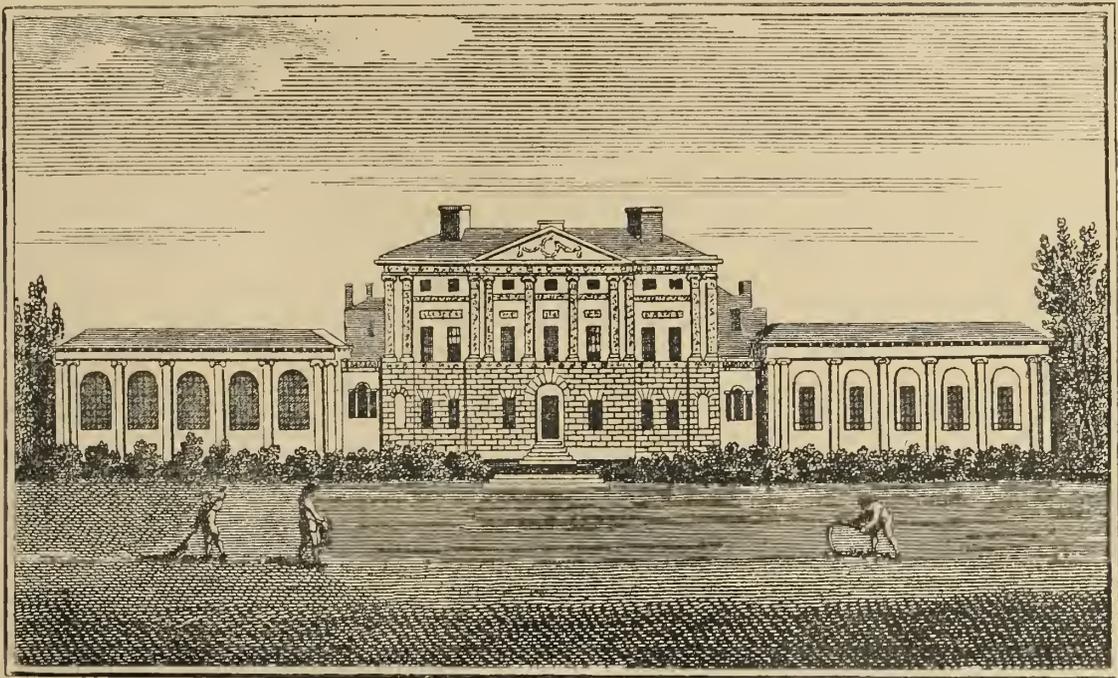


JACK STRAW'S CASTLE, HAMPSTEAD

for the malcontents of his time. In early times an earthwork stood on the site, which gave rise to the name "castle." The real Jack Straw's Castle was at Highgate. It is almost certain that the Hampstead hostelry was originally a private house; the wood of the gallows on which a man named Jackson had been hanged behind the house, in 1673, for a highway murder, was built into the wall. When the place became an inn it was called Castle Inn, and the first mention of Jack Straw's Castle is in a book published in 1822 called *The Cabinet of Curiosities*. The present inn was built in the early part of the eighteenth century, and is a nice-looking stuccoed old house; through the entry to the yard we get a glimpse of red-tiled, rusticated wooden outbuildings. On one side are the tea-gardens. Dickens

often resorted here, as is mentioned in Forster's *Life of Dickens*, and the inn is referred to also by Washington Irving in *The Sketch-book*.

There was a race-course behind the hotel on the Heath, but the races have been suppressed. In a paper contributed to Baines' book on Hampstead a correspondent says: "The Castle Hotel is associated with the meetings of the Courts Leet, and in the old days during the Middlesex Parliamentary elections the house was a famous rendezvous for candidates and voters." A brick house two centuries old at the corner of Spaniards Road is Heath House. It was long occupied by the Hoare family, of banking fame, whose name has been intimately associated with Hampstead. Visitors of distinction have often been received here,



CAENWOOD, NEAR HIGHGATE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF MANSFIELD

and the names of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Crabbe were among those of frequent guests.

The Flagstaff marks a very high point on the Heath, 439 feet, which is, however, surpassed by Jack Straw's Castle at 443 feet.

The Whitestone Pond has been enlarged, and is supplied by New River water. From this site a view of surprising beauty is seen—broken ground covered by bracken and gorse, bushes and trees, with the blue outlines of the distant hills.

South of the Whitestone Pond is the Hampstead water reservoir, and near it beds of flowers, rhododendron bushes, etc., are neatly laid out. Almost immediately opposite is a quiet, dark-coloured little brick house, with area steps descending in front and the entrance on the north. This (now a private residence) was once the

Upper Flask Tavern, familiar to all the readers of Richardson, for here he makes the unhappy Clarissa Harlowe fly in his famous novel. The Kit-Cat Club used to meet here during the summer months, and many celebrities of Queen Anne's reign, including Pope and Steele, are known to have patronised the tavern. George Steevens, the commentator on Shakespeare, who died in 1800, lived here, and spent much money on alterations and improvements. Anything less suggestive of a tavern than this cool, shady, retired spot cannot well be imagined. A very large red-brick house, modern, with fancy tiles, stands in its own grounds adjacent, overlooking Holford Road. But it is quite impossible to enumerate all the charming residences scattered about in this locality.

East Heath Road skirts the edge of the Heath. In itself it contains nothing remarkable, but closely adjoining are one or two of those charming old red-brick mansions which make Hampstead what it is. Heathfield House, Squires Mount, and The Pryors are specimens of these.

On the south side is Cannon Hall, an old Queen Anne mansion. Old cannon, which have doubtless some connection with the name, stand in the roadway before it, and close by is Christ Church Vicarage, of the same type, with red-tiled roof.

Christ Church Road is a long tree-shaded thoroughfare descending the slope of the hill; it was formerly called Green Man Lane, from the public-house of that name at the foot.

The church stands at a great elevation, and has a high spire, which forms a landmark far and wide. It was built by Sir Gilbert Scott, consecrated in 1852, and was the successor of the chapel in Well Walk, an account of which is given on p. 369. The church was enlarged in 1882. The streets hereabouts are set at all angles, and the result to a stranger is a little perplexing.

Hampstead Square is a square only in name; one or two delightful old brick houses are dotted about, but are chiefly detached, and can hardly be said to form a square. At New End is the workhouse originally built in 1845, but extended in 1870 and 1883. It is a solid and commodious building. Of the remainder of that part of Hampstead known as New End, it is almost impossible to give any detailed account. It is a curious medley of steeply tilted narrow streets, little passages, small cottages set down at any angle, with vine or Virginia creeper growing over them, and here and there a hideous row of little modern brick houses. The White Bear at New End is the oldest public-house in the parish, bearing date 1704. Willow Road lays claim to its name by the fringe of willows that lines its northern side.

The Lower Flask Tavern in Flask Walk is on the site of one of the oldest beerhouses in Hampstead; the present structure is a hideous brick building of modern date. The Walk is reached from High Street under a covered entry, and the street is at first only wide enough for the passage of one vehicle. Being on the

side of the hill, it shows, farther on, a picturesque irregularity with the footway at a different level from the road. Small rows of limes add a certain quaintness to its aspect, and it is easy to imagine the four days' fair, beginning on August 1, which used to be held here annually. The watch-house and public stocks stood at the upper end of this street when removed from Heath Street.

It is easy to imagine that the name Flask originated in the shape of the road, with its narrow neck and expanded end, but perhaps the Walk took its name from the public-house, in which case the suggested derivation would fail.

Well Walk is the most celebrated spot in Hampstead, for here flowed the famous chalybeate waters, which rivalled those of Bath and Tunbridge Wells, and in their best days drew an amazing army of gay people to the spot. The earliest mention of the spring is in the time of Charles II., when a halfpenny token with the words "Dorothy Rippin at the well in Hampsted" on the obverse was issued. In 1698 Susanna Noel with her son Baptist, third Earl of Gainsborough, gave the well, encompassed by six acres of ground, to the poor of Hampstead. It was in the beginning of the eighteenth century that the waters first became famous. Howitt says they were carried fresh every day for sale to Holborn Bars, Charing Cross, and other central spots; but their palmy days did not last very long, for in 1734 there was an attempt to revive interest in them by a laudatory pamphlet. However, while they were at the height of their popularity many persons whose names are well known were attracted by them. It was at the Long Room, Hampstead, that Fanny Burney (afterwards Madame D'Arblay) came to stay, and here she made her heroine Evelina attend balls. Her book gained her such a circle of admirers that it is said her second work was expected as eagerly as a novel from Scott.

The chief building was the Pump Room, on the south side of the street, near where the entrance to Gainsborough Gardens now is. The first recorded entertainment here was on August 18, 1701, when a concert was given. Concerts and entertainments of various kinds were kept up during the season. There was a bowling-green near. This house dated from about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1733 it was converted into an Episcopal chapel, and was so used until 1849. There was another chapel called Sion Chapel in the vicinity, though its exact situation is unknown; here couples could be married for five shillings, provided they brought with them a licence. The licence was not always insisted on. The Pump Room was later used as a guard-room of the West Middlesex Volunteers, and was pulled down in 1880 to make way for the road above mentioned. It was then discovered by the intervening wall that the adjacent house was of still older date, and it is thus proved to be one of the oldest remaining in Hampstead. It has a graceful spindle porch and delightful old-world air, though the side adjoining Gainsborough Gardens has been refaced.

Just opposite is a solid drinking fountain of polished granite, with inscription to

the effect that it is in memory of Susanna Noel's gift, and here the chalybeate waters might formerly be tasted; the water is now supplied by the New River Company. One or two old houses are on the northern side of the Walk, and one of these, a long, low, red-brick edifice called Weatherhall House, deserves special notice. It contained the Long Room where dances and assemblies were held, and even after the fame of the waters declined it still held its place. Perhaps this is the room referred to by Seymour as having been built in 1735. He describes it as "60 feet long and 30 feet wide, well adorned with chandeliers. The manner of being admitted into it is by a ticket, of which every gentleman who subscribes a guinea for the season has one for himself and two more for two ladies; all those who have not subscribers' tickets pay 2s. 6d. each at the entrance every night. And Sunday nights in the same room is an assembly where the gentlemen and ladies who lodge in the town are entertained with tea and coffee at sixpence per head, but no other amusements are allowed on these nights."

Here Mrs. Johnson came, and Mark Akenside, poet and physician of the eighteenth century; Dr. Arbuthnot, friend of Swift, a man who ranked high among the wits of his day, and held the appointment of physician to Queen Anne; Fanny Burney, and many others. The house is now a private residence. Standing farther back from the road behind a quadrangle is Burgh House, also old. This was at one time used as a militia barracks, at which time (1863) the two solid wings adjoining the road were erected.

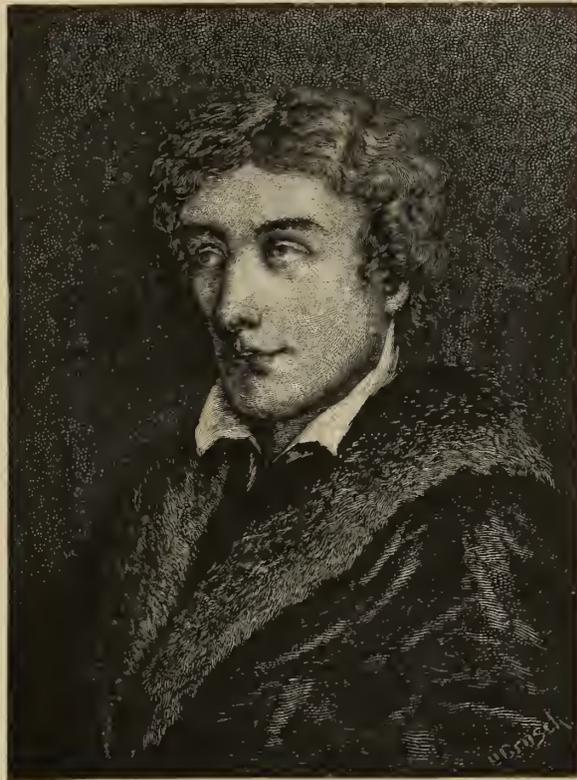
Burgh House is now a private residence, and the cells where insubordinate soldiers were confined are converted into the drying and mangling rooms of a laundry.

The Wells Tavern is on the site of the Green Man, of ancient date. In 1879 the Vestry proposed to sweep away the groves of the Well Walk and make it into a modern thoroughfare, a new Wells Street, which drew forth indignant protest from the parishioners and a pamphlet from Sir Gilbert Scott.

The renovations, accordingly, were confined to the opening of one or two new streets on the south side, and the erection of the fountain. But even this involved the destruction of part of the old Pump Room. On the site of the Pump Room is a new red-brick house called Wellside, built in 1892, which has an inscription to that effect. Besides the Pump Room, Well Walk has many associations. The famous painter Constable lived in a house which was then numbered 6. He took this house as an extra one in 1826, though still retaining the studio and a few rooms in his London house, near Fitzroy Square; he was then fifty, and was just beginning to feel the small measure of success which was all that was granted him in his lifetime. John Keats and his brothers lodged in Well Walk, next to the Wells Tavern, in 1817-18; and the seat on which Keats loved to sit under a grove of trees at the most easterly end is still called by his name. Here Hone found him "sobbing his dying breath into a handkerchief."

East Heath and South End Roads are traversed annually by millions of people, for they lead from the station and the tramway terminus to the Heath, passing some nicely laid-out ground suggestive of a watering-place, and a curious octagonal tower connected with the water companies.

To the north-east are the Hampstead ponds, which are supposed to have been made in Henry VIII.'s reign. They are certainly larger now than they were in the seventeenth century, and have probably been enlarged artificially. They are now



JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

From an etching by F. Croll.

in possession of the New River Waterworks Company. The streets on the hill beyond the ponds are all modern.

Gayton Road is composed entirely of modern villas in a continuous straight line. Many of the streets in the vicinity are in the same style, and were built over open meadows at a comparatively recent date. On Downshire Hill is an Episcopal chapel with white porch and small cupola; this is dedicated to St. John.

John Street, like Downshire Hill, has detached residences on either side. Large brick flats cover the ground once occupied by Wentworth House, where at one time lived Fanny Brawne and her mother. In Lawn Bank, farther west, and still standing, Keats was a welcome visitor between 1818-20.

Rosslyn Hill was formerly called Red Lion Hill, from a public-house which stood on the site of the present police-station. On the north side are a Unitarian chapel and schools with handsome iron gates. The chapel is approached from Pilgrim Lane and Kemplay Road, and the schools from Willoughby Road. There stood near by until within the last twenty years an old building known as the Chicken House. This is supposed to have been once a hunting lodge of King James I., though there is little basis for the tradition. It became later a mean hovel, the rendezvous for the scum and riff-raff of the neighbourhood. It stood a little back from the road just at the spot where Pilgrim Place now is, and contained some very curious stained glass in its windows. There was in one section a portrait of King James I., with an inscription on a tablet below in French to the effect that the King slept here on August 25, 1619. In another section was a corresponding portrait of the favourite, Buckingham. Farther north there existed another old house known as Carlisle House. Perhaps this is the one mentioned by Park as a red-brick Elizabethan house with rubbed quoins, which had been let in tenements, and was in a ruinous state in 1777.

On the south or western side of Rosslyn Hill there is a police-station, before mentioned, and adjacent an interesting house in Tudor style, which, though not old, is well built; this contains the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. Old Vane House previously stood here, and was the residence of Sir Harry Vane of the Commonwealth, and later of Bishop Butler, who wrote the *Analogy*. The Home is on the site of the south wing of this building, but includes no part of it. Belmont House, now a private residence, was the northern wing. Baines¹ speaks of a date, 1789, and the initials I.R.W. scored on the leads of the latter, but this gives no clue to the age of the building. He says: "The antiquity of the house is abundantly shown by the arrangement of the basements, by the thickness of the main walls, and by a curious subterranean passage from the brewhouse to the stable-yard."

The institution of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was the outcome of the patriotic feeling aroused by the Crimean War. The house was built for the reception of the girls, who entered into possession in 1867. The Tudor feeling has been well carried out, from the deep porch which overlooks the ivy-surrounded courtyard in front to the stone staircases within. The result is delightful; instead of the hideous dreariness of an institution, we have a real home. At the back a large extent of grass playground stretches out westward, and at the end of this there is a grove of trees. On one side of the grass is a large playroom, built in 1880 by means of an opportune legacy, and on the other a covered cloister which leads to the school, standing detached from the house at the other end of the playground. An old pier burdened with a mass of ivy stands up in the centre, the only remnant of this part of old Vane House. Some years ago a portion of the ground was profitably sold for the frontage to FitzJohn's Avenue.

¹ *Records of the Manor, etc., of Hampstead.*

The girls are received between the ages of six and eleven years, and remain until sixteen. They are trained in every requisite for domestic service, and make all their own clothes except hats and boots. As a badge of the army, they are always dressed in scarlet.

High Street has been greatly changed within recent years, and it is within the memory of living persons that there were trees on each side. The opening of the two new roads, Prince Arthur Road and Gayton Road, affected its appearance. At the corner of Prince Arthur Road is a large Wesleyan chapel in many coloured bricks. Opposite is the King of Bohemia, a public-house which dates back to Jacobean times, and contains some good Jacobean woodwork; also Stanfield House once the residence of Clarkson Stanfield the artist, now used as a subscription library. The Free Library reading-room is under the same roof. The house is of brick with ivy climbing over it. About the end of old Church Lane cluster a few old red-brick houses, which preserve a certain flavour of picturesqueness in the street. Opposite the Wesleyan chapel a few more peep over some modern additions. The north-east side is almost entirely modern. The Bird in Hand public-house, where the London omnibuses complete their journey, inherits the name and site of an old tavern. A Presbyterian church at the corner of Willoughby Road dates from 1862, but replaces a much older one removed 1736. Here Mr. Barbauld, chiefly known on account of his famous wife, ministered for many years. After his death Mrs. Barbauld continued to live at Rosslyn Hill.

Heath Street cuts diagonally across the top of High Street. Below the junction it is all modern, immense red-brick buildings of similar type, with large shops on the ground-floors. At the junction is an imposing fire-station, built by Vulliamy in 1874 on the site of the old police-station. The street higher up is narrow and irregular, with a row of elms above the level of the roadway on the west side. A conspicuous Baptist chapel in white stone with two western spires was built in 1862, but the origin of the congregation here dates from the preaching of Whitfield on the Heath in 1739. The watch-house and stocks were formerly situated at the foot of Heath Street, and later removed to Flask Walk. About Golden Square there are many little irregular entwined streets and passages, with here and there a cottage, here and there the flat-sashed windows of a house of a bygone generation, all intricate and entangled, but very quaint and charming.

The Grove is a long shady avenue, with one or two fine old houses on either side of the road and a few cottages. At the top is a big boys' school. On the east in one building are Old and New Grove Houses, and opposite is Fenton House, which was long known as the Clock House. New Grove House was the residence of Du Maurier. At the north end is the Hampstead Waterworks reservoir.

A tree-shaded eminence, crowned with pleasant seats and commanding a magnificent view of the Heath, leads to Branch Hill. This, marked in Park's map

Prospect Walk, is now called the Judges' Walk. This name is derived from a tradition that the judges came here and held their courts under canvas while the plague was raging in 1665. But derivations of this sort are very easy to make up and entirely untrustworthy.

Lower and Upper Terraces just behind are full of charming residences. In the former Constable lived at intervals (No. 2) during 1821, and to the latter Mrs. Siddons came in the autumn of 1804. In Montague House Sir G. Scott lived.

Branch Hill runs down into Frogna Rise, and on the west there are one or two big houses scattered about.

Branch Hill Lodge belonged to Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls in 1745, who presented it to Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. It was for a period the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn, and tradition connects Lord Byron's name with it. It stands in beautiful and extensive grounds. Farther along Branch Hill Road there are many new terraces and one or two big houses.

Hollybush Hill is in a straight line with High Street, and between it and Heath Street there are curious little steep passages and alleys which resemble those found in some Continental towns. Hollybush Hill is associated with the name of Romney the artist, who lived here and built a studio in 1796. He was then sixty-two, the zenith of his career was past, he suffered from ill-health and was morbid and irritable. The studio was converted into Assembly Rooms after his death, and is now incorporated into the Constitutional Club building which adjoins. This club is social and Conservative. The exterior is of rusticated woodwork, and a flagstaff stands before it. In the curious little side-street known as Holly Mount is the front of the Hollybush Tavern, a stuccoed building with a somewhat fantastic wooden porch or veranda. Three houses in a row face the open space at the top of Hollybush Hill. The most easterly possesses a charming old ironwork gate supported by old brick piers and the inevitable stone balls. This is protected by an outer modern gate. All three houses stand back behind gardens, so that only glimpses of them can be seen from the road.

In Bolton House, the most westerly of the three, Joanna Baillie, dramatic writer, and her sister Agnes lived. Mr. Shaw, writing in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, says: "Geniality and hospitality were the characteristics of the two sisters during their residence at Hampstead, and even when one became an octogenarian and the other a nonagenarian they could enter keenly into the various literary and scientific controversies of the day." This is next door to the house known as Windmill Hill, which is also the name given to the locality. Opposite is Mount Vernon, where the Hospital for Consumption stands, a pleasant red-brick building which contains accommodation for eighty in-patients; the out-patient department is in Fitzroy Square. A new wing was opened by Princess Christian in 1893. On the sloping ground near by the old workhouse used to stand;

before it was a workhouse, Colley Cibber used to meet Booth and Wilkes to arrange his dramatic campaigns in this building.

Behind the hospital is a Roman Catholic chapel, in which Mary Anderson was married. This was built in 1816, and the founder was the Abbé Morel. The front is stuccoed, and in a niche there is a group of Virgin and Child. Close by a stone slab bears the name "Holly Place, 1816."

St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Orphanage occupies Nos. 1, 2, 3 Holly Place. To the west are big National schools and playgrounds, and a curving hill called Hollybush Vale runs into the modern part of Heath Street. On the west of Heath Street are Oriel Place and Church Lane. At the corner of the latter is the



CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD

Sailors' Orphan Girls' Home. This is a big formal building, with none of the architectural beauty which marks the sister establishment on Rosslyn Hill. The institution, however, claims an older date, having been founded in 1829. The present building was opened in 1869 by the Duke of Edinburgh. The girls are kept from six to sixteen years of age and trained for domestic service. Their uniform is the naval colour, dark blue. This road, running past the building formerly called Greenhill, is now merged into Fitz John's Avenue.

Church Row is almost entirely old, one of the most lovable and quiet parts of the parish—houses of brick with flat-sashed windows, projecting porches with carved brackets, here and there red tiles, here and there a bower of jasmine and ivy. One house covered with rusticated woodwork projects, above the ground-floor, in a bay carried up to the roof.

Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, and a great theological and controversial writer in the reigns of William III. and Anne, was a former resident in the Row, and the great Dr. Johnson stayed in the vicinity. Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Aikin are also to be numbered among the residents. There is an industrial school for girls, and at the western end of the Row the parish church (St. John the Evangelist) rears its tower beyond a line of small lime-trees. The place has, however, recently been disfigured by high mansions.

The parish of Hampstead was originally included in that of Hendon. The churchwardens of Hampstead first appeared at the Bishop's visitation in 1598, which therefore marks the beginning of an actual parochial settlement, though the register commences in 1560, nearly forty years earlier. Until 1561 it was considered as a donative or free chapel, and after that date it became a perpetual curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop and the Archdeacon.

The first church or chapel, which stood on the same site as the present one, must have been a curious little structure, if one may judge from the illustrations still extant—a low-pitched Gothic building with wooden belfry. This was dedicated to St. Mary, and the date of its origin is unknown. In 1745 it was taken down, and services were held in the chapel in Well Walk for two years while the new church was being built. The building itself is of a kind of dingy earth-brick, which, in spite of the conspicuous date, 1745, at the east end, looks as fresh and sharp-edged as if it were of yesterday. The body of the church is mercifully clothed in ivy, but the square tower, with its abnormal battlements and stone courses and facings, rises up nakedly. The peculiarity of the church is that the tower is at the east end. The conical copper spire was added in 1784. An old clock-dial of stone faces eastward.

To raise funds for the building of the church a plan was formed by which those who gave £50 were to have first choice of seats, and to have the additional privilege of handing on such seats to their heirs. This arrangement continued until 1827. Besides many minor alterations and improvements, a thorough re-arrangement of the interior took place in 1878. Then a chancel was added at the west end, and thus we have beneath it the open-arched vaults which form its support. The old pews were done away with, and the interior redecorated. The reredos is of mosaic work. The font is of Siena marble "with moulded bases and carved Ionic capitals of white statuary." The general scheme of decoration is of a free Renaissance colour. The restoration cost £14,000. The ceiling is very elaborately decorated, and in a side chapel is a large fresco painting. The choir is ornamented by beautiful inlaid wood, in the same style as the font cover. There is an excellent bust of Keats, presented by American admirers in 1894.

The churchyard is a peculiarly peaceful spot, surrounded by trees, beeches, acacia, and evergreens. There are no abnormal monstrosities such as are found among the tombstones of our big cemeteries, but plain altar-tombs, crosses, and

upright slabs of stone. The main entrance is by flagged walks between neatly trimmed hedges, and from this foreground even the church looks almost picturesque.

The tomb of John Constable the artist, his wife, and some of his children, is in a shaded corner in the south-east. Joanna Baillie is buried here, and Lucy Aikin, also Lord Erskine, and many minor artists. The churchyard was enlarged in 1738, and in 1811 an additional ground was formed on the north side of the road. Here, though it is very peaceful, there is not the same charm as there is about the older ground. Mrs. Rundle Charles, author of *The Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family*, rests here, with a plain Iona marble cross bearing date 1896 as her memorial.

The more important of the parish charities are :—

The Wells and Campden Charity, originating in the Gainsborough bequest of the well and six acres of land in Well Walk. In 1642 Lady Campden bequeathed £200 to trustees to purchase land for the poor of the parish, and to this other legacies were added. Freehold land was purchased at Child's Hill, and in 1855 the distribution of the money was reorganised.

The oldest parish benefactor was Thomas Charles, who in 1617 left money to buy bread for the poor of the parish. The bread is still bought and distributed. Various other bequests of small amounts were made from time to time. About 1723 the then Bishop of London, John Robinson, left £169 odd for the poor.

The succeeding bequests were below this in value until 1771, when William Pierce, a surgeon, left the interest on £1700 in 3 per cents to endow a Friday evening lecture, to pay the parish clerk and others for attendance, and to buy Bibles and Prayer-Books. John Stock's Charity produces nearly £80 per annum for the clothing and education of poor children. The next in importance was Thomas Rumsey's gift of £900, the interest on which was to buy coals for the poor. The other bequests are too numerous and too small in amount to mention.

The origin of the name of Frognal is not known, though the locality is of some importance, as it contained the old manor-house where the Courts Leet were held. The demesne lands at Frognal occupied from four to five hundred acres of the best land stretching from Child's Hill to Belsize. The old manor-house, which stood at the north-east corner of West End Lane, was a long, low farmhouse building which contained a big hall. Mr. Pool, a lessee, pulled it down and built a brick house on the site, and, later, built a small house on the south side of the lane, where he went to live himself. The Courts followed him, and were held there. There are now on the site of the ancient manor-house two buildings side by side ; the one to which the ancient title has descended appears the more modern. The Ferns next door looks older, in spite of Howitt's assertion that the manor-house built by Mr. Pool is the same now bearing the name, and The Ferns occupies the site of the former manor-house. There are numerous substantial

and comfortable houses in the vicinity. Frogmal Hall, near the west end of the church, was the residence of Isaac Ware, architect, and here Lord Alvanley died.

To the north-west are a row of new buildings, forming a crescent on the hill called Oakhill Park, and to one of these Miss Florence Nightingale was a frequent visitor during the summer months. At the top of Frogmal Gardens the editor of this Survey lived. Returning again to West End Lane, we find the hand of the modern builder everywhere apparent. Until recently a mock antique erection in the Gothic style, known as Frogmal Priory, formed a feature in the landscape; this has quite disappeared. It was built by a dealer in curios known as "Memory" Thompson about the end of the eighteenth century, and was full of curiosities. The owner was pleased to have visitors to inspect his property, and it is said that one of his freaks was to leave five-shilling pieces lying about for them to pick up. Lower down the Frogmal Road all is modern, and we come into the part formerly known as Shepherd's or Conduit Fields. There was a spring here which used to be the principal source of the Hampstead water-supply. The water was carried in pails by persons who thus earned a livelihood. An old woodcut of this well is still extant; it is represented as a spring with an arch over it. The building of Fitz-John's Avenue, cutting right through the fields, quite destroyed their character, and they are now more or less covered with streets.

Rosslyn House, which stood between Wedderburn and Lyndhurst Roads, deserves a word of mention as one of the latest of the famous old Hampstead houses to be destroyed. It was originally called Shelford House, but changed its name when it became the property of Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, 1793. It was noted for its magnificent avenue of Spanish chestnuts said to have been planted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Elizabethan relics have been found in the vicinity. The grounds are now cut up and let for building purposes. Woodlands, another fine large house, is also shorn of its glory, roads having been driven through its leafy gardens.

West End Ward embraces that portion of Hampstead which is limited by the Hampstead junction railway on the south and the Finchley Road on the east.

West End still preserves the character of a little hamlet, though surrounded on all sides by new streets. The name arose from its being the western terminus of the demesne lands. The small triangular bit of green at the junction of Fortune Green and Mill Lanes preserves its rural aspect, with two little tumble-down, creeper-covered cottages overlooking it, though it will probably before long suffer from the plague of red brick. To the south there is a line of buildings and shops, with a few—a very few—of older date wedged in between the new ones. West End Hall, a square red-brick house of respectable antiquity, stands back behind a rather dilapidated wooden palisade, but a row of magnificent elms lines the street before it.

Beyond it are one or two other houses in their own grounds. Here a fair was formerly held annually on July 26 and two following days.

Mill Lane was formerly Shoot-up-Hill Lane, a name now absorbed by a portion of the northern road into which it runs on the west. The present name is derived from a mill which stood in the Edgware Road, and was burnt in 1861, owing to the friction caused by the high velocity of the sails in a gale of wind. A building called Kilburn Mill still marks the western end of the lane, though it is in a dilapidated condition, with the windows broken. Mill Lane was widened by the Vestry, and now runs between rows of small houses, all of modern date. At the top of Aldred Road is a big brick building, the Field Lane Boys' Industrial School. At the corner of the same road stood an unpretentious little church, built in 1871; it has been pulled down in the last few years. A little farther eastward in Mill Lane is a national school looking rather like a chapel, and then we come to the Green again.

There is little in Fortune Green Lane that calls for comment. On the west side it is completely lined with small new houses. The Green at the top still remains open for the geese to hiss and cackle over at their will. The Hampstead cemetery lies on the north; this consists of about 20 acres of land, and two-thirds of it was consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1876, the remainder being left unconsecrated. A smooth drive runs down between close-shaven turf, and is lined by rows of singularly uniform monuments, of which two-thirds are in the form of marble crosses. The chapel, with its two wings for Church of England and Nonconformists, connected by a pointed spire and tower, stands across the central drive as an archway. There is a different kind of fascination in this well-kept, quiet spot from that derived from the irregularity of sloping Highgate or the monstrous tombs and overpowering vaults at Kensal Town. There are many persons buried here whose names are known to those of their own country and time, but none of any world-wide note. Maas the singer is perhaps the most important among them. We have now commented on the principal parts of the ward, except the great eastern and western roads by which it is bounded.

Finchley Road bounds the borough on the west. Beginning at Swiss Cottage, the first building that strikes the eye is New College, for Nonconformists, a big stone edifice standing on a green lawn behind a row of small trees. On the opposite side, farther northward, building operations are taking place on a large scale. On the west side again is Trinity Church, date 1872, a small church of ragstone with red-tiled roof. We travel much farther on before arriving at any other feature of interest, passing Finchley Road Station and the shops gathered in the vicinity, also the Hampstead Public Library, a big building at the corner of Arkwright Road. Hampstead was comparatively slow in adopting the Public Library Act. The site for its library was acquired from Sir Maryon Wilson,

and the stone was laid by Sir Henry Harben, who had given £5000 for the erection of the building. Five branch libraries are established in connection, and the main one is chiefly for reference. This was opened in 1897. Farther on, we pass on the east numerous rows of red-brick houses, and on the west the fields and meadow-lands still open.

Then we come to a huge red brick building with terra-cotta facings; this was founded in 1866, and is intended both as a college and seminary. It belongs to the Congregationalists. The chapel adjacent, belonging to the same denomination, is of the same materials, and was founded in 1894. Another well-known institution is Westfield College for ladies, which stands in Kidderpore Avenue on the rising ground to the east of Finchley Road. The front of the house, in which the entrance is, is an old building called Kidderpore Hall, and to this the large modern wing inhabited by the students was added in 1890. The work is for the London Degrees in Arts and Sciences. There are forty-five students, and each one has two rooms, a larger allowance than is made at Girton. Through the fields, beyond the cemetery, a winding footpath takes us over the railway into the Edgware Road.

The part of the road which goes by the name of Shuttup Hill or Shoot-up-Hill deserves some comment. The Knights Templars anciently held an estate here of which the origin is obscure. At the dissolution King Henry seized it, and handed it over to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. But their turn was to come also. In 1540 the King despoiled them, and gave Shoot-up-Hill to Sir Roger Cholmeley. At a later date we find that this and the estate at Kilburn were vested in the same holder, Sir Arthur Atye and Judith his wife.

There is very little to remark on in this hill. A few of the houses on the west are not aggressively modern, but those on the east are all startlingly new. St. Cuthbert's Church, built in 1887, stands at the end of St. Cuthbert's Road.

Howitt derives the name of Kilburn from Kulebourne or Coal-brook. The earliest mention of this locality is when one Godwyn, a hermit, retired here in the reign of Henry I., and "built a cell near a little rivulet, called in different records Cuneburne, Keelebourne, Coldbourne, and Kilbourne, on a site surrounded with wood." This stream is the same which passed southward to the Serpentine, and empties itself into the Thames at Chelsea, called in its lower course the Westbourne.

Between 1128 and 1134 Godwyn granted his hermitage to the conventual church of St. Peter, Westminster. The Abbot, with the consent of the convent, gave it to three pious maidens—Emma, Gunhilda, and Cristina—who are said to have been maids of honour to Queen Matilda. They were to live here, and Godwyn was to be master warden, and on his death they were to choose some staid and senior person to fill his place. It is to be gathered that the maidens were bound to celibacy, though no particular monastic rule seems to have been enjoined. In the ensuing

years there were jealousies between the Bishop of London and the Abbot of Westminster, who both claimed jurisdiction over the Priory. The Pope, in 1224, who arbitrated, gave the award in the Abbot's favour, but the Bishop appealed to the Bishops of Rochester and Prior of Dunstable, and, as they were on his side, he calmly assumed authority. The Priory was enriched by various grants and privileges, and its devotees increased in number. At the dissolution of the monasteries the King gave it to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in exchange for some lands he wanted. But in 1540 he wrested it from him, and granted it to Robert, Earl of Sussex. As has been mentioned above, Kilburn eventually came into the same holding as Shoot-up-Hill.

A sketch of the Priory as it remained in 1722 is still extant, and shows a little barn-like building with exterior buttresses and gable-ends. Needless to say that no trace of it now remains, though its memory is perpetuated in the names of Priory, Abbots, and Abbey Roads.

When the foundations for the London and North-Western Railway were dug in 1850 various relics were found—tessellated tiles, human bones, and a bunch of old-fashioned keys, etc.—which pointed to the fact that the Priory had stood on that site. This spot is still pointed out not far from Kilburn Station, close by the place where Priory Road goes over the railway. It is a most uninteresting spot at present, with dull, respectable middle-class shops leading up to it.

A legend of Kilburn given in Timbs' *Romance of London* may be alluded to here. It states that at "a place called St. John's Wood, near Kilburn," there was a stone stained dark-red with the blood of Sir Gervase de Mertoun, who was slain by his brother, who had become enamoured of his wife. Gervase, with his dying breath, exclaimed: "This stone shall be my deathbed!" The brother Stephen suffered remorse for his crime, and ordered a handsome mausoleum to be erected to his victim's memory, which was to be built of stone taken from the quarry where the murder was committed. As the eye of the murderer rested on a certain stone, blood was seen to issue from it. This completed the murderer's horror and remorse; he confessed his fault and died shortly after, leaving his property to Kilburn Priory.

Kilburn Wells became famous about the middle of the eighteenth century, and soon rivalled those of Hampstead as a place of entertainment. Even so late as 1818 they were a favourite resort for Londoners.

The High Road at Kilburn, continuing in a straight line into Maida Vale and the Edgware Road, is the old Watling Street of the Romans.

As a street it possesses little interest. Lines of modern red-brick buildings with shops on the ground-floor form the main part of it, and farther south the shops are smaller, the buildings more irregular.

In the remainder of the ward pleasant rows of moderate-sized houses with small trees growing before them form the majority of the streets.

In Priory Road is St. Mary's Church, a fine stone edifice in the Gothic style, dating from 1857. Behind this are open fields, rapidly being encroached upon by the builder.

In Quex Road there is a large Wesleyan chapel with a big portico, close by a Roman Catholic church with high-pitched roof, which instantly recalls the Carmelite Church at Kensington; the architect was the same, Pugin. It was built in 1878, and inside is lofty and light, with polished grey granite pillars supporting the roof.

A slight account of the Manor of Belsize has been given above (see p. 361). The manor-house stood about the site of the present church, St. Peter's, and Rocque's map of 1745 shows it in the middle of very extensive grounds surrounded by fields. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the house was a place of public entertainment. In some newspaper cuttings from the *Daily Post*, date 1720, we read that the "ancient and noble house" had been fitted up for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen during the whole summer season, and was to be opened with "uncommon Solemnity of Dancing and Music." Among the entertainments mentioned are the Park, Bowling Green, and Fish Ponds. The latter were stored with the "best of Carp and other Fish," and the company might amuse themselves by angling or catching them with nets, when they should be "dressed to perfection." We hear also that the Park was well stocked with deer, and in August 1721 a notice was issued: "Besides the usual Diversions, there is to be a Wild Fox hunted To-Morrow, the 1st inst., to begin at four a clock." One hundred coaches could stand in the square of the house, if we may trust the advertiser, and "Twelve men will continue to guard the road every night till the last of the Company are gone." There was a satirical poem called "Belsize House," published in 1722, showing that the house had earned a bad reputation. Belsize Avenue, Park Gardens, and Buckland Crescent are all built over the property. There is a tradition that the house was the private residence of the Right Hon. Sir Spencer Perceval, when it ceased to be a place of amusement in 1745. In 1841 the place was demolished, and the site transformed as we now see it.

Belsize Lane is old, being marked between hedges in Rocque's 1745 map, and shown as leading to the grounds of the manor-house. Baines says that about 1839 "Belsize Lane was long, narrow, and lonesome; midway in it was a very small farm, and near thereto the owner of Belsize House erected a turnpike gate to demonstrate his rights of possession."

The lane at present boasts a few shops and modern red-brick houses, but it is greatly bounded by high garden walls, and the gardens reaching from the backs of the houses in Belsize Avenue.

Belsize Avenue is a park-like road, from which on the south side stretch the meadows of Belsize Park. Large elm-trees of great age throw shade across the

road, and seats afford rest to those climbing the ascent to Haverstock Hill. Up to 1835 a five-barred gate closed the east end and made the road private.

In Belsize Square stands the Church of St. Peter, with a square pinnacled tower. This was consecrated in 1859, and the chancel added some seventeen years later. It is in the decorated style of Gothic, and has a row of picturesque gable-ends lining the north-east side.

Belsize and Buckland Crescents and Belsize Park Gardens are all in the same pleasant villa-like style, with trees and bushes growing beside the roadway, but their chief claim to interest lies in their association with the old manor-house.

The southern part of this ward is still more modern than the above, the greater part having been built over since 1851. Eton Avenue is lined by prettily-built, moderate sized houses of bright red brick alternating with open spaces yet unbuilt on.

The south-eastern corner of the ward, which includes Eton Road, Provost Road, Oppidans Road, College Road, and Fellows Road, is made up of medium-sized houses, many covered with rough stucco, and with a profusion of flowering trees and bushes in the small gardens. This section of the parish might well be part of some fashionable and fresh watering-place. At No. 6 Eton Road lived Robertson, author of *Caste* and other plays. St. Saviour's Church, built of ragstone, is at the corner of Eton and Provost Roads; it is in Early English style, consecrated 1856.

Fellows Road runs into Steele Road, near the end of which, on Haverstock Hill, is the Sir Richard Steele public-house. These names commemorate a real fact. Sir Richard Steele had a cottage on Haverstock Hill, of which prints are still extant. They show a funny little square, barn-like building with pent-house roof, set in the middle of fields and surrounded by trees. With a vividness of detail that does more credit to his imagination than his eye the artist has depicted St. Paul's Cathedral in the not very far distance!

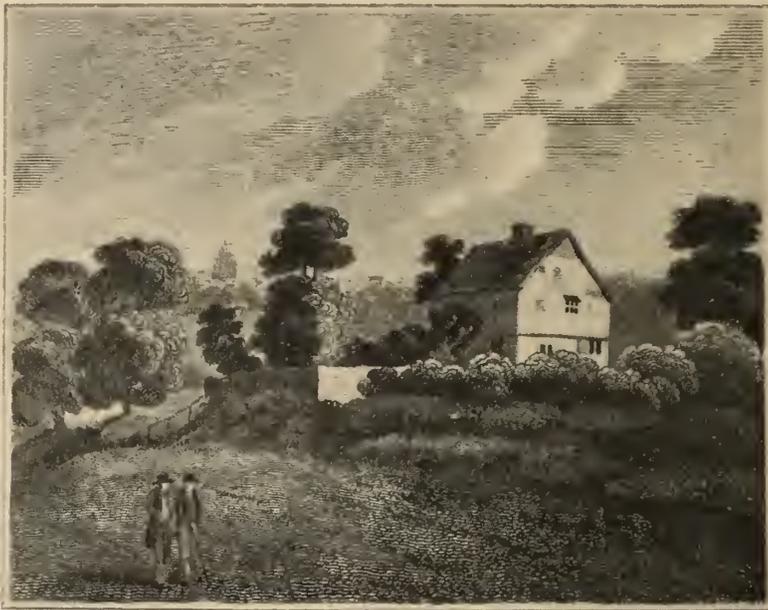
England Lane in 1839 was bounded on the south side by palings and a wall, and on the north side by low palings and a ditch full of water. The name is derived from Inghland meaning meadow-land.

Three houses there were in it, Chalcot, North Hall, and Wychcomb. In a view of the lane in 1864 we see a leafy country-road with fine timber growing over it. The lane at present is chiefly lined by shops, though there are a few private houses.

In the Upper Avenue Road stands a large brick building with stuccoed facings; it is the institution of the Society for Teaching the Blind, founded in 1838. In 1840 certain industrial occupations were added to the tuition in reading, which had been the primary object of the foundation. After moving into several localities in succession in 1847 the present site was obtained. In 1864 the building was enlarged, and

external workshops have since been added. The institution is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, though a few paying pupils are admitted. The pupils are taught any industrial trade which may support them in after-life, such as piano-tuning, knitting, chair-caning, basket-making, as well as the usual branches of a useful education. They are admitted at any age under eight, and leave at twenty-one if men, and twenty-four if women. There are day-scholars in attendance as well as those resident in the house.

In Winchester Road are a few shops and St. Paul's parochial schools. Where Eton Avenue and Adamson Road join there is the Hampstead conservatoire of music, a large brick building.



SIR RICHARD STEELE'S COTTAGE, HAVERSTOCK HILL, IN 1824

Professor Hales suggests that the word Haverstock in Haverstock Hill may come from "aver," the Low Latin *averia* meaning cattle. He says that, as in Rocque's map, Pond is Pound Street, perhaps a cattle pound stood here. The hill is at present a toilsome ascent, but most picturesque; masses of shady trees in the grounds of Woodlands and Hillfield hang over the seats placed for wayfarers, and on the east side, in spring, bushes of flowering lilac or laburnum soften the picturesque red tiles and bricks of the well-built modern houses. Here and there a small row of shops forms a straight line, but between them the villa houses are dotted about at any angle.

Of public buildings or institutions on the hill there are not many. The Town Hall, a red-brick building in the Italian style, stands at the corner of Belsize Avenue. It was built in 1876, and first used for the Cambridge Local Examination for Women.

Farther up on the other side is St. Stephen's Church, which differs very much from the ordinary church of the last half of the nineteenth century: It is surrounded by an enclosure of green grass, on a spot formerly called Hampstead Green. The best view is obtained from Lyndhurst Road. Just below it is the entrance to the immense buildings of the North-Western Hospital. The brick wall encloses a house and front garden at one time belonging to Sir Rowland Hill. This site was acquired by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1868, and was destined to be used for cases of infectious disease, a plan which provoked the greatest agitation in the parish. In 1870 a severe epidemic of small-pox broke out, and some wards were hastily built in addition to those which had already been used for fever patients. As this was followed by an outbreak of small-pox in the parish, the parishioners very naturally wished the hospital to be removed, but without result. In 1876 another outbreak and a further congregation of patients had the same result, and after a long and protracted fight the inhabitants of Hampstead obtained a verdict preventing the Asylums Board from using the hospital for small-pox, though fever cases were not prohibited. In 1882 a Royal Commission inquired into the facts regarding the spread of disease from hospitals, and gave as their decision that thirty or forty patients might safely be treated when a larger number would be injurious to the neighbourhood. The Asylums Board eventually came to terms, agreeing to restrict the hospital cases of small-pox to the number mentioned, to pay the plaintiffs' costs, and an additional £1000 by way of damages; but they demanded that Sir Rowland's property should be sold to them.

The terms were accepted, and the hospital henceforth was known as the North-Western Hospital. In 1884 another epidemic of small-pox caused them to fill the limited number of beds agreed upon, but as this also was followed by an outbreak of the disease in Hampstead, a fresh appeal was made by the local authorities, and ended in victory, no more small-pox patients being received. The hospital was in full use during the scarlet fever epidemic of 1888. The new Hampstead Hospital being built will overlook the grounds of the North-Western Hospital.

Close by the entrance to the hospital is an ancient inn, The George. It has been repaired and renovated, but still shows its picturesquely ancient lines. In front of the inn there used to be tea-gardens. A convent of the Sisters of Providence is not far south. Looking up Haverstock Hill from Chalk Farm there is an almost unbroken line of greenery. Moderate-sized houses stand back on either side in their gardens.

The Load of Hay was originally a very old inn, but has been rebuilt recently, and is now a hideous yellow-brick public-house, with date 1863. Just opposite the Load of Hay lived Sir Richard Steele, in a picturesque two-storied cottage, already mentioned. The cottage was later divided into two, and in 1867 was pulled down.

Park Road is a long thoroughfare of no particular interest. At the north end a

range of red-brick, wide-windowed buildings attract attention. These are studios, occupied by some of the artists for which Hampstead is famous; among the names perhaps that of W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., is the best known. Beyond are the London Street Tramway Company's stables, and to the north and east we get into a district very poor and slummy for such a fresh pleasant suburb as Hampstead.

The Fleet Road recalls the Fleet river, which had its origin among the hills of Hampstead and flowed down over this course. The hospital wall lines one side of this dreary street. At the upper end, where two or three roads meet, there is a fountain and pump, and this open space is known as the Green and Pond Street. Pond Street seems to have alternately encroached upon and receded from the Green, houses being named in one or the other according to fancy. The street is steep and irregularly built. It was about this site that some of the first houses in Hampstead were built.

On the south-east side of the lane which leads to the hospital Sir Sydney Godolphin Osborne resided. Sir Rowland Hill has been already mentioned. Prince Talleyrand stayed in a house afterwards occupied by Sir Francis Palgrave, and later by Teulon the architect. In the adjoining house was Edward Irving, founder of the sect of that name, and next to him the sculptor Bacon. Collins the artist also lived in Pond Street. In No. 21 there is at present an Industrial Home for Girls.

Adelaide Ward contains very little that is of interest. The streets are all of one pattern, formed of detached or semi-detached villas standing a little back from the road, with small trees growing before them.

The three churches in this part—namely, St. Paul's, Avenue Road; All Souls, Loudoun Road; and St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill Road—all date from the last thirty or forty years, and are in the same style, built of brick, and requiring no special notice.

Primrose Hill rises to the height of 216 feet in a conical shape, and commands a magnificent view. The earliest name was Barrow Hill, and the name Primrose Hill was first used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it originated, it is said, from the quantity of primroses which grew here. Professor Hales, in an address to the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, quoted from the "Roxburgh Ballads," printed about 1620:

When Philomel begins to sing,
The grass grows green and flowers spring,
Methinks it is a pleasant thing
To walk on Primrose Hill.

It was in a ditch on Primrose Hill that the body of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, who was mysteriously murdered, was found in 1678. Soon after Queen Victoria's accession the hill was obtained by the Crown as a public space for the people for

ever, the provost and fellows of Eton surrendering their rights in consideration of an exchange of land.

The derivation of the odd name of Chalk Farm was not from any chalk found in the vicinity but is a corruption of Chalcot, a country house or farm which stood on the south side of England's Lane. Contemporary prints show us a large white house with balconies and pleasure-grounds, for the house was at one time one of the minor tea-gardens in which the North of London seems to have been particularly rich.

Chalk Farm was a favourite spot for duels in the earlier half of the nineteenth century. The Adelaide Tavern dates from 1839, and facing the site there was previously a toll-house with turnpike gate.

We have now traversed the length and breadth of Hampstead, finding there much that is picturesque, some few things ancient and many modern; and above all we have experienced some of the charm and freshness of this favoured spot. It is not difficult to see why Hampstead has been so frequently selected as a home by artists—and not by artists alone, but by literary men of all classes. Its natural advantages and its many associations have exercised, and continue to exercise, a fascination which draws men potently, in spite of some drawbacks, not the least of which is its inaccessibility.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS

THE name of this parish was derived from the church, which was dedicated to St. Pancratius the boy-martyr.

The area is very extensive and includes several "hamlets" namely, part of Highgate; Kentish Town, Camden Town and Somers Town. It is bounded on the north by Hornsey, on the east by Islington, south by the parishes of St. Andrew Holborn, St. George the Martyr, St. George, Bloomsbury and St. Giles-in-the-Fields, west by Marylebone and Hampstead. St. Pancras returns four members to Parliament.

HISTORY

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey the parish as it now is, contained at least four manors. One of these is described as being of four hides, held by the Canons of St. Paul's. "The whole valued at 40s. and in King Edward's time at 60s." This is probably that which passed to the Cantelupe family, and later the name was corrupted into Kentish Town. In the 1649 survey it is described as containing 210 acres. The manor-house was then sold to Richard Hill, a merchant of London, and the Manor to Richard Uther, draper. After the restoration the original lessees were reinstated. About 1670 it was held by John Jeffreys, whose great-granddaughter Elizabeth married Earl Camden.

Totehele, otherwise Tottenham Court, is also mentioned in Domesday. In the 1649 survey it is described as containing 240 acres. It was formerly kept by the Prebendary of Tottenham in his own hands. Queen Elizabeth and Charles I. both held the lease for some time. Later it was held by the Countess of Arlington, and passed to her daughter the Duchess of Grafton, from whom it descended to Lord Southampton.

The manor of Pancras itself is not without gaps in its history. Walter, a canon of St. Paul's, held one hide at Pancras at the time of Domesday Survey. "The land is of one carucate and employs one plough. On this estate are twenty-four men who pay rent of 30s. per annum."

In 1375 Joan, widow of Lord Ferrers, died seised of an estate called the Manor of Pancras, which was probably the same as the above. This she had held under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The author of the collection

relating to St. Pancras at the British Museum, says, "I have not been able to find the continuation after the dissolution, perhaps this is the same as Lord Somers' estate at Brill."

A small manor named Ruggmere or Rugemere is mentioned by Lysons as being included in the parish formerly, but all trace of this is lost. Before commencing the perambulation we must take a general survey of the parish as it was 150 years ago. In Rocque's Survey of 1748 we see that the area now covered by houses was to a great extent open country. At Tottenham Court, about the spot where the Euston, Hampstead and Tottenham Court Roads meet, were a few houses. Houses extended northward to an east and westward line running across the top of Bedford and Montagu Houses and Queen's Square. On the west of Tottenham Court Road, about midway up, was a large pond. In the north about the place where the Chalk Farm, Kentish Town, and Camden Roads meet is marked "Old Mother Red Cap," and three roads branch off at the angle of the present ones. Albany Street is equivalent to Green Lane. Near the top of the present Hampstead Road a lane, marked Fig Lane, runs due eastward, and to the south of this are Lamb's Conduit Fields. The Fleet River or Stream traverses the parish from end to end. It took its rise in Hampstead.

Battle Bridge was the bridge over the Fleet to the north of the Great Northern terminus. The Fleet has now long been confined underground and does duty as a sewer. In 1818 a great flood occurred which caused it to rise and inundate the neighbourhood, and this happened again in 1872.

We will begin our perambulation by traversing the most northern part of St. Pancras, that which is adjacent to Hampstead and includes part of Highgate. At the corner of Haverstock Hill and Maitland Park Road is a Presbyterian Church in a pretty Gothic style, with a memorial stone dated 1877. In the latter road is a Congregational chapel in the same style.

Facing Queen's Crescent close by is the Institution of the Journeymen Tailors. This is a picturesque building of red brick, with stone dressings in a Tudor style. There are ten houses of eight rooms each and an Infirmary in the rear. At one end of the block is the chaplain's house, and in the centre the chapel. Across the frontage of the latter are the words "John Stulz of Clifford Street gave the land, built and endowed the Chapel and six houses 1843."

There are in all sixty-five inmates, inclusive of married couples. The candidates to be eligible must have paid a yearly subscription to the society of 7s. for fourteen years. The chapel has a fine wooden roof, but is otherwise destitute of attraction. All the streets lying to the north and east of the Institution are of a more or less poor character. A few chapels and mission halls are scattered about among them. St. Andrew's Church in the Malden Road was built at the cost of an anonymous donor. In Maitland Park Villas a huge building, covered with rough stucco and

in a square massive style, stands up above the road. It is the Orphan Working School. It was first instituted in 1758, but was not incorporated until 1848. It was originally established at Hoxton; in 1773 a building was erected in the City Road, but this was deserted in 1847 for the present site. There is a junior branch of the Working School, known as the Alexandra Orphanage, at Hornsey Rise.

The children are received up to the age of eleven, and remain until they are fourteen. They are educated, clothed, and fed free of charge. The girls wear dresses of olive green with brown hats, capes, and ulsters; the boys have a plain uniform. The name "Working" school originated in the desire of the founder that the children should learn some useful trade, and though this idea has been somewhat modified, the boys and girls are still trained to earn a livelihood.

The St. Pancras Almshouses are further down the road. They are of brick, above the level of the roadway, and the little doorways have penthouse porches over them.

There are sixty-six inmates, inclusive of ten married couples. The single inmates receive 5s. a week and the married 10s. The almshouses were founded in 1850 and rebuilt ten years later. A little further on is the large priory of St. Dominic.

Going northward we come to Lismore Circus, near which, in Allcroft Road, is St. Martin's Church, a most extraordinary building in a sort of perpendicular style, with a huge bastion on one side of the disproportionately elongated tower. The church was built by Mr. Allcroft, and the architect was G. B. Lamb. It was consecrated 1865. Various lines of railway traverse the ground to the east, and premises of the Midland Railway occupy much space. By Gordon Road we can reach Highgate Road. In the former there is a red-brick Church of the Catholic Apostolic Community. Following Highgate Road southward we again pass under the railway line. This part of Highgate Road is irregularly lined with small houses, some of which are roofed with old red tiles and show the old-fashioned bow windows. A large and well-built brick engine house, with battlemented parapet and bastions, belonging to the Midland Railway, forms a conspicuous object on the west side of the road. Not far below is St. John the Baptist Church, Kentish Town Parish Church, the successor of the old chapel of ease. The latter is mentioned as early as 1549 in an "inventory of all the ornaments, jewels and bells belonging to the parish church of St. Pancras-in-the-Fields of Kentish Town in the county of Middlesex made 12th March 3 Edw. 6." This chapel stood a little south of the present building and was pulled down in 1785. The present church was originally built in 1784, and rebuilt 1845. It is in a debased style of Norman. It is of brick, and has two pointed eastern towers. Within it has no beauty, but is like a large bare room, with side galleries. There is no centre aisle; on the north and south walls of the nave are arranged various monuments and tablets, some of considerable age, but none of any general interest. These are embellished

with urns in relief, draped female figures, and the usual adornments. The chancel and transepts have triple arches, and above the former is the organ loft.

In Willow Walk, opposite the church, is the Kentish Town fire station with a very high watch-tower for the lookout. The "Bull and Gate" public-house at the end of Highgate Road is said to derive its sign from "Boulogne Gate" after the capture of that town by Henry VII. The streets to the south-east of Fortess Road are very uninteresting. Here is a Methodist Chapel in Lady Margaret Road, and St. Benet and St. James' Church in Lupton Street. The church was consecrated in 1885. In Fortess Road itself there is a Roman Catholic Chapel. Farther north in Dartmouth Park Road is St. Mary's Church. This was built by Butterfield and consecrated in 1875. A Baptist Church at the south-west end of Chetwynd Road is of considerable size and stands on a good site.

Beyond this point Highgate Road is like a country road bordered by trees. The houses stand well back on either side; the "Bull and Last" is a modern public-house with an ancient name. It is suggested that this name may have arisen from the fact of its having been the last public-house stopped at by the drovers bringing their cattle to Smithfield Market from the north.

The convent of "La Sainte Union des Sacrés Cœurs" is a very large building in yellow brick, heavily dressed with stone. The nucleus of this was an old house of which nothing now remains. The northern wing of the convent was built in 1869, but this was re-faced at the time the new frontage was built in 1892, when the line of the building was set considerably farther back from the road. It looks out on a pleasant lawn, where some evergreen shrubs hang over a red-brick wall on to the road. The ground belonging to the convent, including the site, amounts to some seven or eight acres. The Sisters employ themselves in teaching, and take in about fifty boarders, besides undertaking day-scholars. The house inside is well planned and bright, with long galleries running the whole length of the building and lofty rooms.

Beyond this we come to the domain of the Baroness Burdett Coutts. Holly Lodge, her residence, stands at the top of Highgate Rise, and from this point fields slope down to the congeries of stables, etc., about St. Alban's and St. Ann's Road. St. Ann's Church, a little church with a very high spire, stands at the foot of the hill; this was consecrated 1853. There was an old tavern called the Fox on Highgate Hill which bore the Royal Coat of Arms presented by the Queen in the year of her accession for assistance rendered when her carriage horses ran away at this spot. Holly Village was built in 1865 for the work-people on the estate, and has a charming entry or gateway through a decorative Gothic Lodge. It is now, however, occupied by a different class of people from those for whom it was intended.

HIGHGATE CEMETERY

This well-known cemetery is in two separate portions. Together they contain about 38 acres. The older portion is that on the north, and it has more features of interest than the newer ground. A large mortuary and chapel with many pinnacles stands near the gate, faced by an arcade containing memorial tablets. The ground is very steep and well laid out, so that it appears even more extensive than it is. The walks and drives ascend by easy gradients to the north end, where there are some particularly massive catacombs in the Egyptian style. The ground has here been cut away so that the catacombs line the sides of a circular pit, in the centre of which a portion of ground has been left at the original level. A very ancient cedar flourishes on the summit of this. Flights of steps lead to a high terrace from which there is a magnificent view. A columbarium has recently been added to the cemetery. Close by the catacombs is a Gothic mausoleum to the memory of Carl Rosa. In the lower portion of the cemetery the stones are almost all of white marble; the majority of them take the form of crosses or follow the usual semi-circular headed pattern, so that the cemetery lies before us on the slope of the hill like a great field covered by huge glistening snowflakes. One quiet grey granite obelisk toward the north-east corner records the memory of one of the greatest of our English novelists, with the inscription:—

Of those immortal dead who live again
in minds made better by their presence.
Here lies the body of "George Eliot,"
Mary Ann Cross, born 22nd November, 1819,
Died 22nd December, 1880.

Besides George Eliot there are buried in the cemetery Michael Faraday; the father and mother of Charles Dickens, and his little daughter Dora; Lillywhite the cricketer, who has the most unique monument in the cemetery, a wicket struck by a ball to indicate that he was "bowled out"—this was put up by the M.C.C.; Liston the physician; Dalrymple the oculist; and Mrs. Henry Wood the novelist. Waterlow Park includes nearly 35 acres of ground. This has been thrown open to the public. The ground is irregular and contains two lakes and a number of trees. The St. Pancras Infirmary, a congeries of buildings in the usual board-school style of red and yellow brick, lies to the south. Going northward up the High Street we come to the site of the Old High-gate, after which all the district is named. Norden says:—

The name is said to be derived from the High gate or the Gate on the Hill. There having been from time immemorial the tollgate of the Bishop of London on the summit of the hill. . . . When the road was turned over to lead through the park of the Bishop of London as it doth there was in regard thereof a toll raised upon such as passed that way with carriage, and for that no passenger should escape without paying by reason of the wildness of the way, this gate was raised through which of necessity all travellers passed.

The gate was in the form of a low arch and had a room over it ; it was so low that laden waggons had difficulty in passing through. It was taken down in 1769. A modern house, in an old style, called Ye Olde Gate Tavern stands on the site. The Bishop's Palace here referred to was in Hornsey Park. All this district was once part of the great forest of Middlesex, in which the citizens of London had the right of free chase. It was dis-afforested subsequently, and the only remnants are Kenwood and Hornsey Park.

The old chapel of Highgate stood close by the school, of which it was for some time a part. This is really outside the parish bounds, but the chapel is mentioned here as the predecessor of St. Michael's. Newcourt says that a chapel had stood on this spot from time immemorial. Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, granted it to a hermit, and later it was granted to Sir Roger Cholmeley's Free Grammar School. It was finally taken down in 1833. The little strip of graveyard belonging to the chapel overlooks the road. Samuel T. Coleridge is buried here, but his memorial tablet has been transferred to St. Michael's Church. This church stands above the older portion of the cemetery in a splendid situation. It is in the Perpendicular style, and has a high spire supported by flying buttresses. It was built in 1832 by Vulliamy, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1881. The east window was executed in Rome, and is a fine bit of work representing our Saviour and the Apostles. Various marble monuments hang on the walls. That to the memory of S. T. Coleridge, on the north wall of the nave, is the most interesting. A huge, elaborate monument overlooks the west gallery, and others similar in style are hidden away in the belfry room.

The old Mansion House stood on the site of the church ; it was built by the Lord Mayor of London in 1694, and occupied later by Sir Alan Chambre, one of the Justices of Common Pleas. The house had much panelling and decorative carving inside, including a beautiful chesnut staircase designed by Inigo Jones. It was demolished in 1830, when the site was required for the church. The great cedar which overshadows the catacombs was on the lawn. The hamlet of Highgate abounds in red-brick houses of the Queen Anne period, many of which have been refaced, but still retain the old lines. In South Grove there is a Congregational chapel.

Lauderdale House is said to have been built about 1600, but has been much modernised and is covered by a particularly ugly sort of rough stucco. Tradition assigns it as one of Nell Gwynne's many residences, and asserts that it was here she obtained the title of Duke of St. Albans for her infant son.

On the west of Highgate Rise there are many fine houses dotted about in the open ground.

Caenwood or Kenwood, the residence of the Earl of Mansfield, was bought by the first Earl in 1755. The present building is not very ancient. Lysons surmises

that the name, together with that of Kentish Town, may have been derived from an original owner. In the time of the Gordon riots the rioters destroyed Lord Mansfield's (then Viscount Stormont) house in Bloomsbury, and advanced to demolish Kenwood, but were received and entertained with strong ale by the host of a public-house at Hampstead until the Guards arrived. Viscount Stormont was a Justice of the King's Bench, and was created a Peer in 1792. King William IV. visited Kenwood in 1835. The great ponds which form a chain to the west of Mill Field Lane were in 1869 leased to the Hampstead Water Works, which have been since incorporated with the New River Company. Parliament Hill Fields lie below Parliament Hill otherwise called Traitor's Hill, a name also belonging to a hill in the grounds of Holly Lodge. Tradition says that from one of these eminences Guy Fawkes' associates watched for the explosion which was to destroy the Houses of Parliament.

Having completed the perambulation of this part of the parish, we may return to the spot from whence we started near Chalk Farm, and go over the south part.

A very large area is occupied by the Campden Town Depot of the London and North-Western Railway. The streets to the south-east of this have nothing worthy of notice in them. There is a Presbyterian church in Kentish Town Road.

Chalk Farm Road leads up to the Adelaide Tavern near Chalk Farm Station. Illustrations of the original farm are still extant, showing it as a gabled red-tiled building. Tradition says it was the occasional residence of Ben Jonson. The St. Pancras Volunteers, formed in 1798, used to march to Chalk Farm for shooting matches. The streets leading off Chalk Farm Road to the north have no distinguishing features. They are eminently dull and quiet, lined by small houses varying in degrees of dinginess. The Congregational Chapel in Kelly Street, near Prince of Wales Road, is a large noticeable building. Holy Trinity Church in Clarence Road was built in 1850; the architects were Wyatt and Brandon. Near Kentish Town Road is a Free Christian Church in a pointed style, built of red brick with stone dressings. St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley Road, belongs to the Congregationalists.

The Veterinary College is built round a quadrangle, and is cut off from Great College Street by a very high wall and gateway with triangular pediment. The building was erected in 1792, and the ground in front was at one time used as an exercise ground by the St. Pancras Volunteers. There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel in King Street, and a Wesleyan mission-house in Camden Street.

St. Stephen's Church forms a conspicuous object in Pratt Street farther south. It is in the so-called Grecian style with semicircular portico supported by columns of the Ionic order, and it has a cupola tower on the summit. This was built 1824, and was at first called Camden Chapel. Nearly opposite to the church is the old burial-ground of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. This was purchased by the above-named parish, in 1803, as an additional burial-ground, and was consecrated by Dr. Beilby Porteus,

Bishop of London, in 1805. It has since been turned into a public garden, and was opened by the Countess of Rosebery in 1889. Many of the tombstones are placed in a regular pattern against the walls, but a few remain as they were originally placed. Among the latter the most noticeable is the plain altar tomb of Charles Dibdin, who died 1814, and beside it a stone cross erected in 1889 by the contributors of the Kentish Town Musical Society and others. The names below include those of Sims Reeves and Santley. The St. Martin's almshouses look out over the west side of the churchyard. These afford accommodation for forty-two old women, who must have resided in the ancient parish of St. Martin for five years. They have two rooms each, and 10s. a week. Four of the vacancies are preferentially given to those who are widows or daughters of clergymen. The almshouses were built in 1817. The chapel and the infirmary at the back were added later. Service is held in the chapel on Thursdays and Sundays. There are also out-pensioners, who may be of either sex, and are in two classes, receiving respectively 10s. and 7s. 6d. per week.

At the corner of Camden Road is the Mother Red Cap Public House in the usual garish style of such buildings. The name is an old one, and is marked at this spot on Rocque's Survey.

J. T. Smith, in his *Book for a Rainy Day*, says :

The Mother Red Cap at Kentish Town was a house of no small terror to travellers in former times. It has been stated that Mother Red Cap was the Mother Damnable of Kentish Town in the early days, and that the notorious Moll Cutpurse, the highway woman of Oliver Cromwell's time, dismounted and lodged here frequently.

Smith says that the old house had recently (1773) been taken down and a new one built ; since then it has been rebuilt once if not twice. The tradition respecting Mother Red Cap is that she was the daughter of a brickmaker in the neighbourhood, that she led a notoriously wild life, and followed the army under Marlborough. Towards the end of her life she was credited with practising the Black Art, and is supposed to have been carried off by the Devil himself. There is an illustration of Mother Damnable given in the St. Pancras collection at the British Museum. The space opposite the house was at one time designed for a second Tyburn, if we can believe a newspaper report of 1776. A little further up the Camden Road is the church of St. Michael. Beyond this the road crosses the canal and goes under the railway bridge. In a small narrow street just beyond the latter is a little stuccoed row of neglected-looking almshouses built in 1840. These are the Camden Town almshouses inhabited by twelve old women, three in each house. They have two rooms rent free and are supplied with firing.

Beyond this northward there is a much better district, all modern, with comparatively wide streets and villa-like houses, but it is absolutely without interest. St. Barnabas' Church is in Kentish Town Road, near it are a hall, a board school,

and some model buildings. St. Luke's Church in Caversham Road is a Gothic edifice by Champneys, consecrated 1869. St. Paul's in Camden Square is of date 1849, in the same style of architecture by Ordish and Johnson.

Cantlowes Road is of some little historical interest as preserving the name of the ancient manor now turned into Kentish Town. A high spired Presbyterian church in Camden Park Road overlooks a reservoir of water, belonging to a water company. To the south of this, until we reach the premises of the Great Northern Railway, the streets are all alike. St. Thomas' Church in Elm Road is in the Byzantine style by Teulon, and was consecrated in 1876.

It is inevitable that in an account of this kind there must be some retracing of steps, or some jumps from one point to another. In order to keep on southward therefore without omitting anything, we must go across to Albany Street in the direction of Regent's Park.

Here is Christ Church, a brick building by Pennethorne, opened in 1837, but rearranged by W. Butterfield in 1866 and 1879.

Behind this is the basin of an arm of the Regent's Canal. Cumberland Market is interesting as being the successor of the old Haymarket according to II. Geo. IV. cap. 14. A market for hay is held here on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. This is attended by waggons and carts of hay varying in numbers from 180 or 190 to 125, according to the season of the year. The Regent's Park Barracks occupies about eight acres of ground and is a cavalry barracks of the Horse Guards. St. Katherine's Church, belonging to St. Katherine's Hospital, overlooks Albany Street. The hospital was first founded by Queen Matilda, wife of King Stephen, in 1148, and was established beside the Tower of London, partly under the control of the monks of the Priory of Holy Trinity or Christ Church. (For the detailed history of this house see *Mediæval London*, vol. ii. p. 335.)

In 1829 the site on which the hospital first stood was cleared for the docks, and it was removed to its present situation. The chapel is in the centre, standing back from the roadway and the brothers' and sisters' houses form the two wings on the north and south of the quadrangle. The buildings are carried out in white brick. In the centre of the quadrangle an ancient pile of stone marks the site of a well.

The chapel is rendered interesting by the old fittings, monuments, etc., which have been brought from the former chapel. Of the tombs, by far the most interesting is that of "John Holland, Duke of Exeter, Earl of Huntingdon and Lucy, Lord of Sparr, Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Constable of the Tower, died 5th August 1447." The statues of the Duke and his wife Anne and sister Constance are life-size, and lie in a recumbent attitude with folded hands. Strype speaks of this monument as "the ancientest remaining in or about the City except those in the Temple Church." The canopy is very richly carved with figures of master, brother, bedesman, etc., in niches,

and a quaint design of fox and goose, dog and hare, running round. The Duke's second wife, also named Anne, is buried here too, but no effigy recalls her memory. The reason of this omission is said to be that she left a will desiring that all pomp and expense at her death should be avoided. Another interesting memorial is a copper tablet set in marble and engraved with the kneeling figures of a man and woman. This is to the memory of a former benefactor, William Cuttinge, who died 4th March 1599. His benefactions were not confined to the hospital, but were extended over a large area, as related, in a doggerel inscription, on the monument :

Here dead in earth whose best part never dyeth
 A benefactor William Cuttinge lyeth
 Not deade if good deedes could keepe men alive
 Nor all dead since good deedes do men revive
 Gonville and Kaies his good deedes may recorde
 And will no doubt his praise therefore afforde
 St. Katherine else near London can it tell
 Goldsmyths and Marchant Taylors know it well
 Two Country Townes his civill bounty blest
 East Dereham and Norton Fitzwarren west
 More did he than this Table can unfold
 The world his name, the earth his earth, doth hold.

The carving on the panels in the chancel on the under side of the seats of the stalls and on the pulpit is very justly admired. The last was a present from Sir Julius Caesar, master in the reign of James I., and has panels bearing four views of the ancient hospital. The stall seats are all different and of very quaint design. As there is not room for all in the chapel a few stand in the Chapter room. The organ is a very beautiful instrument, and bears date 1849. The altar piece is a copy of Rubens, and the east end was put up in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. Beneath the windows of the north and south walls are the coats-of-arms of the Queens of England, who have been successive patronesses. There is no centre aisle, the seats occupying the centre and sides of the building, with two small side aisles affording access. The arms of the successive Lord Chancellors adorn the chancel, and several other coats-of-arms are distributed about the building, a great hatchment of the notorious Judge Jeffreys hanging conspicuously on one side of the organ. A small amount of ground is attached to the hospital. There is a crypt below, and in the Chapter room, already referred to, some very fine carving, and chairs presented by William IV. The schools for boys and girls respectively are on either side of the building, and the offices of the Jubilee Institute of Nurses adjoins the Chapter room.

The constitution embraces three chaplain brothers and three sisters who must have served the Sovereign in some capacity. There are also a few bedesmen and women who receive £10 a year, but when the present recipients of the bounty die they will not be replaced. Thirty-six boys and about twenty-four girls are educated and clothed free of charge. In the Jubilee year Queen Victoria handed over the

large sum of money, some £70,000, collected for her, for the establishment of an institute for training nurses to nurse the poor, and this has its headquarters at St. Katherine's. The house across the road, called St. Katherine's Lodge, was originally intended for the master, but is now occupied independently of the hospital.

The streets which lie to the north of the Park are all clean and well built in the style of detached and semi-detached villas. St. Mark's Church is in an early English style, by J. Little, consecrated 1853. Gloucester Road is a long dreary thoroughfare, with poor houses and manufactories lining its sides. It crosses an arm of the Regent's Canal. The streets on the east of the canal are all of uniform character. As we approach High Street they grow poorer, and High Street itself is a dirty noisy thoroughfare lined by costers' barrows and small shops.

At the south end there is a triangular space, in the centre of which stands a statue of Cobden, erected 1863; this is rather above life-size, and stands on a pedestal; below the inscription are the words, "Cobden, Corn Laws repealed 1846."

At the south-west corner of Hampstead Road formerly stood the Manor House of Tottenham Court. Wilkinson (*Londina Illustrata*) gives a picture of this house, which had then degenerated into a tea-garden, and says, "Remains of the Manor House denominated the Lordship of Toten-Hall, now vulgarly called Tottenham Court and occupied by the Adam and Eve tea gardens." The manor was originally attached to a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was demised to Queen Elizabeth for ninety-nine years in the name of Sir Robert Dudley, and at this period the name of "court" was added. The illustration depicts an old gabled house with exterior wooden staircase and balcony. This cannot have been the whole of the manor house, but was probably part of the outhouses or offices. The Adam and Eve acquired great celebrity from its tea-gardens, which were of large extent, and became a place of popular resort. About twenty years before the date of Wilkinson's writing (1813) it got a disreputable name, and was closed. It obtained, however, a fresh reputation, and was known later as a respectable public-house. It is shown in Hogarth's picture, "The March of the Guards to Finchley." A small Wesleyan chapel in Eden Street is on part of the site. Opposite the Adam and Eve was a well-known public-house called "The King's Head," also shown in the above picture. Another famous old house in the vicinity was known as King John's Palace, and stood where a large Congregational church now rears its spire in Tolmer Square. The connection of Royalty with the house does not seem authenticated, yet Wilkinson speaks of it as a very old structure which had undergone much patching and rebuilding before its demolition in 1808. There was a larger building behind, and a wall of great antiquity joined both. There was a subterranean passage from this house, which was traditionally reported to lead to the old churchyard, but no explorers managed to penetrate far enough to prove the truth of this tradition.

Farther north is the St. Pancras Female Charity School. This was instituted

in 1776, and reconstituted 1891. It was for the purpose of educating and maintaining the daughters of the deserving poor of the parish. There is a playground at the back of the school which adjoins the former burial-ground of St. James, now a public garden. An Act for providing an additional burial-ground for the parish of St. James', Westminster, was passed in 1788. About four acres of ground known as "brick



REMAINS OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF TOTEN-HALL, OR TOTTENHAM COURT, OCCUPIED BY THE ADAM AND EVE
TEA-HOUSE AND GARDENS

From a print dated 1811.

field" was bought for this purpose. The Act included a chapel for the use of the cemetery, which was to be a chapel of ease to the Parish Church. This is called St. James' Chapel, and stands close beside the Charity School. The cemetery was turned into a public recreation ground, and was opened August 17, 1887. The tombstones have been replaced where they do not occupy too much space, and the remainder of the ground is laid out with asphalt spaces, flower beds, and grassplots. The artist George Morland is buried here, and also Lord George Gordon of the

famous riots. The chapel is a dull little building of the Georgian era with cupola and stone façade, and is now one of the district churches of the parish.

The Temperance Hospital, a large and high building, looks down on the church. This, as a unique hospital, deserves some comment. Externally it is in a workhouse style, only redeemed by broad light iron balconies projecting from all the floors. Internally it deserves all praise. There are two men's wards, two women's, and one for children. All the usual hospital cases are received, and are treated on the strictest teetotal principles. The wards are wide and bright, and the broad balconies are invaluable to the patients in the summer. The hospital was instituted in 1873, but new wings have since been added. There are a few private wards for paying patients.

Cardington Street leads us past the immense buildings belonging to Euston Station, the London terminus of the London and North-Western Railway. This station is approached from the Euston Road between two lodges, which lead up to a gigantic Doric archway, beyond which are the station buildings and hotel. The architect was P. Hardwick. The whole of the buildings occupy about twelve acres.

Before going eastward we must remark on the corner of the parish lying on the other side of the Hampstead Road. Here, close to Portland Road Station, St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital faces Holy Trinity Church. The chapel of the hospital is well worth a visit, it is lined with the richest oak carving black with age. The designs on stalls and chancel screen are unique. The oak was brought from Bavaria. Holy Trinity is in Marylebone, a fragment of land having been bought from St. Pancras for the site. To the north are St. Mary Magdalen's Church, and Schools. The church was built in 1849 and added to in 1883. It is in the Early English style, with some fine stained glass. Albany Chapel is close by.

The streets lying north-west of the Hampstead Road are for the most part poor and quite devoid of interest. In William Street there is a mission chapel, and in Netley Street a board school.

Returning to Euston and continuing eastward, we come to the Hospital for Women in Euston Road, its staff is entirely composed of female practitioners. Then we see ahead the great passenger stations of the Midland and Great Northern Railway lines. These occupy practically all the ground between Ossulston Street on the west, and York Road on the east. The roads running between are lined by coal order offices, and crossed by railway bridges.

The Midland Terminus, St. Pancras Station, is a magnificent structure in a kind of Venetian Gothic. The hotel frontage, which stands back from, and above the level of the Euston Road, measures 600 feet and is seven stories in height. The clock tower at one end is 240 feet in height. The hotel was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The Great Northern Terminus occupies about fifteen acres of ground, including the hotel and stables for the parcel department. The station was built in 1852, but has

since been from time to time enlarged, and now comprises four stations—the Main Line, Suburban, York Road, and Local Stations. Wharves have been constructed for the milk traffic, and for horses and carriages, and the entrance to these is in Cheney Street. A total area of more than two acres is covered by buildings connected with the station, and the roofing over lines, cabstands, platforms, etc., cover more than five acres. The Main Line Station is about 100 feet long and 305 feet wide, the roof is in two spans each 105 feet. Total length of platforms available for passenger trains is about 7963 feet, besides 770 feet at the Suburban and York Road Stations. There are about five miles of single line in the whole area between Euston Road and Maiden Lane Tunnel. The longest platform, that in the centre of the arrival arcade, is 950 feet in length. York Road, formerly Maiden Lane, is said to be one of the most ancient of the Northern Metropolitan Roads; Camden says it was open in 1300.

The name of King's Cross was derived from a statue of George IV. set upon a gigantic pedestal erected in 1836, to commemorate the King's reign and to light the seven cross-roads which meet at this spot. It was originally intended that the name should be St. George's Cross. The statue was so badly executed that it was an object of ridicule; it was taken down in 1845 and finally broken up. This place was formerly called Battle Bridge, a name preserved in Battle Bridge Road. Tradition says that the great battle between the Romans and the Britons under Boadicea, when the Queen was taken prisoner, was fought about here. Timbs mentions a Roman inscription found here which he considers conclusively proved this fact, as it bore distinctly the words "Leg. xx," one of the four legions which came into Britain in the reign of Claudius. The road is now merely a thoroughfare to the great gasometers of the Imperial Gas Works.

The bridge was the bridge over the Fleet River. At Battle Bridge a place of entertainment called the Grand Panoramic Grounds was opened at the end of George IV.'s reign. There were gardens, concert-rooms, hotel, theatre, etc., but, as the name denotes, the great attraction was a panorama.

An inoculation hospital stood not far from Battle Bridge, removed to this site in 1765, and a smallpox hospital near was erected about thirty years later.

Much of the ground lying north of St. Pancras was formerly known as Agar Town. About the beginning of the century the lease of this ground came into the possession of a Mr. Agar. In 1841 he ran up numerous tenements on his estate, which subsequently became a wretched and squalid district, on which Charles Dickens commented in *Household Words*. This district was completely obliterated by the railway.

To the north of the Midland Terminus is Brill Street on the spot marked in Rocque's Survey as the "Bruell." Lysons says that the supposed remains of a Roman camp were to be seen here a few years before his date of writing.

Dr. Stukeley (b. 1687) wrote a monograph to prove that a Roman camp had existed on this site. His imagination led him to describe the exact situation of the camp and its details. Though there is not sufficient evidence to warrant an accurate record of this sort, Roman bricks were discovered not far off when the old church was being rebuilt. The name Brill also denotes an ancient origin being a contraction of Burgh Hill. A Roman camp near Chichester retains the name of Brill. This name alone points to an earlier date than the time of the rebellion, when the Parliamentarians threw up defences near here to which the "Roman Camp" has been by some attributed.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century speculative builders obtained leases from Lord Somers and began to build on Somers Town. The place, however, was so difficult of access—the Euston Road not having yet been constructed—that the houses stood empty. The French Revolution, however, which drove so many *émigrés* into London, furnished a large number of priests and others, who took at low rents the newly built houses of Somers Town and settled on this spot. For some reason or other the churchyard of St. Pancras was looked upon with great favour by the Catholics as a place of interment. They settled in Somers Town by hundreds; here the philanthropist, the Abbé Carron, carried on his work for the relief and succour of his countrymen.

In Clarendon Square is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius founded by the Abbé Carron for the benefit of the French Royalists who sought refuge in England after the Revolution. The Abbé died in 1821, and there is a tablet to his memory in the church. The barracks of the Life Guards were formerly in Clarendon Square, which is now filled up by four large blocks of model buildings erected by the Midland Railway Company primarily for their own employees. Down a small passage on the east of the church is a convent of the Sisters of the Order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus. The convent is a very large building inclosing a courtyard with flower-beds and flagged walks. The sisters are engaged in teaching. Christ Church in Charlton Street was built in 1868.

Somers Town Episcopal Chapel, now called St. Mary's, is a large brick building with pointed windows and pinnacled tower. This was opened for public worship in 1827. The architects were Inwood and Sons. The church was restored in 1874 and 1890. All the district so described is known as Somers Town, and formed part of the old manor of St. Pancras.

Farther northward the streets and squares are all in the same style without any distinguishing characteristics. In Werrington Street there is a large Independent Chapel in the Norman style. St. Matthew's Church in Oakley Square is the usual style; the building was consecrated on December 23, 1856. Not far off is the chief post office of the north-western district. The infirmary is near the corner of St. Pancras Road. The workhouse is a very large building, a series of blocks

between the public gardens and Oxford Row, accommodating 1200 persons; this was built in 1809, but has since been enlarged.

St. Pancras Old Church, round which much that is interesting centres, is at the opposite end of the gardens. Pancras Church has been described as one of the oldest in the Metropolis, though the actual fabric is comparatively modern. Norden says :

Pancras Church standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old and weather beaten, which for antiquity thereof is thought not to yield to Paules in London.

About this church have been many buildings, now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentish Town and Highgate which are members thereof, but they seldom come there for they have chapels of ease within themselves, but when there is to be a corpse interred they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the Day of Judgement as if it lay in stately Paules. Although the place be as it were forsaken of all, and true men seldom frequent the same, but on divine occasions, when they come from the surrounding countrie for to praye; yet it is oft visited by thieves, who assembled not there to praye but to lay in wait for preye; and manie men fall into their hands that are clothed, who are very glad if they can manage to escape all safe naked. Walk not there too late!

Lysons says the original building did not date from earlier than the fourteenth century. There are traditions of a Saxon church being on the same site, and of a Pagan Temple being changed into the Christian church, but these seem to have little foundation in fact.

Miller (*History of St. Pancras*) says that the church is described in the records of St. Paul's, after a visitation made in the year 1257, as having had a very small tower, a little belfry, a good stone font for baptisms, and a small marble stone ornamented with copper to carry the pax or symbol of atonement. This disproves Lysons' assertion. The old church consisted of a nave and chancel, built of stones and flint, with a low tower and bell-shaped dome at the west end. The church was entirely rebuilt in 1848, but many of the old stones were worked into the fabric. Some Early English piscina were found during these alterations, also some sedilia, a Norman altar-stone, and a few other interesting relics. An attempt, which cannot be said to have been successful, was made to reproduce the old character of the building. In 1888 it was restored by A. Blomfield. The present edifice consists of nave and chancel in a kind of Anglo-Norman style, and a small tower with bastions, and an antique clock dial, on the south side. Many of the old monuments still hang on the walls. The oldest of these is that of Mary Beresford, date 1588. The monument of William Platt hangs on the south side of the chancel. This is an elaborate work with busts of Platt and his wife in niches. It hung originally in the old chapel at Highgate, but was brought here in 1833 on the demolition of the chapel. In 1848 the monument was restored at the expense of St. John's College, Cambridge. On the north wall of the nave is a curious old monument from which all the brasses are missing, this is attributed

to the family of Gray who gave the name to Gray's Inn. Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter of the seventeenth century, friend of Samuel Butler and cousin of Pope, is recalled by a marble monument embraced by two cherubs and surmounted by palette and brushes.

About 1100 the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's first held the Church of Pancras. The prebendal stall of St. Pancras had attached to it the office of "confessarius" to the Bishop of London; among well-known names of comparatively late date this has been held by Dr. Lancelot Andrewes, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Archdeacon Paley.

The earliest records of births and marriages date from 1660 and of burials from 1668. The churchyard and the cemetery of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, which adjoined, are now open to the public as a garden. The transformation took place in 1877, as recorded on an obelisk near the entrance to the church. The grounds are well laid out with flower-beds and shrubs. Some of the old tombs remain standing, but many tombstones have been taken up and replaced in clusters which form great pyramids of stones here and there. Others are ranged along the boundary walls. The Act for providing a new cemetery for St. Giles-in-the-Fields was passed in 1803, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground adjoining St. Pancras Churchyard were consecrated in the same year. In the combined churchyard and cemetery there are a few monuments of interest. That of Sir John Soane is perhaps the most conspicuous. This is a massive family vault surrounded by a low balustrade. The stone to the memory of John Walker, of dictionary fame, was preserved by a new setting at the expense of the Baroness Burdett Coutts. The Baroness has also erected a memorial stone near the centre of the gardens. This takes the form of a Gothic spire. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, author of the *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, d. September 10, 1797, is buried in the churchyard; also John Flaxman, d. 1826; also the Corsican General, Paoli, and Bigot, last minister to Louis XVI. of France.

A great many Roman Catholics are interred in the churchyard, and it is said their fondness for this spot arose from the fact that St. Pancras was the last church where mass was said after the Reformation.

Pancras Spa was situated where the railway lines now run on the east of the churchyard. The waters were far-famed. An advertisement of the wells in 1769 states that "the best of tea, coffee, and hot loaves every day may be depended on, with neat wines, curious punch, Dorchester, Marlborough and Ringwood beers, Burton, Yorkshire and other fine ales and cyder; also cows kept to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with new milk and cream and syllabubs in the greatest perfection. The proprietor returns his unfeigned thanks to those societies of gentlemen who have honoured him with their country feasts. . . . Note, two long rooms will dine two hundred compleatly" (Miller).

A conspicuous object in Tottenham Court Road is Whitefield's Chapel. The ground on which the chapel stood was formerly covered by a large pond which was called the "Little Sea." Here in 1741 a temporary wooden structure was put up, superseded in 1756 by a more durable building. Two years later almshouses were built on either side of the chapel. For fourteen years Whitefield was minister, and immense crowds were attracted by his preaching; his congregation sometimes included members of the Royal family and of the nobility. The graveyard has been turned into a public garden. J. T. Smith, in his *Book for a Rainy Day*, says that there were four houses named Paradise Row to the north of Whitefield's Chapel, and these almost terminated the houses on that side, beyond, a turnstile opened into Crabtree Fields, and thence to the Adam and Eve tea-gardens celebrated for their cream-cakes. He adds that at certain times of the year Tottenham Court Road was famous for theatrical performances given by the regular players who left the theatres and performed in booths, admitting the public at sixpence a head. These plays attracted a great concourse of people, and in 1727 the Magistrates endeavoured to suppress the acting, which had become the nucleus of a regular fair. The performances seem to have continued, however, for several years, and were mixed with others of a less desirable kind such as pugilistic contests, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, etc. A theatre known as the King's Concert Rooms was built, 1780, in Tottenham Court Road, and this was actually patronised by the presence of Royalty on at least one occasion. This was the germ of the present Prince of Wales's Theatre. The building changed hands many times, and went through various phases, to become finally the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

In view of the present character of Tottenham Court Road it is rather odd to read:—

Some by the banks of Thames their pleasure taking ;
Some sillububs among the milkmaids making ;
With music some, upon the waters rowing ;
Some to the next adjoining hamlets going,
And Hogsden, Islington, and *Tothnam-Court*,
For cakes and creame had then no small resorte.

Britannia Remembrancer, 1628.

In the narrow strip of the parish lying to the west of Tottenham Court Road we find St. John's Church in Charlotte Street in a debased style of Norman architecture. The street is fairly wide, but absolutely featureless. The Central London Sick Asylum stands back behind a high wall. This was created by order of the Poor Law Board, dated May 2, 1868, for the reception of poor persons chargeable to the district who require medical treatment. The district comprises the Strand Union, the Westminster Union, and the United Parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury. Steps are being taken to build an additional infirmary at Hendon. Next door is a little German chapel.

The south and east sides of Fitzroy Square are built in the same style, faced with Portland stone, but the north and west do not carry out the design, and are of much poorer construction. At the south-east corner of the square is the London Skin Hospital, and at the corner of Grafton Street the London Hospital for Consumption.

In London Street is a chapel formerly called Fitzroy Chapel, now St. Saviour's parochial church, purchased and renamed in 1865. Among the more eminent ministers of the chapel was Sydney Smith, and during his ministry four distinguished artists, B. R. Haydon, Sir David Wilkie, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Benjamin West, attended service here. The two pictures in the chapel were presented by the last named.

On the east side of Tottenham Court Road there is little to remark upon until we come to Gower Street. All this part of the parish to the north of the British Museum was formerly open ground. The pipes of the New River Company traversed it, and were propped up to a height of 7 and 8 feet, so that people used to walk under them and gather watercress, which grew plentifully. These fields were notorious for the duels fought in them (see p. 456).

In Gower Street the chapel was once the headquarters of Antinomianism; it was built in 1820.

University College was founded in 1826 for the purpose of giving students a literary and scientific education at a moderate cost. It was at first called London University, but under the Charter of Incorporation this was changed to the present title. It was reincorporated in 1865. It was a central façade and two wings enclosing a quadrangle. The central portion has a massive Corinthian portico of twelve columns supporting a pediment, and reached by a wide flight of steps. Behind the pediment is a cupola or dome. This building was erected 1827-8 by W. Wilkins, R.A., but the hall at the rear having been destroyed by fire, a library and staircase were added in 1848-51 by Professor Donaldson; and the central vestibule at the same date by Professors C. R. Cockerell and Donaldson. The great hall beneath the dome contains original models of the principal works of John Flaxman. On the ground floor of the building are lecture-rooms, theatres, laboratories, and on the upper floor museums of natural history and anatomy, theatres, libraries, etc. The south wing was added in 1867 by Professor Hayter Lewis, and the north wing in 1881. The usual university curriculum is adhered to with the omission of theology. There is a junior school for boys attached.

The hospital was founded soon after the college, and was designed to form a practical school for the medical students, besides being a boon to the poorer classes. It was erected by public subscription on ground belonging to the college.

The Catholic Apostolic Church is entered through a cloister from Gordon Square. The church was designed by Raffaele Brandon, and was begun in 1853. It consists

of transept, nave, chancel, and the two aisles. The interior is far more magnificent than the exterior would lead one to suppose. It is in a decorated style with a triforium. All the stonework is richly decorated. A small Lady Chapel behind the altar is in a somewhat different style, and was the gift of two ladies of the congregation. This church was originally designed for a cathedral, but is incomplete at the west end. The congregation are the followers of Edward Irving.

Close by is a modern Tudor building of red brick with plaster tracings and window-frames, originally a boarding-house of University College, but now to be let in detached portions. This was designed by Professor Donaldson in 1849. A little to the north is All Saints Church with the ubiquitous cupola on the roof. It was designed by Professor Donaldson in 1842.

The new parish church in Upper Woburn Place was designed by Mr. Inwood, and opened in 1822. It is in imitation of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and the steeple is copied from an Athenian model, the Temple of the Winds, differing only in being surmounted by a cross instead of by Triton and his wand. The body of the church is of Portland stone, at the west end to a ponderous portico supported by six Ionic columns. Two projecting wings at the east end are supported by female figures with torches and pitchers in their hands, executed by Rossi, and copied from one of the Elgin marbles. The interior of the building is disappointing; it was decorated in 1880, and a year later the windows were filled with stained glass; it is like a long room with heavy galleries and box-like pews. Between the windows are many marble memorials of the dead. The pulpit and reading-desk are made from the wood of the ancient tree known as the "Fairlop Oak." The church seats 2500, and is under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The streets behind the church are wretched, but they lead through into a slightly better region about Burton Crescent. Two schools mark Thanet and Sandwich Streets. At the north end of Judd Street is Tunbridge Chapel. There is a large board school in an opening out of Tunbridge Street. New Jerusalem Church stands in Manchester Street, and a Wesleyan chapel in Liverpool Street.

Cromer and Harrison Streets are both extremely dingy. Regent Square was built, as the name sufficiently indicates, in the decade before 1820, and the Chapel of St. Peter's was opened four years later. It is in the Greek style so particularly favoured by the architects of Marylebone and Pancras, and was built by the same architect as the parish church. It has no special feature. In the same square the Presbyterian church shows an imposing frontage with two towers. This was designed by Sir W. Tite, who is said to have taken York Minster as his model. The foundation stone was laid in 1824. The church was built for the popular preacher Edward Irving, who was afterwards expelled from the Scotch Church, and founded a sect of his own.

In St. George's Gardens, now opened as a public recreation ground, there is the

usual orderly arrangements of seats and asphalt paths. Many of the tombs remain in their original positions; this was the additional burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, Holborn.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

Any account of the Foundling Hospital must include three items: the history of the institution, a description of the fabric, and an account of the children.

First, the history. The hospital was founded 1739 by Captain Thomas Coram, who obtained a charter from King George II., which charter has since been confirmed and enlarged several times by Act of Parliament. Captain Coram was the master of a trading vessel. His idea was to erect a hospital in imitation of various continental hospitals for the reception of all neglected and deserted children.

A board of Governors was formed, and the members proceeded to inquire into the practices of foreign countries in regard to the matter. The result of these inquiries was embodied in a notice issued March 1740-41 which ran as follows:—

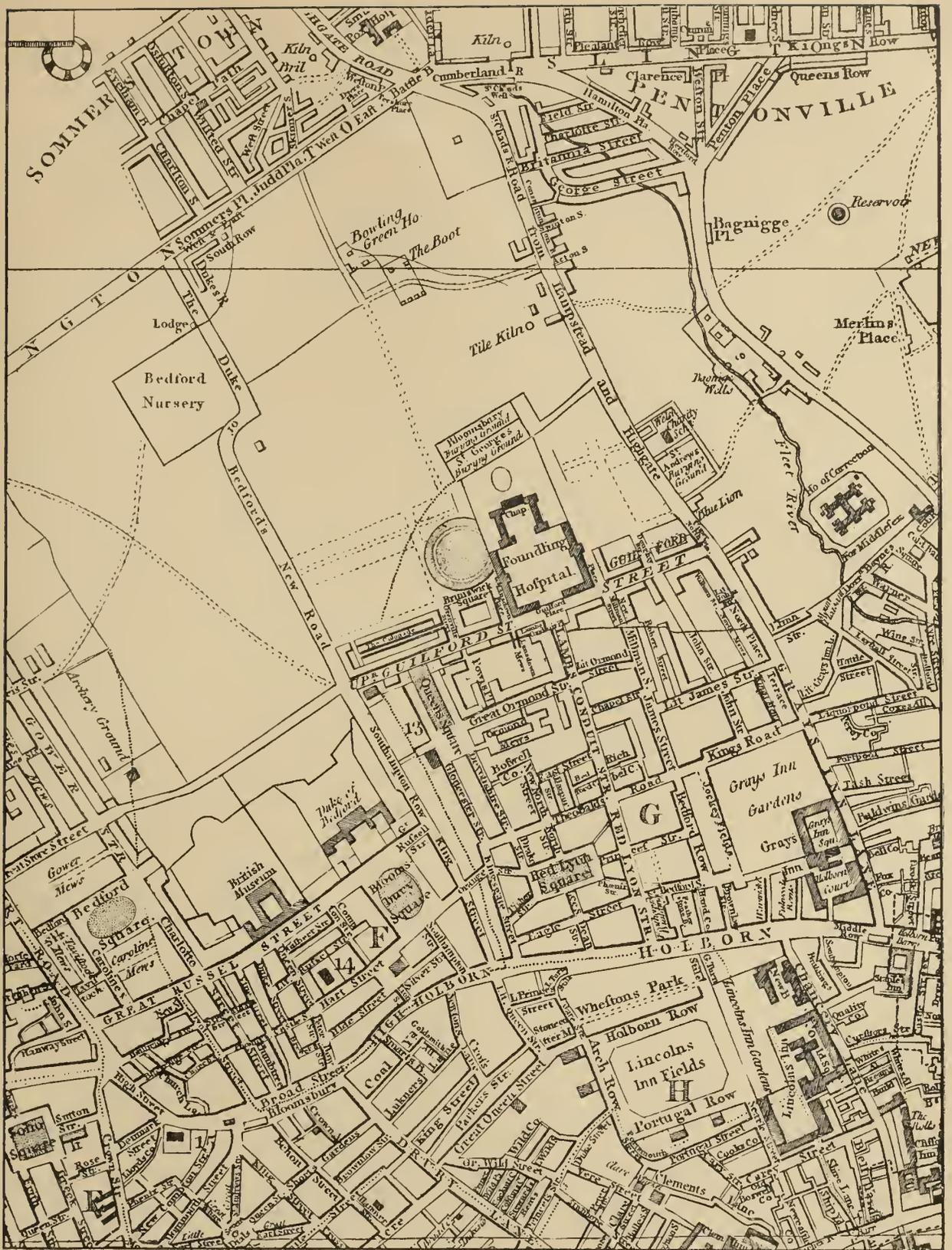
The Governors, etc., give notice, that on Wednesday 25th March at 8 o'clock at night, and from that time till the house should be full, their house (a house taken temporarily in Hatton Gardens) would be open for the reception of children.

That no child exceeding two months should be taken in, nor such as had certain diseases therein mentioned, whereby the health of other children might be endangered.

For discovery thereof every child should be inspected as soon as brought to the hospital; and the person bringing it should come in at the outward door, and ring the bell at the inward door, and not go away until the child was returned or notice given of its reception, but no questions whatsoever would be asked of any person who brought a child, nor should any servant of the Hospital presume to endeavour to discover who such person was on pain of being dismissed.

For four years the hospital continued on these lines in Hatton Garden, but in 1745 the western wing of the present building was completed and opened. As the institution became known, the applications for admission of children grew so numerous that a practice of balloting had to be resorted to. The mothers were allowed to draw out a bag in which were red, white, and black balls. The white assured admission, the red gave a second chance in the case of any of the children selected failing to pass the medical officer, and the black rejected.

The notion of accepting all who asked was still, however, an article of faith with the Governors, who were only prevented from exercising this indiscriminate charity by lack of funds. The House of Commons shared this view, and in 1756 voted £10,000 to the hospital, so that the Governors might receive all exposed and deserted young children. For this purpose country hospitals were established in various parts of the kingdom, in Yorks, Kent, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, and at Shrewsbury. Parliament continued to defray the costs of the institution up to about 1770. During this period a basket was hung at the gate of the London hospital, and children were deposited in it, while a bell rung to give notice to the porter. In 1757, the first year of the Parliamentary period, notices were fixed up at street corners



A PLAN OF HOLBORN, ST. GILES, AND ST. PANCRAS, IN 1800.

and in public places calling the attention of the public to the institution. Consequently the number of deserted children left by their parents increased tenfold, and a direct incentive to vice was offered by this easy method of getting rid of illegitimate offspring. Numbers of these children died from want of proper attention. Before 1760, 14,934 children had been received, of which 10,289 perished in early infancy. In that year the evils of the system had become too apparent to need further demonstration, indiscriminate admission was put a stop to and the country hospitals discontinued. The Parliamentary grants continued in aid of those already received, for 6000 children were in the hospital. By 1769 the number had been reduced to 1000 by placing out in situations those old enough to support themselves. But six years previous to this the Governors had determined to accept children only on a statement of their particular circumstances, and private donations were substituted for public money. Mistakes were still made, for at one time children were received without question on payment of a fee, but the rules were gradually made more stringent, and at present it is necessary that all circumstances of the child's birth should be known. The children of married women or widows are not accepted, but the previous good character of the mother, her necessity, and the desertion of the child's father must be proved, and, in the italicised words of the report, no child is received unless its reception will, in all probability, be the means of placing the mother in the course of virtue, and the way of an honest livelihood. During the reign of George II. the hospital became a favourite place of resort, and well-dressed men and women used to meet there and stroll up and down as at Ranelagh or Vauxhall. An illustration of this is given in the St. Pancras collection at the British Museum. The actual fabric of the building is solid and well adapted for its purpose, if not beautiful. It has a large central portion with pediment and clock dial and is flanked with two wings carried out in brick with stone dressings. The grounds comprise about nine acres, but the estate of the hospital is much larger. When purchased in 1741 from the Earl of Salisbury it was in what was called Lamb's Conduit Fields. The Earl would not sell a part of it, so the Governors were obliged to buy the whole, but, since the land has been built upon, this investment has proved a profitable source of income. A wide quadrangle or playground separates the building from the entrance-gates of the hospital, and on this is a statue of the founder, who is buried in a vault beneath the chapel.

In the building itself the chapel occupies the upper story of the central portion; the boys are in the west wing and the girls in the east. In the former there are also the secretary's offices, committee-rooms, etc. In the first room is Hogarth's celebrated "March of the Guards to Finchley." This picture was sold by lottery; there were 2000 chances, and when 1840 tickets had been taken, Hogarth presented the rest to the hospital, which obtained the prize number. There is in the same room a portrait of Handel by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and various other pictures of

interest. In the committee-room a beautiful white marble bas-relief by Rysbrack forms the overmantel. Here there are also medallions of the different London charities, that of the Charter House by Gainsborough being among them. This room is very handsomely decorated and has a rich ceiling. It leads through into the picture gallery which is also a museum. The pictures include a magnificent portrait of Coram the founder, in Hogarth's finest manner, and a large cartoon of the "Murder of the Innocents" by Raphael. There are busts of eminent benefactors, including Handel. Cases in the windows contain various relics and tokens, many of which were left in the old days with the children for the purposes of identification; beads and coins form the majority, but among the curiosities are a map of England and Wales and a filbert nut. The original score of Handel's *Messiah* is among the treasures of the hospital. The great musician was a hearty benefactor to the institution and gave performances of his oratorio in the chapel in aid of the funds for many years. Autographs of various Kings and Queens of England from Henry VII. upwards are also shown in the cases, and a curious deed of contract dated 1760 and endorsed with the signatures of many notable persons including Hayman the painter and Sir J. Reynolds, who bound themselves to wear only cloth made by the foundling children at the Home then established at Ackworth in Yorks. The long dining-halls have something the look of monastic refectories, and the spotlessly clean dormitories are wide and airy. The chapel is in the Georgian style with heavy and capacious galleries, and the windows are relieved by stained glass showing coats of arms of various Governors. The children sit on both sides of the great organ in the gallery, and the public are admitted to certain parts of the chapel. The organ, given by Handel, has been rebuilt and repaired, until only fragments of the original instrument remain, but it preserves the tradition.

The infirmary is a separate building of red brick standing at the back of the hospital; this was opened on the 28th June 1893, and is full of all modern appliances. The children are received at any age under twelve months, and are at first reared in a country home. They remain in the hospital until the age of fourteen, when the boys are apprenticed or go into the army, and the girls enter domestic service. They wear a neat chocolate-brown uniform, which, in the case of the boys, is relieved by brass buttons and a red waistcoat, and in the case of the girls by red trimmings and elbow-bands. On Sundays a snowy cap and collar turn the little maidens into devout Puritans. The diet for breakfast for those over nine years varies between bread with butter or dripping, and boiled milk or cocoa, or oatmeal porridge; or tea, bread and butter and milk; for supper there is bread with cheese, butter or jam. Dinner varies from day to day. On Sunday, mutton and potatoes and bread; on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, meat and potatoes; on other days fish or pudding. The dietary of the younger ones is on the same lines, but suitable to their age. The sovereign is the patron of the institution. The

hospital stands between the two great crescents wrongly named squares, and the gardens of these, doubtless as intended, add to the impression of space in the Foundling Grounds. In Doughty Street, running out of Mecklenburgh Square, Charles Dickens lived at No. 48 from 1837 to 1839, and Sydney Smith at No. 8 when he first came to London.

In Guildford Place is a pretty and appropriate drinking fountain. This is



NO. 48 DOUGHTY STREET, IN WHICH CHARLES DICKENS LIVED BETWEEN 1837 AND 1839

From a water-colour drawing.

the only memento of Lamb's Conduit Fields, called after the founder of a conduit built to supply water to the city. This Lamb was "for some time a gentleman of the Chapel of King Henry VIII., and afterwards a citizen and cloth-worker of London" (Stow). Besides laying down pipes at his own cost, Lamb gave pails to 120 poor women that they might carry the water home. When the hospital was built the conduit was taken down. The conduit supplied the water for a bath which was opened in 1785.

Gray's Inn Road is a wide and dreary thoroughfare, traversed by trams and buses. In the northern part is St. Jude's Church in a decorated style of Gothic,

built by Peacock. This was consecrated 1863. Close at hand is a Throat and Ear Hospital. In the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn Road was St. Chad's Well, famous for its mineral waters. The site of this is near the Metropolitan Station. In the middle of the eighteenth century these wells were of great repute. There were many wells in this vicinity and some had tea-gardens attached. Of these the name of Bagnigge is perhaps the best known.

Near by formerly stood a considerable hill, whereupon were wont to climb and browse certain swine of the Metropolis—the hill was the largest heap of cinder dust in the neighbourhood of London. It was formed by the annual accumulation of some thousands of cartloads, and was afterwards exported in shiploads to Russia for making bricks to rebuild Moscow after the conflagration of that capital by the entrance of Napoleon.

The whole neighbourhood is dreary and depressing. The massive building of the Royal Free Hospital is a conspicuous feature in the road. This institution owes its origin to Mr. W. Marsden, a surgeon, whose name is connected with many medical works of charity. In 1827 he found a girl perishing through disease and went on the steps of St. Andrew's Churchyard, Holborn, because she could not obtain entrance to any hospital without a letter of admission, and he was so much impressed by the event that he set about the institution of a hospital to which disease and want should be the only passport required. The institution was at first established in Greville Street, Hatton Garden. It was patronised by George IV. through the influence of Sir Robert Peel. In 1832, when the cholera plague was at its height, the hospital threw open its doors to the sufferers, who were refused admission to ordinary hospitals, and again in 1849 and 1852. On these three occasions nearly 10,000 patients were received. King William IV. succeeded King George as patron, and Queen Victoria continued the Crown patronage. From her accession the hospital was known by its present name as the Royal Free Hospital. In 1842 the present site in Gray's Inn Road, which had been formerly used as the barracks of the Light Horse Volunteers, was vacant, and the hospital purchased the lease of the premises. The first wing of the present building erected was the Sussex wing built by the Freemasons of England as a memorial to the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the Freemasons. This was completed in 1856. The Victoria wing followed in 1878, and in the following year further portions of the hospital and outbuildings were completed. The only remaining portion of the old barracks was the frontage to the road, and a fund for rebuilding was begun in 1892. This is now complete. Through the central gateway one passes into a courtyard where a few plane trees still flourish. In the north block are six wards, some for male and some for female patients. The nurses' quarters are partly in the connecting flank, partly in the south wing.

Through a second archway we pass to a detached building in which is a steam laundry, mortuary, museum, and post-mortem room. The outpatients' department is

very large, and an almoner attends there to inquire into the circumstances of those applying, in order to see that the charity is not abused by indiscriminate application.

Close by the hospital is Trinity Church, surmounted by a cupola. St. Andrew's Gardens behind it, opened as public Gardens 29th July 1885, were once a churchyard, as the numerous tombstones testify. Almost at the back of St. Andrew's Gardens were the far-famed Bagnigge Wells. The name belonged to a house on the site before the wells were discovered ; it was derived from a family to whom the property belonged in the seventeenth century. A square stone over the porch of the house bore the words, "This is Bagnigge House near the Pinder A Wakefield 1180." The wells were first opened in 1757, and the house adapted as a public spa. It was previously, by tradition, the residence of Nell Gwynne. There were gardens attached in which was a grotto, and concerts were held here. In the collection of St. Pancras at the British Museum, illustrations are given of Dick Turpin's house at Bagnigge. The popularity of Bagnigge Wells Gardens was maintained for fifty years, until the year 1813, when the place changed hands and much of the decorations and furniture was sold. The Long Room remained, however, with its fine organ, and concerts and recitals were given until the gardens sank under the encroachments of brick and mortar. Returning to Gray's Inn Road we see the Ophthalmic Hospital, opened 1843.

St. Bartholomew's Church, a brick building, was formerly Providence Chapel. It was built by William Huntingdon, and opened in 1811. This chapel took the place of one burnt down in Little Titchfield Street. The founder was a well-known preacher ; he lived for years in a room over the east end. In 1859 the chapel was purchased and consecrated as a district church.

We have now completed the circuit of the parish and commented on all that is interesting within its boundaries.

HOLBORN AND BLOOMSBURY

THE district to be treated in this section includes a good many parishes—namely, St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. George the Martyr; St. Andrew, Holborn; Hatton Garden, Saffron Hill; besides the two famous Inns of Court, Lincoln's and Gray's, and the remaining buildings of several Inns of Chancery, now diverted from their former uses. Nearly all the district is included in the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, which itself differs but little from the Parliamentary borough known as the Holborn Division of Finsbury. Part of St. Andrew's parish lies outside both of these, and is within the Liberties of the City. The transition from Holborn borough to the City will be noted in crossing the boundary. As it is proposed to mention the parishes in passing through them, but not to describe their exact limitations in the body of the book, the boundaries of the parishes are given concisely for reference at the end of this section.

Kingsway, the new street from the Strand to Holborn, cuts through the selected district. It begins in a crescent, with one end near St. Clement's Church, and the other near Wellington Street. From the site of the Olympic Theatre it runs north, crossing High Holborn at Little Queen Street, and continuing northward through Southampton Row. This street runs roughly north and south throughout the district selected, and dividing it east and west is the great highway, which begins as New Oxford Street, becomes High Holborn, and continues as Holborn and Holborn Viaduct.

The tradition that Holborn is so named after a brook—the Old Bourne—which rose on the hill, and flowed in an easterly direction into the Fleet River, cannot be sustained by any evidence or any indications of the bed of a former stream. Stow speaks positively as to the existence of this stream, which, he says, had in his time long been stopped up. Now, the old streams of London have left traces either in the lanes which once formed their bed, as Marylebone Lane and Gardener's Lane, Westminster, or their courses, having been accurately known, have been handed on from one generation to another. We may therefore dismiss the supposed stream of the "Old Bourne" as not proven. On the other hand, there have been found many springs and wells in various parts of Holborn, as under Furnival's Inn, which may have seemed to Stow proof enough of the tradition. The name of Holborn is

probably derived from the bourne or brook in the "Hollow"—*i.e.* the Fleet River, across which this great roadway ran. The way is marked in Aggas's map of the sixteenth century as a country road between fields, though, strangely enough, it is recorded that it was paved in 1417, a very ancient date. Malcolm in 1803 calls it "an irregular long street, narrow and inconvenient, at the north end of Fleet Market, but winding from Shoe Lane up the hill westward."

Holborn Bars stood a little to the west of Brooke Street, and close by was Middle Row, an island of houses opposite the end of Gray's Inn Road, which formed a great impediment to the traffic. The Bars were the entrance to the City, and here a toll of a penny or twopence was exacted from non-freemen who entered the City with carts or coaches.

The George and Blue Boar stood on the south side of Holborn, opposite Red Lion Street, and it is said that it was here that Charles I.'s letter, disclosing his intention to destroy Cromwell and Ireton, was intercepted by the latter; but this is very doubtful.

On Holborn Hill was the Black Swan Inn, which has been described as one of the most ancient and magnificent places for the reception of travellers in London, and which Dr. Stukeley, with fervent imagination, declared dated from the Conquest. Another ancient inn in Holborn was called the Rose. It was from here that the poet Taylor started to join Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, of which journey he says :

We took one coach, two coachmen, and four horses,
And merrily from London made our courses ;
We wheeled the top of the heavy hill called Holborn,
Up which hath been full many a sinful soul borne,

which is quoted merely to show that there is a possible rhyme to Holborn.

Pennant says also there was a hospital for the poor in Holborn, and a cell of the House of Clugny in France, but does not indicate the whereabouts. Before the building of the Viaduct in 1869 there was a steep and toilsome descent up and down the valley of the Fleet. This was sometimes called "the Heavy Hill," as in the verse already quoted, and in consequence of the melancholy processions which frequently passed from Newgate bound Tyburnwards, "riding in a cart up the Heavy Hill" became a euphemism for being hanged. From Farringdon Street to Fetter Lane was Holborn Hill, and Holborn proper extended from Fetter Lane to Brooke Street.

In James II.'s reign Oates and Dangerfield suffered the punishment of being whipped at the cart's tail all the way along Holborn.

There were Bridewell Bridge, Fleet Bridge, Fleet Lane Bridge, and Holborn Bridge across the Fleet River. Holborn Bridge was the most northerly of the four. It was a bridge of stone, serving for passengers from the west to the City by way of Newgate. The whole thoroughfare of Oxford Street and Holborn is the result of

the diversion of the north highway into the City from the route by Westminster Marshes.

The antiquities of Holborn and its streets north and south are not connected with the trade or with the municipal history of London. On the other hand, the associations of this group of streets are full of interest. If we take the south side of the street we find ourselves walking past Shoe Lane, St. Andrew's Church, Thavies' Inn, Fetter Lane, Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, Chancery Lane, Great and Little Turnstiles, Little Queen Street, Drury Lane, and St. Giles's. On the north side we pass Field Lane, Ely Place, Hatton Garden, Brooke Street, Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Red Lion Street, and Tottenham Court Road. All these will be found described in detail elsewhere. Of eminent residents in Holborn itself, Cunningham mentions Gerarde, the author of the *Herbal*; Sir Kenelm Digby; Milton, who lived for a time in one of the houses on the south side, looking upon Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Dr. Johnson, who lived at the sign of the Golden Anchor, Holborn Bars. There were also the Bishops of Ely, Sir Christopher Hatton, Francis Bacon, Sir Thomas More, Charles Dickens, Fulke Greville, Thomas Chatterton, Lord Russell, Dr. Sacheverell, and many others.

It is necessary now, however, to leave off generalisation, and to begin with a detailed account of the parishes which fall within the district; of these St. Giles-in-the-Fields is the most interesting.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS

The name of the parish is derived from the hospital which stood on the site of the present parish church, and was dedicated to the Greek saint St. Giles. It was at first known as St. Giles of the Lepers, but when the hospital was demolished became St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

In a plan dated 1600 St. Giles's is shown to consist largely of open fields. The buildings, which before the dissolution had belonged to the hospital, form a group about the site of the church. A few more buildings run along the north side of the present Broad Street. There are one or two at the north end of Drury Lane, and Drury House is at the south end. Southampton House, in the fields to the north, is marked, but the parish is otherwise open ground. In spite of many edicts to restrain the increase of houses, early in the reign of James I. the meadows began to be built upon, and, though a little checked during the Commonwealth, after the Restoration the building proceeded rapidly, stimulated by the new square at Lincoln's Inn Fields then being carried out by Inigo Jones. To St. Giles's may be attributed the distinction of having originated the Great Plague, which broke out in an alley at the north end of Drury Lane. Several times before this there had been smaller outbreaks, which had resulted in the building of a pest-house. Even after this check the parish continued to increase rapidly, and by the early part of the nineteenth century

was a byword for all that was squalid and filthy. Its rookeries and slums are thus described in a newspaper cutting of 1845: "All around are poverty and wretchedness; the streets and alleys are rank with the filth of half a century; the windows are half of them broken, or patched with rags and paper, and when whole are begrimed with dirt and smoke; little brokers' shops abound, filled with lumber, the odour of which taints even that tainted atmosphere; the pavement and carriageway swarm with pigs, poultry, and ragged children. . . . But in the space called the Dials itself the scene is far different. There at least rise splendid buildings with stuccoed fronts and richly-ornamented balustrades. . . . These are the gin-palaces." Naturally, among so much poverty gin-palaces and public-houses abounded. It is curious to note how many of Hogarth's pictures of misery and vice were drawn from St. Giles's. "Noon" has St. Giles's Church in the background, while his "Gin Lane" shows the neighbouring church of St. George, Bloomsbury; the scene of his "Harlot's Progress" is Drury Lane, and the idle apprentice is caught when wanted for murder in a cellar in St. Giles's.

The gallows were in this parish from about 1413 until they were removed to Tyburn, and then the terrible Tyburn procession passed through St. Giles's, and halted at the great gate of the hospital, and later at the public-house called The Bowl, described more fully hereafter. From very early times St. Giles's was notorious for its taverns. The Croche Hose (Crossed Stockings), another tavern, was situated at the corner of the marshlands, and in Edward I.'s reign belonged to the cook of the hospital; the crossed stockings, red and white, were adopted as the sign of the hosiers. Besides these, there are numerous other taverns dating from many years back, including the Swan on the Hop, Holborn; White Hart, north-east of Drury Lane; the Rose, already mentioned. In the parish also were various houses of entertainment, of which the most notorious was the Hare and Hounds, formerly Beggar in the Bush, which was kept by one Joe Banks in 1844, and was the resort of all classes. This was in Buckridge Street, over which New Oxford Street now runs. In the last sixty years the face of the parish has been greatly changed. The first demolition of a rookery of vice and squalor took place in 1840, when New Oxford Street was driven through Slumland. Dyott (once George) Street, Church Lane, Buckridge, Charlotte and Plumtree Streets, were among the most notorious streets thus wholly or partially removed.

In 1844 many wretched houses were demolished, and in 1855 Shaftesbury Avenue drove another wedge into the slums to let in light and air. There are poor and wretched courts in St. Giles's yet, but civilisation is making its softening influence felt even here, and though cases of hooliganism in broad daylight still occur, they are less and less frequent.

So much for a brief history of the parish. Its soil was from very early times damp and marshy. To the south of the hospital was a stretch of ground called

Marshlands, probably at one time a pond. Great ditches and fosses cut up the ground. The most important of these was Blemund's Ditch, which divided the parish from that of Bloomsbury. This is supposed to have been an ancient line of fortification. Besides this, a ditch traversed the marshlands above mentioned, another encompassed the croft lying by the north gate of the hospital, and there were several others of less importance.

The Hospital of St. Giles was the earliest foundation of its kind in London, if we except St. James's Hospital. Stow sums it up thus: "St. Giles-in-the-Fields was an hospital for leprous people out of the City of London and shire of Middlesex, founded by Matilde the Queen, wife to Henry I., and suppressed by King Henry VIII." The date of foundation is given by Leland and Malcolm as 1101, though Stow and others give 1117, which was the year before the foundress died. Before this time this part of London had apparently been included in the great estate of Rugmere, which belonged to St. Paul's.

Matilda gave the ground, and endowed the hospital with the magnificent sum of £3 per annum. Her foundation provided for forty lepers, one chaplain, one clerk, and one servant. Henry II. confirmed all privileges and gifts which had accrued to the hospital, and added to them himself. Parton says, "His liberality ranks him as a second founder." During succeeding reigns the hospital grew in wealth and importance. In Henry III.'s reign Pope Alexander issued a confirmatory Bull, but the charity had become a refuge for decayed hangers-on at Court who were not lepers. This abuse was prohibited by the King's decree. In Edward III.'s reign the first downward step was taken, for he made the hospital a cell to Burton St. Lazar. The brethren apparently rebelled, refusing to admit the visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and destroying many valuable documents and records belonging to the hospital. Two centuries later King Henry VIII. desired the lands and possessions of St. Giles's, and with him to desire was to acquire.

The hospital was thus shorn of the greater part of its wealth, retaining only the church (not the manor) at Feltham (one of its earliest gifts), the hospital estates at Edmonton, in the City of London, and in the various parishes in the suburbs; and in St. Giles's parish the actual ground it stood on, the Pittance Croft, and a few minor places. But even this remnant came into the possession of the rapacious king two years later, at the dissolution of the monasteries, when Burton St. Lazar itself fell into the tyrant's hands. Henry held these for six years, then granted both to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, Lord High Admiral. From the time of the dissolution the hospital became a manor.

In the earliest charters the head of the hospital is styled Chaplain, but not Master. The first Master mentioned is in 1212, and after this the title was regularly used. The government was vested in the Master or Warden and other officers, together with a certain number of sound brethren and sisters—and in certain cases

lepers themselves—who formed a chapter. “They assembled in chapter, had a common seal, held courts as lords of the manor.”¹ There were also guardians or custodians, who did not reside in the precincts of the hospital, and these seem to have been chosen from the most eminent citizens; they formed no part of the original scheme.

The sisters appear to have been nurses, for there is no mention made of any leprous sister. The chapel of the hospital appears, from King Henry II.’s charter, to have been built on the site of some older parochial church. The Bull of Pope Alexander mentions that the hospital wall enclosed eight acres. Within this triangular space, which is at present roughly bounded by the High Street, Charing Cross Road, and Shaftesbury Avenue, was one central building or mansion for the lepers, several subordinate buildings, the chapel, and the gate-house. Whether the number of lepers was reduced when the hospital possessions were curtailed we are not told. After the hospital buildings fell into the hands of Lord Dudley they underwent many changes. The principal building he converted into a mansion for his own use; this was the manor-house. It stood between the present Denmark Street and Lloyd’s Court, and its site is occupied by a manufactory. After two years Lord Dudley obtained from the King licence to transfer all his newly-gained estates to Sir Wymonde Carew, but there seems reason to suppose that Lord Dudley remained in possession of the manor-house until his attainder in the reign of Queen Mary, because the manor then reverted to the Crown, and was regranted. Some writers get out of this difficulty by supposing Lord Dudley to have parted with his estates and retained the manor, but in the deed of licence for exchange all his “mansion place and capital house, late the house of the dissolved hospital of St. Giles in the Fields,” is especially mentioned. It is possible that Sir Wymonde leased it again to the Dudley family.

Among the many subsequent holders of the manor we find the name of Sir Walter Cope, who bought the Manor of Kensington in 1612, and through whose only child, Isabel, it passed by marriage to Sir Henry Rich, created Earl of Holland. The Manor of St. Giles was in the possession of the Crown again in Charles II.’s reign, when Alice Leigh, created by him Duchess of Dudley, lived in the manor-house. This Duchess made many gifts to the church, among which was a rectory-house.

The Church of St. Giles at present standing is certainly the third, if not the fourth, which has been built upon the same site. As mentioned above, there is reason to believe from Henry II.’s charter that a sacred building of some sort stood here before the leper chapel. The chapel had a chapter-house attached, and seems to have been a well-cared-for building. There were several chantry chapels and a high altar dedicated to St. Giles. St. Giles’s in the earlier charters is spoken of as a

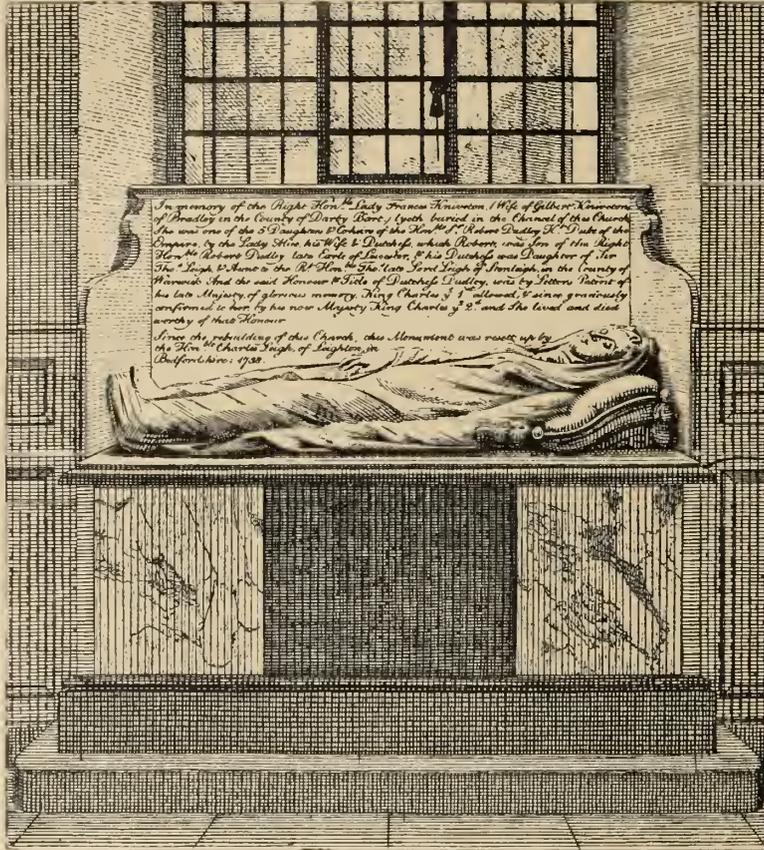
¹ *Some Account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, 1822, by John Parton.

village, not a parish, but there is little doubt that after the establishment of the hospital its chapel was used as a parish church by the villagers. There was probably a wall screening off the lepers. The first church of which any illustration is preserved has a curious tower, capped by a round dome. The view of this church, dated 1560, is taken after the dissolution of the hospital, when it had become entirely parochial. In 1617 the quaint old tower was taken down and replaced by another, but only six years after the whole church was rebuilt. A view of this in 1718 gives a very long battlemented body in two stories, with a square tower surmounted by an open belfry and vane. It possessed remarkably fine stained-glass windows and a handsome screen, presented by the Duchess of Dudley.

This second church did not last very long, for in Queen Anne's reign the parishioners petitioned that it should be rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches, being then in a state of decay. The present church, which is very solid, and has dignity of outline, was the work of Flitcroft, and was opened April 14, 1734. The steeple is 160 feet high, with a rustic pedestal, a Doric story, an octagonal tower, and spire. The basement is of rusticated Portland stone, of which the church is built, and quoins of the same material decorate the windows and angles within. It follows the lines of the period, with hardly any chancel, wide galleries on three sides standing on piers, from which columns rise to the elliptical ceiling. The part of the roof over the galleries is bayed at right angles to the curve of the central part. Monuments hang on the walls and columns, and occupy every available space. By far the most striking of these is the full-length figure of a woman in repose which is set on a broad window-seat. This is the monument of Lady Frances Kniveton, daughter of Alice Leigh, Duchess of Dudley. The daughter's tomb remains a memorial of her mother's benefactions to the parish. The monument of Andrew Marvell, a plain black marble slab, is on the north wall. Marvell was buried in the church "under the pews in the south side," but the present monument was not erected until 1764, eighty-six years after his death, owing to the opposition of the incumbent of the church. The inscription on it slightly varies from that intended for the original monument. Besides a handsome brass cross on the chancel floor to the Rector, Canon Nisbett, a tomb in form of a Roman altar, designed by Inigo Jones, and commemorating George Chapman, the translator of Homer, and a touching monument in the lobby to "John Belayse," put up by his two daughters, there is nothing further worth seeing.

The graveyard which surrounds the church is supposed to have been the ancient interment-ground of the hospital. The first mention of it in the parish books is in 1628, when three cottages were pulled down to increase its size. It was enlarged again in 1666. Part of the old hospital wall enclosing it remained until 1630, when it fell down, and after the lapse of some time a new wall was built. In St. Giles's Churchyard were buried Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shirley, Roger

L'Estrange, Andrew Marvell, and Richard Pendrell, who assisted in Charles II.'s escape; his altar-tomb is easily seen near the east end of the church. By 1718 the graveyard had risen 8 feet, so that the church stood in a pit or well. The farther burial-ground at St. Pancras was taken in 1805, and after that burials at St. Giles's were not very frequent. Pennant was one of the first to draw attention to the disgraceful overcrowding of the old graveyard. There seem to have been several gates into the churchyard with the right of private entry, one of which was used by



THE MONUMENT OF FRANCES, DAUGHTER OF THE DUCHESS OF DUDLEY, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS

the Duchess of Dudley. The most remarkable gate, however, was at the principal entrance to the churchyard, and was known as the Resurrection Gate, from an alto-relievo of the Last Day. This was erected about 1687, and was of red and brown brick. The composition of the relievio is said to have been borrowed, with alterations, from Michael Angelo's work on the same subject. In 1765 the north wall of the churchyard was taken down, and replaced by the present railing and coping. In 1800 the gate was removed, and replaced by the present Tuscan gate, in which the sculpture has been refixed. This stood at first on the site of the old

one on the north of the churchyard, but was removed to the west side, where it at present stands in an unnoticeable and obscure position. It was probably placed there in the idea that the new road, Charing Cross Road, would run past.

Denmark Street "fronts St. Giles Church and falls into Hog Lane, a fair broad street, with good houses well inhabited by gentry" (Strype).

This description is no longer applicable. Denmark Place was once Dudley Court, and the house here with a garden was given by the Duchess of Dudley as a rectory for the parish. The Court or Row was built on the site of the house previous to 1722.

Broad Street is one of the most ancient streets in the parish, and there were a few houses standing on the north side when the rest of the district was open ground. It was the main route westward for many centuries, until New Oxford Street was made.

The procession from Newgate to Tyburn used to pass along Broad Street, and halt at the great gate of the hospital, in order that the condemned man might take his last draught of ale on earth. An enterprising publican set up a tavern near here in 1623, and called it the Bowl. He provided the ale free, and no doubt made much profit by the patronage he received thereby. The exact site of the tavern was in Bowl Yard, which ran into Broad Street near where Endell Street now is. Among Cruikshank's well-known drawings is a series illustrating Jack Sheppard's progress to the gallows.

The parish almshouses were built in the wide part of Broad Street on ground granted by Lord Southampton, but were removed as an impediment to traffic in 1783 to the Coal Yard, near the north of Drury Lane. A row of little alleys—Salutation, Lamb's, Crown, and Cock—formerly extended southward over the present workhouse site. There are still one or two small entries both north and south. The immense yard of a well-known brewery fills up a large part of the south side, and a large iron and hardware manufactory on the north gives a certain manufacturing aspect to the street. The Holborn Municipal Baths are in a fine new building on the south side.

About High Street, which joins Broad Street at its west end, there is less to say than of any other High Street in London. In 1413 the gallows were set up at the corner where it meets Tottenham Court Road. But even previously to this executions had taken place at Tyburn, and soon Tyburn became the recognised place of execution. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, is the most notable name among the victims who suffered at St. Giles. He was hung in chains and roasted to death over a slow fire at this spot as a Lollard.

After they had been removed from the end of Broad Street, to make way for the almshouses, the parish pound and cage stood on the site of the gallows until 1765. There was here also a large circular stone, where the charity boys were whipped to make them remember the parish bounds.

The space to the north of the High and Broad Streets was previously a notorious rookery. Dyott Street, which still exists, though cut in half, had a most unenviable reputation. The Maidenhead Inn, which stood at the south-east corner of this, was a favourite resort for mealmen and country waggoners. There was in this street also a tavern called the Turk's Head, where Haggart Hoggarty planned the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath in 1802. Walford mentions also Rat's Castle, a rendezvous for all the riff-raff of the neighbourhood. Dyott Street was named after an influential parishioner of Charles II.'s time, who had a house here. It was later called George Street, but has reverted to the original name.

South of Great Russell Street there were formerly Bannister's Alley and Eagle and Child Yard running northwards. From the former of these continued Church Lane, to which Maynard Lane ran parallel. Bainbridge, Buckridge, and Church Streets ran east and westward. Of these Bainbridge remains, a long, narrow alley bounded by the Brewery wall. Mayhew says that here "were found some of the most intricate and dangerous places in this low locality."

The part of the parish lying to the north, including Bedford Square, must be for the present left while we turn southwards.

New Compton Street is within the former precincts of the hospital. When first made it was called Stiddolph Street, after Sir Richard Stiddolph, and the later name was taken from that of Sir Francis Compton. Strype says, "All this part was very meanly built . . . and greatly inhabited by French, and of the poorer sort," a character it retains to this day.

Shaftesbury Avenue, opened in 1885, has obliterated Monmouth Street, named after the Duke of Monmouth, whose house was in Soho Square (see p. 293). Monmouth Street was notorious for its old-clothes shops, and is the subject of one of the "Sketches by Boz." Further back still it was called Le Lane, and is under that name mentioned among the hospital possessions.

The north end of Shaftesbury Avenue is in the adjoining parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, but must for sequence' sake be described here. A French Protestant chapel, consecrated 1845, which is the lineal descendant of the French Church of the Savoy, stands on the west side. Near at hand is a French girls' school. Farther north is a Baptist chapel, with two noticeable pointed towers and a central wheel window. Bedford Chapel formerly stood on the north side of this. In the lower half of the Avenue there are several buildings of interest. The first of these, on the east side, is for the medical and surgical relief of all foreigners who speak French. Below this is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, and farther southward a working lads' home, established in 1843, for homeless lads at work in London. In connection with it are various homes in the country, both for boys and girls, and two training ships, the *Arethusa* and *Chichester*.

All the ground to the south of Shaftesbury Avenue was anciently, if not actually

a pond, at all events very marshy ground, and was called Meershelands, or Marshlands. It was subsequently known as Cock and Pye Fields, from the Cock and Pye public-house, which is supposed to have been situated at the spot where Little St. Andrew Street, West Street, and Castle Street now meet. The date at which this name first appeared is uncertain ; it is met with in the parish books after 1666. In the reign of William III. a Mr. Neale took the ground, and transformed the great ditch which crossed it into a sewer, preparatory to the building of Seven Dials. The name of this notorious place has been connected with degradation and misery, but at first it was considered rather an architectural wonder. Evelyn, in his diary, October 5, 1694, says : " I went to see the building beginning near St. Giles, where seven streets make a star from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area, said to be built by Mr. Neale." Gay also refers to the central column in his *Trivia*. The column had really only six dial faces, two streets converging toward one. In the open space on which it stood was a pillory, and the culprits who stood here were often most brutally stoned. One John Waller, charged with perjury, was killed in this manner in 1732.

In 1773 the column was taken down in a search for imaginary treasure. It was set up again in 1822 on Weybridge Green as a memorial to the Duchess of York, who died 1820. The dial was not replaced, and was used as a stepping-stone at the Ship Inn at Weybridge ; it still lies on one side of the Green. The streets of Seven Dials attained a very unenviable reputation, and were the haunt of all that was vicious and bad. Terrible accounts of the overcrowding and consequent immorality come down to us from the newspaper echoes of the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The opening up of the new thoroughfares of New Oxford Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Charing Cross Road, have done much, but the neighbourhood is still a slum. The seven streets remain in their starlike shape, by name Great and Little White Lion Street, Great and Little St. Andrew Street, Great and Little Earl Street, and Queen Street.

Short's Gardens was in 1623 really a garden, and a little later than that date was acquired by a man named Dudley Short.

Betterton Street was until comparatively recently called Brownlow, from Sir John Brownlow of Belton, who had a house here in Charles II.'s time. The street is now, to use a favourite expression of Stow's, " better built than inhabited," for the row of brick houses, of no very squalid type, are inhabited by the very poor.

Endell Street was built in 1844, at the time of the erection of the workhouse. In it are the National Schools, a Protestant Swiss chapel, and an entrance to the public baths and wash-houses, to the south of which rise the towers of the workhouse. Christ Church is hemmed in by the workhouse, having an outlet only on the street. The church was consecrated in 1845. In Short's Gardens is the Lying-in Hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in England. On the west side,

between Castle Street and Short's Gardens, the remains of an ancient bath were discovered at what was once No. 3 Belton Street, now 23 and 25 Endell Street. Tradition wildly asserts that this was used by Queen Anne. Fragments of it still remain in the room used for iron lumber, for the premises are in the occupation of an iron merchant, but the water has long since ceased to flow.

Drury Lane has been in great part already described (see p. 328). The Coal Yard at the north-east end, where Nell Gwynne was born, is now Goldsmith Street. Pepys says: "Saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury Lane in her smock-sleeves and bodice, looking upon one. She seemed a mighty pretty creature." Pit Place, on the west of Great Wild Street, derives its name from the cockpit or theatre, the original of the Drury Lane Theatre, which stood here. The cockpit was built previous to 1617, for in that year an incensed mob destroyed it, and tore all the dresses. It was afterwards known as the Phoenix Theatre. At one time it seems to have been used as a school, though this may very well have been at the same time as it fulfilled its legitimate functions. Betterton and Kynaston both made their first public appearance here. The actual date of the theatre's demolition is not known. Parton judges it to have been at the time of the building of Wild, then Weld, Street. Its performances are described, in 1642, as having degenerated into an inferior kind, and having been attended by inferior audiences.

At the north-east end of Drury Lane is the site of the ancient hostelry, the White Hart. Here also was a stone cross, known as Aldewych Cross, for the lane was anciently the Via de Aldewych, and is one of the oldest roads in the parish; Saxon Ald = old, and Wych = a village, a name to be preserved in the new crescent. It is difficult to understand, looking down Drury Lane to-day from Holborn, that this most mean and unlovely street was once a place of aristocratic resort—of gardens, great houses, and orchards. Here was Craven House, here was Clare House; here lived the Earl of Stirling, the Marquis of Argyll, and the Earl of Anglesey.

The Lane fell into disrepute early in the eighteenth century. The "saints of Drury Lane," the "drabs of Drury Lane," the starving poets of Drury Lane, are freely ridiculed by the poets of that time.

"Nine years!" cries he, who high in Drury Lane,
Lull'd by soft zephyrs through the broken pane,
Rhymes ere he wakes, and prints before term ends,
Obliged by hunger and request of friends.

The boundary of St. Giles's parish runs down Drury Lane between Long Acre and Great Queen Street. Of the last of these Strype says: "It is a street graced with a goodly row of large uniform houses on the south side, but on the north side is indifferent." The street was begun in the early years of the seventeenth century, but the building spread over a long time, so that we find the "goodly row of houses" on the south side to have been built by Webb, a pupil of Inigo Jones, about 1646. A

number of celebrated people lived in Great Queen Street. The first Lord Herbert of Cherbury had a house on the south side at the corner of Great Wild Street; here he died in 1648. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, lived here; also Sir Heneage Finch, created Earl of Nottingham; Sir Godfrey Kneller, when he moved from Covent Garden; Thomas Worlidge, the portrait-painter, and afterwards, in the same house, Hoole, the translator of Dante and Ariosto; Sir Robert Strange, the engraver; John Opie, the artist; Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar, who was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Sheridan is also said to have lived here, and it would be conveniently near Drury Lane Theatre, which was under his management from 1776.

On the south side of the street are the Freemasons' Hall, built originally in 1775, and the Freemasons' Tavern, erected subsequently. Both have been rebuilt. Near by are two of the original old houses, all that are left with the pilasters and carved capitals which are so sure a sign of Inigo Jones's influence.

On the north side of the street is the Novelty Theatre.

Great and Little Wild Streets are called respectively Old and New Weld Streets by Strype. Weld House stood on the site of the present Wild Court, and was during the reign of James II. occupied by the Spanish Embassy. In Great Wild Street Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer.

Kemble and Sardinia were formerly Prince's and Duke's Streets. The latter contains some very old houses, and a chapel used by the Roman Catholics. This is said to be the oldest foundation now in the hands of the Roman Catholics in London. It was built in 1648, and was the object of virulent attack during the Gordon Riots; the exterior is singularly plain. Sardinia Street communicates with Lincoln's Inn Fields by a heavy and quaint archway. In it is the Sardinian Chapel.

Even in Strype's time Little Queen Street was "a place pestered with coaches," a reputation which, curiously enough, it still retains, the heavy traffic of the King's Cross omnibuses passing through it. Trinity Church is in a late Decorative style, with ornamental pinnacles, flying buttresses, and two deeply-recessed porches. Within it is a very plain, room-like structure. The church is on the site of a house in which lived the Lambs, where Mary Lamb, in a fit of insanity, murdered her mother. The Holborn Restaurant forms part of the side of this street; this is a very gorgeous building, and within is a very palace of modern luxury. It stands on the site formerly occupied by the Holborn Casino or Dancing Saloon.

Little Queen Street will be wiped out by the broad new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holborn to be called Kingsway.

Gate Street was formerly Little Princes Street. The present name is derived from the gate or carriage-entrance to Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In Strype's map half of Whetstone Park is called by its present title, and the

western half is Phillips Rents. He mentions it as "once famous for its infamous and vicious inhabitants."

Great and Little Turnstile were so named from the turning stiles which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries stood at their north ends to prevent the cattle straying from Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Holborn Music Hall in Little Turnstile was originally a Nonconformist chapel. After 1840 it served as a hall, lectures, etc., being given by free-thinkers, and in 1857 was adapted to its present purpose.



THE SARDINIAN CHAPEL

The oldest Catholic place of worship continuously used as such in London. It was twice burnt and looted during the Gordon riots, and finally demolished in 1909.

From a water-colour drawing.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—All the ground on which the present square is built formed part of Fickett's Field, which was anciently the jousting-place of the Knights Templars. A curious petition of the reign of Edward III. shows us that then it was a favourite recreation-ground or promenade for clerks, apprentices, students, as well as the citizens. In this petition a complaint is made that one Roger Leget had laid caltrappes or engines of iron in a trench, to the danger of those who walked in the fields. Inigo Jones was entrusted by King James I. to form a square of houses which should be worthy of so fine a situation. Before this time it appears that there

had been one or two irregular buildings. Inigo Jones conceived the curious idea of making his square the exact size of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and it is accordingly the largest square in London. But when he had completed the west side only, the unsettled state of the country hindered further progress, and for many years the land lay waste, and was unenclosed save by wooden posts and rails ; during this period it was the daily and nightly haunt of all the beggars, rogues, pickpockets, wrestlers, and vile vagrants in London. Gay thus speaks of it :



LITTLE QUEEN STREET, WHICH WAS DESTROYED IN THE MAKING OF KINGSWAY

From a water-colour drawing.

Where Lincoln's Inn, wide space, is rail'd around,
 Cross not with venturous step ; there oft is found
 The lurking thief, who, while the daylight shone,
 Made the walls echo with his begging tone :
 That crutch, which late compassion moved, shall wound
 Thy bleeding head, and fell thee to the ground.
 Though thou are tempted by the linkman's call,
 Yet trust him not along the lonely wall ;
 In the midway he'll quench the flaming brand,
 And share the booty with the pilfering band.
 Still keep the public streets where oily rays,
 Shot from the crystal lamp, o'erspread the ways.

At this time three fields are mentioned as being included in the square—namely, Purse Field, Fickett's Field, and Cap Field. In 1657 the inhabitants made an agreement with Lincoln's Inn, to whom some of the rights of the Templars seem to have descended, as to the completion of the square. But even after the two farther sides had been added, the centre seems to have been left in a disorderly and pestilent state, and it was not until 1735 that the place was properly laid out. In Strype's map of 1720 the sides are marked Newman's Row North, the Arch Row West, Portugal Row South, and the wall of Lincoln's Inn completes the fourth side. Strype speaks of the first two as being of large houses, generally taken by the nobility and gentry. The historical event of prominence connected with the centre of the square is the execution of William, Lord Russell, which took place here in 1683, on accusation of high treason and complicity in the Rye House Plot. He was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, lest the mob should rise and rescue him were he conveyed to the more public Tower Hill. In spite of his defiance of lawful authority, Russell's name has always been regarded as that of a patriot. He and Algernon Sydney are remembered as single-minded and high-souled men.

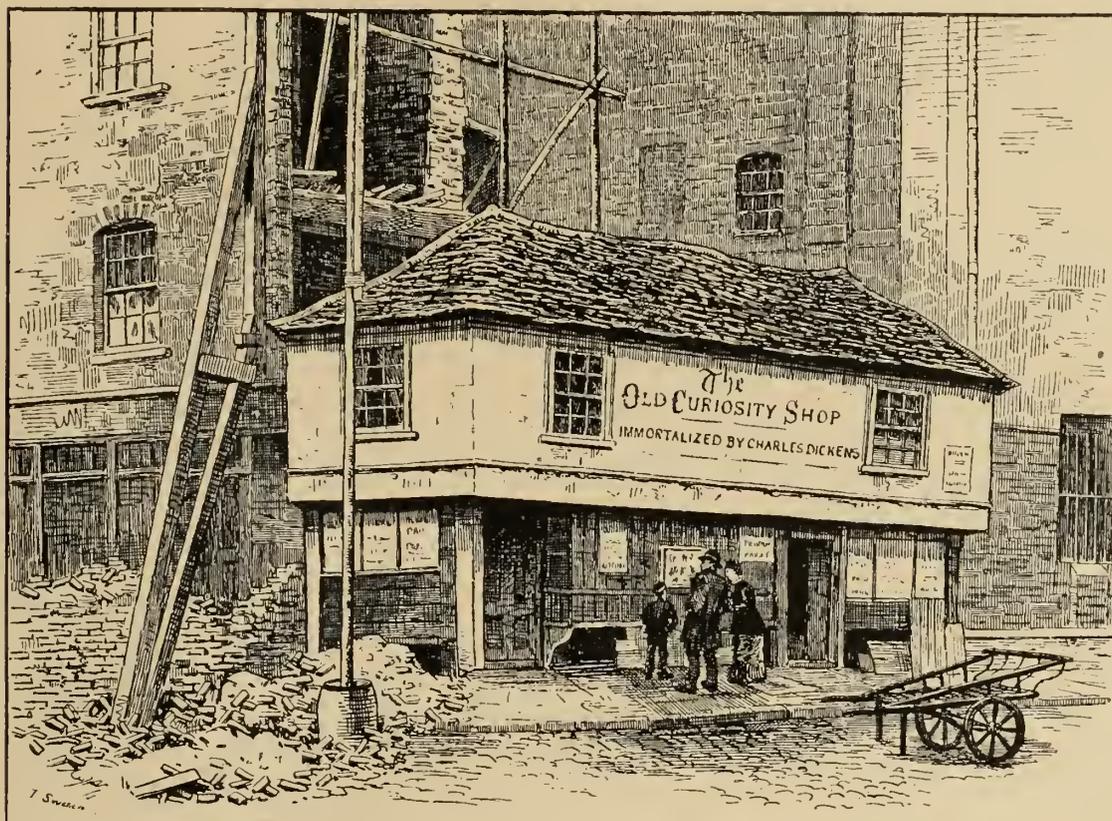
Many other executions were held in those fields, notably those of Babington and his accomplices in 1586, fourteen in all. They were "hanged, bowelled, and quartered, on a stage or scaffold of timber strongly made for that purpose, even in the place where they used to meet and confer of their traitorous purposes." At present the centre of the square forms a charming garden, open free to the public, with fine plane-trees shading grass plots not too severely trimmed, and flocks of opal-hued pigeons add a touch of bird-life. It is true the grass is railed in, but the railings are not obtrusive, and do not interfere with the pleasure of those who sit on the seats or walk under the trees. Here is assuredly one of the places where we can most feel the fascination of London as we contrast the present with the past.

On the north side is the Inns of Court Hotel, a massive pile faced with stone, and with a portico of polished granite columns. This is on the site of an ancient hostelry in Holborn, the George and Blue Boar, a famous coaching inn.

The Soane Museum is farther westward, and is differentiated from two similarly built neighbours by a slightly projecting frontage. It was the former residence of Sir John Soane, who left his collection to the nation. There are many valuable pictures, as well as curious and interesting objects. The museum is open free to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

On the west side of the square, near Queen Street, stands a very solid mansion, known first as Powis, then as Newcastle House. The footway in Great Queen Street runs under an arcade on the north side of this house, which was built by the first Marquis of Powis, created Duke of Powis by James II., whom he followed into exile, and bought in 1705 by Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose nephew, who led

the Pelham Administration under George II., inherited it. Farther south on the same side is Lindsey House, a large building with pilasters; this was built by Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, and was later called Ancaster House. It was described by Hatton as a handsome building, with six spacious brick piers before it, surmounted by vases and with ironwork between. Only two of these vases remain. The fleurs-de-lis on the house over the Sardinia Street entry were put up in compliment to Queen Henrietta Maria, who was the daughter of Henry IV. of France. The third great house on this side was Portsmouth House, over Portsmouth Place.



THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP NEAR LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

The remainder of the houses have the same general character of stuccoed and pilastered uniformity, broken here and there by uncovered brick surfaces or frontages of stone. They are almost uninterruptedly occupied by solicitors. This is the oldest side of the square, being that built by Inigo Jones.

At the south corner of the square there is a quaint red-brick, gable-ended house, with a bit of rusticated woodwork. This is all part of the same block as the Old Curiosity Shop, supposed to be that described by Dickens.

On the south side rises the Royal College of Surgeons. The central part is carried up a story and an entresol higher than the wings, and, like the wings, is

capped by a balustrade. The legend, "Ædes Collegii Chirurgorum Anglici—Diplomate Regio Corporate A.D. MDCCC," runs across the frontage. A massive colonnade of six Ionic columns gives solidity to the basement. The museum of this college has absorbed the site of the old Duke's Theatre. Its nucleus was John Hunter's collection, purchased by the college, and first opened in 1813.

This side of the square is outside our present district (see the section on *The Strand*).

The origin of the Company of Barber-Surgeons is very ancient, for the two guilds, Barbers and Surgeons, were incorporated in 1540; but in 1745 they separated, and the Surgeons continued as a body alone. However, they came to grief in 1790, and the charter establishing the Royal College of Surgeons of London was granted in 1800; in 1845 the title was changed to that of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The present building, however, dates only from 1835, and is the work of Sir C. Barry. It has since been enlarged and altered.

With this the ancient parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields ends, but our district includes Lincoln's Inn, and beyond it the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, into which we pass.

LINCOLN'S INN

By W. J. LOFTIE

The old brick gateway in Chancery Lane is familiar to most Londoners. It ranks with the stone gateway of the Hospitallers in Clerkenwell, with the tower of St. James's Palace, and with the gate of Lambeth Palace, as one of the three or four relics of the Gothic style left in London. Even Gothic churches are scarce, while specimens of the domestic style are still scarcer. It need hardly be said that this tower has been constantly threatened, by "restorers" on the one hand, as well as by open destroyers on the other. It was built while Cardinal Wolsey was Chancellor, and was still new when Sir Thomas More sat in the hall as his successor. The windows have been altered, and the groining of the archway has been changed for a flat roof. It is said that the bricks of which the gate is built were made in the Coney Garth, which much later remained an open field, but is now New Square. A pillar, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, stood in New Square, or, as it was called from a lessee at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Searle's Court. This ground and the site of the Law Courts formed part of Fickett's Field, the tilting-place of the Templars. Over the arch of the gate are carved three shields of arms. In the centre are the fleurs-de-lis and lions of Henry VIII., crowned within the garter. On the north side are the arms of Sir Thomas Lovell, who was a bencher of the Inn, and who rebuilt the gate in 1518. At the other side is the shield of Lacy. It was Henry Lacy, third Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1311, by whom the lawyers are said to have been first established here. It is certain that

soon after his death the house and gardens, which before this time had belonged in part to the Black Friars, and which he had obtained on their removal to the corner of the City since called after them, were in the occupation of a society of students of the law. An adjoining house and grounds belonged to the Bishops of Chichester: Bishop's Court and Chichester's Rents are still local names. Richard Sampson, Bishop in 1537, made over the estate to Suliard, a bencher of the Inn, and his son in 1580 granted it to the lawyers. The gate is at 76 Chancery Lane, formerly New Street, and later Chancellor's Lane. In Old Square, the first court we enter, are situated the ancient hall and the chapel, the south side being occupied by chambers, some of them ancient. The turret in the corner, and one at the south-western corner, behind the hall, are very like those at St. James's Palace, and probably date very soon after the gate. Here at No. 13, Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's Secretary of State, concealed a large collection of letters, which were discovered long after and have been published. The hall is low, and cannot be praised for any external architectural features of interest. The brickwork, which is older by twelve years than that of the gate, is concealed under a coat of stucco. There are three Gothic windows on each side, and the dimensions are about 70 feet by 32 feet high. The interior is not much more imposing, but the screen, in richly carved oak, set up in 1565, is handsome, and there is a picture by Hogarth of St. Paul before Felix.

Mr. Spilsbury, the librarian, seems to have proved conclusively that the chapel, which stands at right angles to the old hall, was a new building when it was consecrated in 1623. There is no direct evidence that it was designed by Inigo Jones; on the other hand, there is a record in existence which testifies that the Society intended to employ him. John Clarke was the builder. There was an older chapel in a ruinous condition, which, there is reason to believe, had been that of the Bishops, as it was dedicated to St. Richard of Chichester. Mr. Spilsbury quotes one of the Harleian manuscripts, written in or about 1700, in which Inigo is named as the architect, and Vertue's engraving of 1751 also mentions him. The chapel is elevated on an open crypt, which was intended for a cloister. Butler's *Hudibras* speaks of the lawyers as waiting for customers between "the pillar-rows of Lincoln's Inn." There were three bays, divided by buttresses, each of which was surmounted by a stone vase, a picturesque but incongruous arrangement, which was altered in the early days of the Gothic revival, being the first of a series of "restorations" to which the chapel has been subjected. A more serious offence against taste was the erection of a fourth bay at the west end, by which the old proportions are lost. It looks worst on the outside, however, and the fine old windows of glass stained in England, apparently after a Flemish design, are calculated to disarm criticism. Mr. Spilsbury attributes them to Bernard and Abraham van Linge, but the glass was made by Hall of Fetter Lane. The monuments commemorate, among others, Spencer Perceval, murdered in 1812, and a daughter of Lord Brougham, who died

in 1839 and was buried in the crypt. The office of chaplain was in existence as early as the reign of Henry VI. The preachingship was instituted in 1581, and among those who held the office were John Donne, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, who preached the first sermon when the chapel was new. Herring, another preacher, was made Archbishop of York in 1743, and of Canterbury in 1747. Another Archbishop of York, William Thomson, was preacher here, and was promoted in 1862. The greatest of the list was, perhaps, Reginald Heber, though he was only here for a year before he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta.

The garden extends along the east side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the New Square occupying the south portion, the new hall and library the middle part, and the west part of Stone Buildings facing the northern part. A terrace divides them, and there is a gate into the Fields, the roadway leading north to Great Turnstile and Holborn. North of the Old Buildings and the chapel is Stone Buildings, in a handsome Classical style, with a wing which looks into Chancery Lane near its Holborn end, and is half concealed by low shop-fronts. The history of the Stone Buildings is connected with that of the new hall and the library. Hardwick, the last of the school which might be connected with Chambers, the Adams, Payne, and other architects of the English Renaissance, was employed to complete Stone Buildings, begun by Sir Robert Taylor, before the end of the eighteenth century. Hardwick was at work in 1843, and his initials and a date, "P. H., 1843," are on the south gable of the hall. The new Houses of Parliament had just set the fashion for an attempt to revive the Tudor style, and Hardwick added to it the strong feeling for proportion which he had imbibed with his classical training. This gable is exceedingly satisfactory, the architect having given it a dignity wanting in most modern Gothic. It is of brick, with diagonal fretwork in darker bricks, as in the gate tower. The library had been removed to the Stone Buildings in 1787 from a small room south of the old hall, and, more accommodation being required, Hardwick designed a library to adjoin the new hall. The two looked very well, the hall being of six bays, with a great bow-window at the north end. The interior is embellished with heraldry in stained glass, carved oak, metal-work, and fresco painting. At the north end, over the dais, is Mr. G. F. Watts' great picture, "The School of Legislation." The hall is 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 62 feet high. The roof of oak is an excellent imitation of an open-timber roof of the fifteenth century, and is carved and gilt. The windows were filled with heraldry by Willement, and show us the arms of the legal luminaries who have adorned Lincoln's Inn, many of whom are also represented by busts and painted portraits. The hall is connected with an ample kitchen, and a series of butteries, pantries, and sculleries of suitable size.

Adjoining the hall, the library and a reading-room, which as first built were calculated to enhance the dignity of the hall, were soon found to be too small. Sir Gilbert Scott was called in to add to them. The delicate proportions of Hardwick

suffered in the process, the younger architect having evidently thought more of the details, as was the fashion of his school. The additions were carried out in 1873, and the library is now 130 feet long, but shuts out a large part of the view northward through the gardens. It is believed that Ben Jonson worked here as a bricklayer, and we are told by Fuller that he had a trowel in his hand and a book in his pocket. Aubrey says his mother had married a bricklayer, and that he was sent to Cambridge by a bencher who heard him repeating Homer as he worked. Of actual members of eminence, Lincoln's Inn numbers almost as many as the Inner Temple. Sir Thomas More among these comes first, but his father, who was a Judge, should be named with him. The handsome Lord Keeper Egerton, ancestor of so many eminent holders of the Bridgwater title, belonged to Lincoln's Inn during the reign of Elizabeth. The second Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell, was a student here in 1647, and Lenthall, his contemporary, was Reader. A little later Sir Matthew Hale, whose father had also been a member, was of this inn, and became Chief Justice in 1671. The first Earl of Mansfield was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and four or five Lord Chancellors in a row, including Bathurst, Campbell, St. Leonards, and Brougham.

From the antiquarian or the picturesque point of view Lincoln's Inn is not so fascinating as the two Temples. It looks rather frowning from Chancery Lane, where it rises against the western sky. The old hall and the chapel are rather curious than beautiful, and cannot compare with Middle Temple Hall or the Church of the Knights. The fine buildings which overlook the gardens and trees of Lincoln's Inn Fields owe much to their open situation. The Stone Buildings where they look on the green turf of the garden are really magnificent, but they stand back from the public gaze, and are but seldom seen by the casual visitor.

CHANCERY LANE

Styve says the Lane "received the name of Chancellor's Lane in the time of Edward I. The way was so foul and miry that John le Breton, Custos of London, and the Bishop of Chichester, kept bars with staples across it to prevent carts from passing. The roadway was repaired in the reign of Edward III., and acquired its present name under his successor, Richard II."

About half of the Lane falls within the district, being in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. In it at the present time there is nothing worthy of remark, except the gateway of Lincoln's Inn, mentioned elsewhere. Offices, flats, and chambers in the solid modern style rise above shops. Near the north end is the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit. On the opposite side the old buildings of Lincoln's Inn frown defiance. Chancery Lane has for long been the chief connection between the Strand and Holborn, but will soon be superseded by Kingsway, farther west.

Near the north end are Southampton Buildings, rigidly modern, containing

the Birkbeck Bank and Chambers. They are built on the site once covered by Southampton House, which came to William, Lord Russell, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the last Lord Southampton. It is difficult to realise now the scene thus described by J. Wykeham Archer: "It was in passing this house, the scene of his domestic happiness, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields, that the fortitude of the martyr for a moment forsook him; but, overmastering his emotion, he said, 'The bitterness of death is now past.'"

Cursitor Street was in the eighteenth century noted for its sponging-houses, and many a reference is made to it in contemporary literature. We are now in the Liberties of the Rolls, a parish in itself.

The Cursitors' Office was built by Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and adjoined the site of a palace of the Bishop of Chichester; and this adjoined the *Domus Conversorum*, or House of Converts, wherein the Rolls of Chancery were kept, now replaced by the magnificent building of the new Record Office. Southward is Serjeants' Inn—the building still stands; also Clifford's Inn, once pertaining to the Inner Temple. The hall of Clifford's Inn was converted into a court for the adjustment of boundaries after the Fire of London.

On the west side of Chancery Lane, a few doors above Fleet Street, Izaak Walton kept a draper's shop. These details about the southern part of Chancery Lane are mentioned for the sake of continuity, for they do not come within the Holborn District.

Chancery Lane was the birthplace of Lord Strafford, the residence of Chief Justice Hyde, of the Lord Keeper Guildford, and of Jacob Tonson.

Passing on into Holborn and turning eastward, we soon perceive a row of quaint Elizabethan gabled houses, with overhanging upper stories and timber framework. The contrast with the modern terra-cotta buildings on the north side of the street is striking. The old houses are part of Staple Inn, now belonging to the Prudential Assurance Company, whose red terra-cotta it is that forms such a contrast across the way. It was bought by the company in 1884, and restored a few years later by the removal of the plaster which had concealed the picturesque beams. Still within St. Andrew's parish, we here arrive at the City boundaries. The numbering of Holborn proper, included in the City, begins a door or two above the old timbered entrance, which leads to the first courtyard of Staple Inn. The courtyard is a real backwater out of the rushing traffic. The uneven cobble-stones, the whispering plane-trees, the worn red brick, and the flat sashed windows of a bygone date all combine to make a picture of old London seldom to be found nowadays. Dr. Johnson came here as a resident in 1859.

The way is a thoroughfare to Southampton Buildings, and continuing onward we pass another part of the old building with a quaint clock and small garden. Near at hand are the new buildings of the Patent Office and the Birkbeck Bank and

Chambers, already mentioned, an enormous mass of masonry. The Inn contains a fine hall, thus mentioned in 1631 :

Staple Inn was the Inne or Hostell of the Merchants of the Staple (as the tradition is), wherewith until I can learne better matter, concerning the antiquity and foundation thereof, I must rest satisfied. But for latter matters I cannot chuse but make report, and much to the prayse and commendation of the Gentlemen of this House, that they have bestowed great costs in new-building a fayre Hall of brick, and two parts of the outward Courtyards, besides other lodging in the garden and elsewhere, and have thereby made it the fayrest Inn of Chaucery in this Universitie.

The whole of this district abounds in these one-time Inns of Chaucery, formerly



STAPLE INN, HOLBORN BARS

attached to the Inns of Court ; but those that remain are all now diverted to other uses, and some have vanished, leaving only a name.

Farther on there is Furnival Street, lately Castle Street, and so marked in Strype's map. The Castle Public-house still recalls the older name. Tradesmen of every kind occupy the buildings, besides which there is a Baptist mission-house. The buildings on the east side are of the old-fashioned style—dark brick with flat sashed windows.

Furnival Street lies within the City. The street takes its name from Furnival's Inn, rebuilt in the early part of the nineteenth century. This stood on the north side of Holborn, and was without the City. There is, perhaps, less to say about it than about any of the other old Inns. It was originally the town house of the Lords Furnival. It was an Inn of Chaucery in Henry IV.'s reign, and was sold to Lincoln's Inn in

the reign of Elizabeth. Its most interesting associations are that Sir Thomas More was Reader for three years, and that Charles Dickens had chambers here previous to 1837, while *Pickwick* was running in parts. It was rebuilt in great part in Charles I.'s reign, and entirely rebuilt about 1818. With the exception of the hall, it was used as an hotel. The Prudential Assurance Company's palatial building now completely covers the site.

In Holborn, opposite to the end of Gray's Inn Road, formerly stood Middle Row, an island of houses which formed a great obstruction to traffic. This was removed in 1867.

The next opening on the south side is Dyers' Buildings, with name reminiscent of some former almshouses of the Dyers' Company. Then a small entry, with "Mercer's School" above, leads into Barnard's Inn, now the School of the Mercers' Company. The first court is smaller than that of Staple Inn, and lacks the whispering planes, yet it is redolent of old London. On the south side is the little hall, the smallest of all those of the London Inns; it is now used as a dining-hall. In the windows is some ancient stained glass, contemporary with the building—that is to say, about 470 years old.

The exterior of this hall, with its steeply pitched roof, is a favourite subject for artists. Beyond it are concrete courts, walls of glazed white brick, and cleanly, substantial buildings, which speak of the modern appreciation of sanitation. A tablet on the wall records in admirably concise fashion the history of the Mercers' School and its various peregrinations until it found a home here in 1894. Before being bought by the Mercers' Company, the Inn had been let as residential chambers. It was also an Inn of Chancery, and belonged to Gray's Inn. It was formerly called Mackworth's Inn, being the property of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln. It was next occupied by a man named Barnard, when it was converted into an Inn of Chancery.

The farther court is bounded on the east side by one of the few very old buildings left in London. This was formerly the White Horse Inn, but is now also part of the Mercers' School buildings.

Timbs quotes from Lord Eldon's *Anecdote Book*, 1776, in which Lord Eldon says he came to the White Horse Inn when he left school, and here met his brother, Lord Stowell, who took him to see the play at Drury Lane, where "Lowe played Jobson in the farce, and Miss Pope played Nell. When we came out of the house it rained hard. There were then few hackney coaches, and we both got into one sedan-chair. Turning out of Fleet Street into Fetter Lane there was a sort of contest between our chairmen and some persons who were coming up Fleet Street. . . . In the struggle the sedan-chair was upset, with us in it."

The white boundary wall of the Mercers' School replaces the old wall of the noted Swan Distillery. This distillery was an object of attack in the Gordon

Riots, partly, perhaps, because of its stores, and partly because its owner was a Roman Catholic. It was looted, and the liquor ran down in the streets, where men and women drank themselves mad. Dickens has thus described the riot scene in *Barnaby Rudge* :

The gutters of the street and every crack and fissure in the stones ran with scorching spirit, which being dammed up by busy hands overflowed the road and pavement, and formed a great pool into which the people dropped down dead by dozens. They lay in heaps all round this fearful pond, husbands and wives, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, women with children in their arms and babies at their breasts, and drank until they died. While some stooped their lips to the brink and never raised their heads again, others sprang up from their fiery draught, and danced half in a mad triumph, and half in the agony of suffocation, until they fell and steeped their corpses in the liquor that had killed them.

Both the Holborn and Fleet Street ends of Fetter Lane were for more than two centuries places of execution. Some have derived the name from the fetters of criminals, and others from "fewtors," disorderly and idle persons, a corruption of "defaytors," or defaulters; while the most probable derivation is that from the "fetters" or rests on the breastplates of the knights who jousting in Fickett's Field adjoining.

An interesting Moravian Chapel has an entry on the east side of Fetter Lane. This has memories of Baxter, Wesley, and Whitefield. It was bought by the Moravians in 1738, and was then associated with the name of Count Zinzendorf. It was attacked and dismantled in the riots. Dryden is supposed to have lived in Fetter Lane, but Hutton, in *Literary Landmarks*, says the only evidence of such occupation was a curious stone, existing as late as 1885, in the wall of No. 16, over Fleur-de-Lis Court, stating :

Here lived
John Dryden,
Ye Poet.
Born 1631—Died 1700.
Glorious John!

But he adds there is no record when or by whom the stone was placed. Otway is said to have lived opposite, and quarrelled with his illustrious neighbour in verse. In any case, Fleur-de-Lis Court lies outside the boundaries of the parish we are now considering. It may, however, be mentioned that the woman Elizabeth Brownrigg, who so foully tortured her apprentices, committed her atrocities in this court. Praise God Barebones was at one time a resident in the lane, and in the same house his brother, Damned Barebones. The house was afterwards bought by the Royal Society, of which Sir Isaac Newton was then President, and the Royal Society meetings were held here until 1782.

Returning to Holborn, from whence we have deviated, we come across Bartlett's Buildings, described by Strype as a very handsome, spacious place, very well inhabited.

Thavies Inn bears the name of the vanished Inn of Chancery. Here was

originally the house of an armourer called John Thavie, who, by will dated 1348, devised it with three shops for the repair and maintenance of St. Andrew's Church. It was bought for an Inn of Chancery by Lincoln's Inn in the reign of Edward III. It is curious how persistently the old names have adhered to these places. It was sold by Lincoln's Inn in 1771, and afterwards burnt down. The houses here are chiefly inhabited by jewellers, opticians, and earthenware merchants. There are a couple of private hotels.

In St. Andrew's Street are the Rectory and Court-house, rebuilt from the designs of S. S. Teulon in yellow brick. The buildings form a quadrangle, with a wall and one side of the church enclosing a small garden. In the Court-house is a handsome oak overmantel, black with age, which was brought here from the old Court-house in St. Andrew's Court, pulled down in the construction of St. Andrew's Street and Holborn Viaduct in 1869.

Holborn Circus was formed in connection with the approaches to the Viaduct. In the centre there is an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort in bronze, by C. Bacon. This was presented by an anonymous donor, and the Corporation voted £2000 for erecting a suitable pedestal for it. The whole was put up in 1874, two years after the completion of the Circus. On the north and south sides are bas-reliefs, and on the east and west statues of draped female figures seated.

Holborn Viaduct was finished in 1869. It is 1400 feet in length, and is carried by a series of arches over the streets in the valleys below. The main arch is over Farringdon Road, the bed of the Fleet or Holbourne Stream, and is supported by polished granite columns of immense solidity. At the four corners of this there are four buildings enclosing staircases communicating with the lower level, and in niches are respectively statues of Sir William Walworth, Sir Hugh Myddleton, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir Henry Fitz-Alwyn, with dates of birth and death. On the parapets of the Viaduct are four erect draped female figures, representative of Fine Art, Science, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The City Temple (Congregational) and St. Andrew's Church are near neighbours, and conspicuous objects on the Viaduct just above Shoe Lane. The City Temple is a very solid mass of masonry with a cupola and a frontage of two stories in two orders of columns.

The parish of St. Andrew was formerly of much greater extent than at present, embracing not only Hatton Garden, Saffron Hill, but also St. George the Martyr; these are now separate parishes.

The original Church of St. Andrew was of great antiquity. Malcolm, who gives a very full account of it in *Londinium Redivivum*, says that it was given "very many centuries past" to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, by Gladerinus, a priest, on condition that the Abbot and Convent paid the Dean and the Chapter 12s. per annum. We also hear

that there was a grammar school attached to it, one of Henry VI.'s foundations, and that there had been previously an alien priory, a cell to the House of Cluny, suppressed by Henry V. The church continued in a flourishing condition. Various chantries were bestowed upon it from time to time, and in the will of the Rector, date 1447, it is stated that there were four altars within the church. In Henry VIII.'s time the principals of the four inns or houses in the parish paid a mark apiece to the church, apparently for the maintenance of a chantry priest. In Elizabeth's reign the tombs were despoiled: the churchwardens sold the brasses that had so far escaped destruction, and proceeded to demolish the monuments, until an order from the Queen put a stop to this vandalism.

In 1665 Stillingfleet (Bishop of Worcester) was made Rector. The church was rebuilt by Wren in 1686 "in a neat, plain manner." The ancient tower remained, and was recased in 1704. The building is large, light, and airy, and is in the florid, handsome style we are accustomed to associate with Wren. At the west end is a fine late-pointed arch, communicating with the tower, in which there is a similar window. This arch was blocked up and hidden by Wren, but was re-opened by the late Rector, the Rev. Henry Blunt, who also thoroughly restored and renovated the building.

The most interesting of the interior fittings is a porphyry altar, placed here by Sacheverell, who was Rector from 1713 to 1724, and who is buried beneath it. A marble font, at which Disraeli was baptized at the age of twelve, is also interesting, and the pulpit of richly carved wood, attributed to Grinling Gibbons, is very handsome. On the west wall is a marble slab, in memory of William Marsden, M.D., founder of the Royal Free and Cancer Hospitals. It was put up by the Cordwainers' Company in 1901.

In the tower are many monuments of antiquity, but none to recall the memory of any one notable. The church stood in a very commanding situation until the building of the Viaduct, which passes on a higher level, giving the paved yard in front the appearance of having been sunk.

On this side of the church there is a large bas-relief of the Last Judgment, without date. This was a favourite subject in the seventeenth century, and similar specimens, though not so fine, and differing in treatment, still exist elsewhere (see p. 422).

Malcolm mentions a house next the White Hart, with land behind it, worth 5s. per annum, called "Church Acre," and in the reign of Henry VII. the priest was fined 4d. for driving across the churchyard to the Rectory. In the twenty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign there was a great heap of skulls and bones that lay "unseemly and offensive" at the east end of the church. The register records the burial here, on August 28, 1770, of "William Chatterton," presumably Thomas Chatterton, as the date accords. A later hand has added the words "the poet."

Wriothesley, Henry VIII.'s Chancellor, was buried in St. Andrew's churchyard.

Timbs says that this church has been called the "Poets' Church," for, besides the above, John Webster, dramatic poet, is said to have been parish clerk here, though the register does not confirm it. Robert Savage was christened here January 18, 1696.

There is also a monument to Emery, the comedian, and Neale, another poet, was buried in the churchyard. But these records combined make but poor claim to such a proud title. The ground in which Chatterton was buried has now utterly vanished, having been covered first by the Farringdon Market, and later by great warehouses.

When the Holborn Viaduct was built, a large piece of the churchyard was cut off, and the human remains thus disinterred were reburied in the City cemetery at Ilford, Essex.

The earliest mention of Shoe Lane is in a writ of Edward II., when it is denominated "Scolane in the ward without Ludgate." In the seventeenth century we read of a noted cockpit which was established here.

Gunpowder Alley, which ran out of this lane, was the residence of Lovelace, the poet, and of Lilly, the astrologer. The former died here of absolute want in 1658. His well-known lines,

I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more,

have made his fame more enduring than that of many men of greater poetical merit. In Shoe Lane lived also Florio, the compiler of our first Italian Dictionary. Coger's Hall in Shoe Lane attained some celebrity in the latter half of the eighteenth century. It was established for the purpose of debate, and, among others, O'Connell, Wilkes, and Curran met here to discuss the political questions of the day. On the west side of Shoe Lane was Bangor Court, reminiscent of the Palace or Inn of the Bishops of Bangor. This was a very picturesque old house, if the prints still existing are to be trusted, and parts of it survived even so late as 1828. It was mentioned in the Patent Rolls so early as Edward III.'s reign. Another old gabled house, called Oldbourne Hall, was on the east side of the street, but this, even in Stow's time, had fallen from its high estate and descended to the degradation of division into tenements.

Opposite St. Andrew's Church was formerly Scrope's Inn. According to Stow,

This house was sometime letten out to sergeants-at-the-law, as appeareth, and was found by inquisition taken in the Guildhall of London, before William Purchase, mayor, and escheator for the king, Henry VII., in the 14th of his reign, after the death of John Lord Scrope, that he died deceased in his demesne of fee, by the feoffment of Guy Fairfax, knight, one of the king's justices, made in the 9th of the same king, unto the said John Scrope, knight, Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Robert Wingfield, esquire, of one house or tenement late called Sergeants' Inn, situate against the Church of St. Andrew in Old-

bourne, in the city of London, with two gardens and two messuages to the same tenement belonging to the said city, to hold in burgage, valued by the year in all reprises ten shillings (Thomas's edit. *Stove*, p. 144).

This, as may be judged from the above, was not a regular Inn of Chancery, but appertained to Serjeants' Inn.

Crossing Holborn Circus to the north side, we come into the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents. This Liberty is conterminous with the parish of St. Peter, Saffron Hill. Hatton Garden derives its name from the family of Hatton, who for many years held possession of house and grounds in the vicinity of Ely Place, having settled upon the Bishops of Ely like parasites, and grown rich by extortion from their unwilling hosts. The district was separated from St. Andrew's in 1832, and became an independent ecclesiastical parish seven years later. As the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, it has a very ancient history. It was cut in two by a recent Boundary Commission, and put half in Holborn and half in Finsbury Borough Councils.

Ely Place was built in 1773 on the site of the Palace of the Bishops of Ely. The earliest notice of the See in connection with this spot is in the thirteenth century, when Kirkby, who died in office in 1290, bequeathed to his official successors a messuage and nine cottages in Holborn. A succeeding Bishop, probably William de Luda, built a chapel dedicated to St. Ethelreda, and Hotham, who died in 1336, added a garden, orchard, and vineyard. Thomas Arundel restored the chapel, and built a large gate-house facing Holborn. The episcopal dwelling steadily rose in magnificence and size. It boasted noble residents besides the Bishops, for John of Gaunt died here in 1399, having probably been hospitably taken in after the burning of his own palace at the Savoy. The strawberries of Ely Garden were famous, and Shakespeare makes reference to them, thus following closely Holinshed. But in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a blight fell on the Bishops. It began with the envious desires of Sir Christopher Hatton, who, by reason of his dancing and courtly tricks, had won the susceptible Queen's fancy and been made Lord Chancellor. He settled down on Ely Place, taking the gate-house as his residence, excepting the two rooms reserved as cells and the lodge. He held also part of the garden on a lease of twenty-one years, and the nominal rent he had to pay was a red rose, ten loads of hay, and £10 per annum. The Bishop had the right of passing through the gate-house, of walking in his own garden, and of gathering twenty bushels of roses yearly. Hatton spent much money (borrowed from the Queen) in improving and beautifying the estate, which pleased him so well that he further petitioned the Queen to grant him the whole property. The poor, ill-used Bishop protested, but was sternly repressed, and the only concession he could obtain was the right to buy back the estate if he could at any time repay Hatton the sums which had been spent on it. But Hatton did not

remain unpunished. The Queen, a hard creditor, demanded the immense sums which she had lent to him, and it is said he died of a broken heart, crushed at being unable to repay them. His nephew Newport, who took the name of Hatton, was, however, allowed to succeed him. The widow of this second Hatton married Sir Edward Coke, the ceremony being performed in St. Andrew's Church. The Bishops' and the Hattons' rights of property seem to have been somewhat involved, for after the death of this widow the Bishops returned, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century the Hatton property was saddled with an annual rent-charge of £100 payable to the See; and, in 1772, when, on the death of the last Hatton heir, the property fell to the Crown, the See was paid £200 per annum, and given a house in Dover Street, Piccadilly, in lieu of Ely Place. Malcolm says: "When a more convenient Excise Office was lately wanted, the ground on which Ely House stood was thought of for it, but its situation was objected to. When an intention was formed of removing the Fleet Prison, Ely House was judged proper on account of the quantity of ground about it, but the neighbouring inhabitants in Hatton Garden petitioned against the prison being built there. A scheme is now (1773) said to be in agitation for converting it into a Stamp Office, that business being at present carried on in chambers in Lincoln's Inn." So much for the history and ownership of a place which played a considerable part in London history. The fabric itself must have been very magnificent. There was a venerable hall 74 feet long, with six Gothic windows. At Ely House were held magnificent feasts by the serjeants-at-law, one of which continued for five days, and was honoured on the first day by the presence of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon. Stow's account of this festival is perhaps worth quoting:

It were tedious to set down the preparation of fish, flesh, and other victuals spent in this feast, and would seem almost incredible, and, as to me it seemeth, wanted little of a feast at a coronation; nevertheless, a little I will touch, for declaration of the charge of prices. There were brought to the slaughter-house twenty-four great beefs at twenty-six shillings and eightpence the piece from the shambles, one carcass of an ox at twenty-four shillings, one hundred fat muttens two shillings and tenpence the piece, fifty-two great veals at four shillings and eightpence the piece, thirty-four porks three shillings and eightpence the piece, ninety-one pigs sixpence the piece, capons of geese, of one poulterer (for they had three), ten dozens at twenty-pence the piece, capons of Kent nine dozens and six at twelpence the piece, capons coarse nineteen dozen at sixpence the piece, cocks of grose seven dozen and nine at eightpence the piece, cocks coarse fourteen dozen and eight at threepence the piece, pullets, the best, twopence halfpenny, other pullets twopence, pigeons thirty-seven dozen at tenpence the dozen, swans fourteen dozen, larks three hundred and forty dozen at fivepence the dozen, &c. Edward Nevill was seneschal or steward, Thomas Ratcliffe, comptroller, Thomas Wildon, clerk of the Kitchen (Thomas's edit. *Stow*, pp. 144, 145).

During the Civil War the house was used both as an hospital and a prison. Great part of it was demolished during the imprisonment of Bishop Wren by the Commonwealth, and some of the surrounding streets were built on the site of the garden. Vine Street, Hatton Garden, and Saffron Hill, of which the lower end was

once Field Lane, carry their origin in their names. Evelyn, writing June 7, 1659, says that he came to see the "foundations now laying for a long streete and buildings on Hatton Garden, designed for a little towne, lately an ample garden." The chapel, dedicated to St. Ethelreda, now alone remains. It was for a time held by a Welsh Episcopalian congregation, but in 1874 was obtained by Roman Catholics, the Welsh congregation passing on to St. Benet's, on St. Benet's Hill in Thames Street. The chapel stands back from the street, and is faced by a stone wall and arched porch surmounted by a cross. This stonework is all modern. An entrance immediately facing the porch leads into the crypt, which is picturesque with old stone walls and heavily timbered roof. This is by far the oldest part of the building, the chapel above being a rebuilding on the same foundation. The crypt probably dates back from the first foundation of De Luda, and the chapel from the restoration of Arundel. When the Roman Catholics came into possession, the late Sir Gilbert Scott was employed in a thorough restoration, during which a heavy stone bowl, about the size of a small font, was dug up. It is of granite, and is supposed to be of considerably more ancient date than the fabric itself, being pre-Saxon. From the size, it is improbable it was used as a font, being more likely a holy-water stoup, for which purpose it is now employed. Having been placed on a fitting shaft, it stands outside the entrance to the church, on the south side, in the cloister which is probably on the site of the ancient cloister. There is a simple Early English porch, beautifully proportioned with the mouldings of the period. Inside, the church corresponds in shape with the crypt; two magnificent windows east and west are worthy of a much larger building. Those on each side are of recent date, having been reconstructed from a filled-in window on the south side of the chancel. The reliquary contains a great treasure—a portion of the hand of St. Ethelreda, which member, having been taken from the chapel, after many wanderings, fell into the possession of a convent of nuns, who refused to give it up. Finally judgment was given to the effect that the nuns should retain a portion, while the part of a finger was granted to the church, which was accordingly done. It was this saint who gave rise to our word "tawdry." She was popularly known as St. Awdrey, and strings of beads sold in her name at fairs, etc., came to be made of any worthless glass or rubbish, and were called tawdry. The crypt is used as a regular church, and is filled with seats; service is held here as well as above.

The timber beams in the roof are now (1903) undergoing thorough restoration, and the outer walls of the chapel are being repointed.

From this quaint relic of past times, rich with the indefinable attraction which nothing but a history of centuries can give, we pass out into Ely Place. This is a quiet cul-de-sac composed almost wholly of the offices of business men, solicitors, etc. At the north end, beyond the chapel, the old houses are down, and new ones

will be erected in their place. At the end a small watchman's lodge stands on the spot where stood the Bishops' Gateway, in which the parasite, Sir Christopher Hatton, first fastened on his host.

Hatton Garden is a wide thoroughfare 'with some modern offices and many older houses, with bracketed doorways and carved woodwork. It has long been associated with the diamond merchant's trade, and now diamond merchants occupy quite half of the offices. It is also the centre of the gold and silver trade. The City Orthopædic Hospital is on the east side.

In Charles Street is the Bleeding Heart public-house, which derives its name from an old religious sign, the Pierced Heart of the Virgin. This is close to Bleeding Heart Yard, referred to in *Little Dorrit*, and easily recalled by any reader of Dickens.

In Cross Street there is an old charity school, with stuccoed figures of a charity boy and girl on the frontage. The Caledonian School was formerly in this street; it was removed to its present situation in 1828. Whiston, friend of Sir Isaac Newton, lived here, and here Edward Irving first displayed his powers of preaching.

Kirkby Street recalls what has already been said about the first Bishop of Ely, who purchased land whereon his successors should build a palace. It is a broad street, and in times past was a place of residence for well-to-do people.

The lower part of Saffron Hill was known at first as Field Lane, and is described by Strype as "narrow and mean, full of Butchers and Tripe Dressers, because the Ditch runs at the back of their Slaughter houses, and carries away the filth." He also says that Saffron Hill is a place of small account, "both as to buildings and inhabitants, and pestered with small and ordinary alleys and courts taken up by the meaner sort of people, especially to the east side into the Town. The Ditch separates the parish from St. John, Clerkenwell, and over this Ditch most of the alleys have a small boarded bridge."

We can easily picture it, the courts swarming with thieves and rogues who slipped from justice by this back-way, which made the place a kind of warren with endless ramifications and outlets. All this district is strongly associated with the stories of Dickens, who mentions Saffron Hill in *Oliver Twist*, not much to its credit. In later times Italian organ-grinders and ice-cream vendors had a special predilection for the place, and did not add to its reputation. Curiously enough, the resident population of the neighbourhood are now almost wholly British, with very few Italians, as the majority of the foreigners have gone to join the colony just outside the Liberty, in Eyre Street Hill, Skinner's Street, etc. Within quite recent times the clergyman of the parish dare only go to visit these parishioners accompanied by two policemen in plain clothes. Now the lower half is a hive of industry, and is lined by great business houses. Farther north, on the east side, the dwellings are still poor and squalid, but on one side a great part of the street

has been demolished to make way for a Board School, built in a way immeasurably superior to the usual Board School style. Opposite is the Church of St. Peter, which is an early work of Sir Charles Barry. This is in light stone, in the Perpendicular style, and has two western towers. It was built at the time of the separation of the district, about 1832.

In Hatton Wall an old yard bore the name of Hat in Tun, which was interesting as showing the derivation of the word. Strype mentions in this street a very old inn called the Bull Inn. The part of Hatton Wall to the west of Hatton Garden was known as Vine Street, and here there was "a steep descent into the Ditch, where there is a bridge that leadeth to Clerkenwell Green" (Strype). In Hatton Yard Mr. Fogg, Dickens' magistrate, presided over a police-court.

Leather Lane is called by Strype "Lither" Lane. Even in his day he reviles it as of no reputation, and this character it retains. It is one of the open street markets of London, lined with barrows and coster stalls, and abounding in low public-houses. The White Hart, the King's Head, and the Nag's Head are mentioned by Strype, and these names survive amid innumerable others. At the south end a house with overhanging stories remains; this curtails the already narrow space across the lane.

On the west of Leather Lane, Baldwin's Buildings and Portpool Lane open out. The former consists largely of workmen's model dwellings, comfortable and convenient within, but with the peculiarly depressing exteriors of the utilitarian style. Farther north these give way to warehouses, breweries, and manufactories. East of its southern end in Holborn were two old inns, the Old Bell and Black Bull. The former was a coaching inn of great celebrity in its day, and picturesque wooden balconies surrounded its inner courtyard. It has now been transformed into a modern public-house. It was the last of the old galleried inns of London. The Black Bull was also of considerable age. Its courtyard has been converted into dwellings.

Brooke Street takes its name from Brooke Market, established here by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, but demolished a hundred years ago. It was in Brooke Street, in a house on the west side, that poor Chatterton committed suicide. St. Alban's Church is an unpretentious building at the north end. An inscription over the north door tells us that it was erected to be free for ever to the poor by one of the humble stewards of God's mercies, with date 1860. Within, we learn that this benefactor was the first Baron Addington. The church is well known for its ritualistic services.

Portpool Lane, marked in Strype's plan Perpoole, is the reminiscence of an ancient manor of that name. The part of Clerkenwell Road bounding this district to the north was formerly called by the curious name of Liquorpond Street. In it there is a Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, built in 1863. The interior is very

ornate. Just here, where Back Hill and Ray Street meet, was Hockley Hole, a famous place of entertainment for bull and bear baiting, and other cruel sports that delighted the brutal taste of the eighteenth century. One of the proprietors, named Christopher Preston, fell into his own bearpit, and was devoured, a form of sport that doubtless did not appeal to him. Hockley Hole was noted for a particular breed of bull-dogs. The actual site of the sports is in the adjoining parish, but the name occurring here justifies some comment. Hockley in the Hole is referred to by Ben Jonson, Steele, Fielding, and others. It was abolished soon after 1728.

It was in a sponging-house in Eyre Street that Morland, the painter, died. In the part of Gray's Inn Road to the north of Clerkenwell Road formerly stood Stafford's Almshouses, founded in 1652.

At present Rosebery Avenue, driven through slumland, justifies its pleasant-sounding name, being a wide, sweeping, tree-lined road. Workmen's model dwellings rise on either side.

The northern part of Gray's Inn Road falls within the parish of St Pancras. The part which lies to the north of Theobald's Road was formerly called Gray's Inn Lane. In 1879-80 the east side was pulled down, and the line of houses set back in the rebuilding. These consist of uninteresting buildings, with small shops on the ground-floor. On the west there are the worn bricks of Gray's Inn. At the corner of Clerkenwell Road is the Holborn Town Hall, an imposing, well-built edifice of brick and stone, with a square clock-tower, surmounted by a smaller octagonal tower and dome. The date is 1878.

Gray's Inn Road is familiar to all readers of Dickens and Fielding, from frequent references in their novels. John Hampden took lodgings here in 1640, in order to be near Pym, at a time when the struggle between King and Parliament in regard to the question of ship-money was at its sharpest. James Shirley, the dramatic poet of the seventeenth century, is also said to have lived here, but was probably in Gray's Inn itself.

GRAY'S INN

By W. J. LOFTIE

An archway on the north side of Holborn, nearly opposite Chancery Lane, admits us to Gray's Inn. It is not the original entrance, which was round the corner in Portpool Lane, now called Gray's Inn Road. The Lords Grey of Wilton obtained the Manor of Portpool at some remote period from the Canon of St. Paul's, who held it; we have no direct evidence as to whether the Canon had a house on the spot, but there are some traces of a chapel and a chaplain. In 1315 Lord Grey gave some land in trust to the Canons of St. Bartholomew to endow the chaplain in his mansion of Portpool. From its situation near London, the ready access to both

the City and the country, with the fine views northward towards Hampstead and Highgate, this must have been a more desirable place of residence than even the neighbouring manor of the Bishop of Ely. It consisted in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of a gate-house which faced eastward, the chapel close to it on the left, and various other buildings, some of them apparently forming separate houses, with spacious gardens and a windmill. Here the Lords Grey lived for a couple of centuries in great state, apparently letting or lending the smaller houses to tenants or retainers—it would seem not unlikely to lawyers or students of the law, possibly their own men of business. This is no mere theory or guesswork. There has been too much conjecture about the early history of Gray's Inn, and the sober-minded topographer is warned off at the outset by a number of inconsistent assertions as to the early existence here of a school of law. Dugdale tells us that the manor was granted to the Priory of Shene in the reign of Henry VII., and after the dissolution it was rented by a society of students of the law. A fictitious list of Readers goes back to the reign of Edward III., but will not bear critical examination. The lawyers paid a rent of £6 : 13 : 4 to Henry VIII., and this charge passed into private hands by grant of Charles II. The lawyers bought it from the heir of the first grantee, and since 1733 have enjoyed the Inn rent-free. The opening into Holborn was made on the purchase by the Society, in 1594, of the Hart on the Hoop, which then belonged to Fulwood, whose name is commemorated by Fulwood's Rents, now nearly wiped out by a station of the Central London Railway.

The chief entrance is by the archway in Holborn. In 1867 the old brick arch was beplastered, obliterating a reminiscence of Dickens, who makes David Copperfield and Dora lodge over it. A narrow road leads into South Square, the north side of which is formed by the hall and library. The houses round the east and south sides are of uniform design, with handsome doorways. The hall has been much "restored," but was originally built in the reign of Queen Mary. It has a modern Gothic porch, carved with the griffin, which forms the coat armour of the Inn.

The interior of the hall has been renovated, having been much injured in 1828, when the exterior was covered with stucco. The brick front is again visible, and the panelling and roof within are of carved oak. There are coats of arms in the windows, and on the walls hang portraits of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and the two Bacons—father and son—Sir Nicholas and Viscount St. Albans, who are the chief legal luminaries of the "ancient and honourable society." The library, modern, adjoins on the east, and contains a collection of important records and printed books on law.

Passing through an arch at the western end of the hall, we enter Gray's Inn Square, formerly Chapel Court. The chapel is close to the library on the north side, and opens into Gray's Inn Square. This court was probably open on the north side

to the fields before the reign of Charles II. Some of the buildings surrounding it are in a good Queen Anne style, and some have the cross-mullioned windows of a still earlier period. The exterior of the chapel is covered with stucco. The interior, which is very small—there being only seating for a congregation of about one hundred—was carefully examined three years ago, when a proposal was made to build a new chapel. The Gothic windows, walled up by the library to the south, came to light, and there seems some probability that the building is mainly that of Lord Grey's chantry of 1315. Some improvements and repairs to the interior have saved the little chapel for the present. There are no monuments visible, but four Archbishops of Canterbury who were connected with the Inn are commemorated in the east window. They were Whitgift (1583-1604), Juxon (1660-63), Wake (1715-37), Laud (1633-45), and in the centre Becket, whose only claim to be in such a goodly company appears to be that a window "gloriously painted," with the figure of St. Thomas of London, was destroyed by Edward Hall, the Reader, in 1539, according to the king's injunctions. A subsequent window, showing our Lord on the Mount, had long disappeared, and some heraldry was all the east end of the chapel could boast.

The gardens open by a handsome gate of wrought iron into Field Court, which is westward of Gray's Inn Square. Here Bacon planted the trees, and enjoyed the view northward, then all open, from a summer-house which was only removed about 1754. Bacon lived in Coney Court, destroyed by fire in 1678, which looked on the garden.

Among the names of eminent men which occur to the memory in Gray's Inn, we must mention a tradition which makes Chief Justice Gascoigne a student here. More real is Thomas Cromwell, the terrible Vicar-General of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Gresham was a member of the Inn, as was his contemporary Camden, the antiquary. Lord Burghley and his second son, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, were both members, it is said, but certainly Burghley. The list of casual inhabitants is almost inexhaustible, being swelled by the heroes of many novels, actually or entirely fictitious. Shakespeare was said to have played in the hall. Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was a bencher; and so was Holt, the Chief Justice of William III. More eminent than either, perhaps, was Sir Samuel Romilly, whose sad death in 1818 caused universal regret. Pepys mentions the walks, and observed the fashionable beauties after church one Sunday in May 1662. Sir Roger de Coverley is placed on the terrace by Addison, and Dryden, Shadwell, and other old dramatists speak of the gardens. It was at Gray's Inn Gate—the old gate into Portpool Lane—that Jacob Tonson, the great bookseller and publisher of the eighteenth century, had his shop.

The district northward of Gray's Inn needs very little comment. Great St. James's Street is picturesque, with eighteenth-century doorways and carved brackets;

the tenants of the houses are nearly all solicitors. Little St. James's Street is insignificant and diversified by mews. In Strype's plan the rectangle formed by these two streets is marked "Bowling Green"; in one corner is "the Cockpitt."

Bedford Row is a very quiet, broad thoroughfare lined by eighteenth-century houses of considerable height and size, which for the most part still retain their noble staircases and well-proportioned rooms. Nearly every house is cut up into chambers. Abernethy, the great surgeon, formerly lived in this street, and Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, was born here; Bishop Warburton, the learned theologian and writer of the eighteenth century, and Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, are also said to have been among the residents. Ralph, the author of *Publick Buildings*, admired it prodigiously, naming it one of the finest streets in London.

Red Lion Square took its name from a very well-known tavern in Holborn, one of the largest and most notable of the old inns. There is a modern successor, a Red Lion public-house, at the corner of Red Lion Street. To the ancient inn the bodies of the regicides were brought the night before they were dragged on hurdles to be exposed at Tyburn. This gave rise to a tradition, which still haunts the spot, that some of these men, including Cromwell, were buried in the square, and that dummy bodies were substituted to undergo the ignominy at Tyburn.

There was for many years in the centre of the square an obelisk with the inscription, "Obtusum Obtusioris Ingenii Monumentum Quid me respicis viator? Vade;" and an attempt has been made to read the mysterious inscription as a Cromwellian epitaph. Pennant says that in his time the obelisk had recently vanished, which gives the date of destruction about 1780.

The square was built about 1698, and is curiously laid out, with streets running diagonally from the corners as well as rectangularly from the sides. It had formerly a watch-house at each corner, as well as the obelisk in the centre. It is at present lined by brick houses of uniform aspect and unequal heights, with here and there a conspicuously modern building. The centre is laid out as a public garden, and forms a green and pleasant oasis in a very poor district.

St. John the Evangelist's Church, of red brick, designed by Pearson, stands at the south-west corner. It was built 1876-78, and is very conspicuous, with two pointed towers and a handsome, deeply recessed east window. Next door is the clergy house. There are in the square various associations and societies, including the Mendicity Society, Indigent Blind Visiting Society, St. Paul's Hospital, and others. Milton had a house which overlooked Red Lion Fields, the site of the square, and Jonas Hanway, traveller and philanthropist, also a voluminous writer, but who will be best remembered as the first man in England to carry an umbrella, died here in 1786. Sharon Turner, historian, came here after his marriage in 1795, and Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who held his high office in the reign of the first and second Georges, lived in the square. But a later association will, perhaps, be

more interesting to most people ; for about three years previously to 1859 Sir E. Burne-Jones and William Morris lived in rooms at No. 17, before either was married.

Of the surrounding streets, those at the south-east and north-east angles are the most quaint. An old house with red tiles stands at each corner, and the remaining houses, though not so picturesque, are of ancient date. The streets are mere flagged passages lined by open stalls and little shops.

Kingsgate Street is so named because it had a gate at the end through which the king used to pass to Newmarket. It is mentioned by Pepys, who under date March 8, 1669, records that the king's coach was upset here, throwing out Charles himself, the Dukes of York and Monmouth, and Prince Rupert, who were "all dirt, but no hurt." Near the end of this street in Holborn was the Vine Inn, important as having kept alive the only reference in Domesday Book to this district, "a vineyard in Holborn" belonging to the Crown.

Part of Theobald's Road was once King's Way ; it was the direct route to King James I.'s hunting-lodge, Theobald's, in Hertfordshire. It was in this part, at what is now 22 Theobald's Road, that Benjamin Disraeli is supposed to have been born ; but many other places in the neighbourhood also claim to be his birthplace, though not with so much authority. There was a cockpit in this road in the eighteenth century.

We are now in the diminutive parish of St. George the Martyr, carved out of that of St. Andrews, Holborn, and originally including Red Lion Square and the streets adjacent.

Gloucester Street was named after Queen Anne's sickly little son, the only one of her seventeen children who survived infancy. Robert Nelson, author of *Fasts and Festivals*, was at one time a resident. The street is narrow and dirty, lined by old brick houses ; here and there is a carved doorway with brackets, showing that, like most streets in the vicinity, it was better built than now inhabited, and it is probable that where sickly children now sprawl on doorsteps stately ladies in hoops and silken skirts once stepped forth. St. George's National Schools are here, and a public-house with the odd name of Hole in the Wall, a name adopted by Mr. Morrison in his novel about Wapping.

Queen Square was built in Queen Anne's reign, and named in her honour, but it is a statue of Queen Charlotte that stands beneath the plane trees in the centre.

When it was first built, much eulogy was bestowed upon it, because of the beautiful view to the Hampstead and Highgate Hills, for which reason the north side was left open ; it is still open, but the prospect it commands is only the farther side of Guilford Street. The square is a favourite place for charitable institutions. On the east side was, until 1902, a College for Working Men and Women, designed to aid by evening classes the studies of those who are busy all day.

The Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy is on the same side. This was instituted in 1859, but the present building was in 1885 opened by the Prince of Wales ; it is a memorial to the Duke of Albany, and a very splendid memorial it is. The building, which occupies a very large space along the side of the square, is ornately built of red brick and terra-cotta, with handsome balconies and a porch of the latter material. There are four wards for men and five for women, with two small surgical wards ; also two contributing wards for patients who can afford to pay something toward their expenses.

Almost exactly opposite, across the square, is a new red-brick building. This is the Alexandra Hospital for children with hip disease, and sometimes a wan little face peeps out of the windows.

On the south side is the Italian Hospital, lately rebuilt on a fine scale. There are other institutions and societies in the square, such as the Royal Female School of Art, but none that call for any special comment.

Among the eminent inhabitants of the square were Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, appointed Rector of the church, 1747—he lived here from the following year until his death in 1765 ; Dr. Askew ; and John Campbell, author, and friend of Johnson, who used to give Sunday evening “ conversation parties,” where the great Doctor met “ shoals of Scotchmen.”

The Church of St. George the Martyr stands on the west side of the square, facing the open space at the south end. It was founded in 1706 by private subscription as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew, and was named in honour of one of the founders, who had been Governor of Fort George, on the coast of Coromandel. “ The Martyr ” was added to distinguish it from the other St. George in the vicinity. It was accepted as one of the fifty new churches by the Commissioners in Queen Anne’s reign, was consecrated in 1723, and had a district assigned to it. It was entirely rearranged and restored in 1868, and has lately been repainted. It is a most peculiar-looking church, with a spire cased in zinc. Small figures of angels embellish some points of vantage, and the symbols of the four Evangelists appear in niches. The windows are round-headed, with tracery of a peculiarly ugly type ; but the interior is better than the exterior, and has lately been repaired and redecorated throughout.

Powis House originally stood where Powis Place, Great Ormond Street, now is. This was built by the second Marquis or Duke of Powis, even before he had sold his Lincoln’s Inn Fields house to the Duke of Newcastle, for he was living here in 1708. The second Duke was, like his father, a Jacobite, and had suffered much for his loyalty to the cause, having endured imprisonment in the Tower, but he was eventually restored to his position and estates. The house was burnt down in 1714, when the Duc d’Aumont, French Ambassador, was tenant, and it was believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The French king, Louis XIV., caused it to be

rebuilt at his own cost, though insurance could have been claimed. In 1777 this later building was taken down.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow lived in this street at No. 46, and it was from this house, now the Working Men's College, that the Great Seal was stolen and never recovered.

Dr. Mead, a well-known physician, had a house here, afterwards occupied by the Hospital for Sick Children.

The Working Men's College began at the instigation of a barrister in 1848, and was fathered by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, who was Principal until his death. It grew rapidly, and in 1856 became affiliated to London University. The adjacent house was bought, in 1870 additional buildings were erected, and four years later the institution received a charter of incorporation. Maurice was succeeded in the principalship by Thomas Hughes, and Hughes by Lord Avebury, then Sir John Lubbock.

The Hospital for Sick Children is a red-brick building designed by Sir C. Barry. Within, the wards are lined by glazed tiles, and the floors are of parquet. Each ward is named after some member of the Royal Family—Helena, Alice, etc. The children are received at any age, and the beds are well filled. Everything, it is needless to say, is in the beautifully bright and cleanly style which is associated with the modern hospital. The chapel is particularly beautiful; it is the gift of Mr. W. H. Barry, a brother of the architect, and the walls are adorned with frescoes above inlaid blocks of veined alabaster.

The Homœopathic Hospital, which is on the same side of the street nearer to the square, is another large and noticeable building. This is the only hospital of the kind in London. The present building occupies the site of three old houses, one of which was the residence of Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian. There are in all seven wards—two for men, three for women, one for girls, and one for children. The children's ward is as pretty as any private nursery could be. The hospital is absolutely free, and the out-patient department exceptionally large.

In Great Ormond Street there are also one or two Benefit Societies, Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows for the North London District, and many sets of chambers. This district seems particularly favourable to the growth of charitable institutions.

Lamb's Conduit Street is called after one Lamb, who built a conduit here in 1577. This was a notable work in the days when the water-supply was a very serious problem. Thus, a very curious name is accounted for in a matter-of-fact way. In Queen Anne's time the fields around here formed a favourite promenade for the citizens when the day's work was done.

The parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, which lies westward of St. George the Martyr, is considerably larger than its neighbour. The derivation of this name is

generally supposed to be a corruption of Blemund's Fee, from one William de Blemund, who was Lord of the Manor in Henry VI.'s reign. Stow and others have written the word "Loomsbury," or "Lomesbury," but this seems to be due to careless orthography, and not to indicate any ancient rendering.

The earliest holder of the manor of whom we have any record is the De Blemund mentioned above. There are intermediate links missing at a later date, but with the possession of the Southampton family in the very beginning of the seventeenth century the history becomes clear again. In 1668 the manor passed into the hands of the Bedfords by marriage with the heiress of the Southamptons. This family also held St. Giles's, which, it will be remembered, was originally also part of the Prebendary of St. Paul's.

The Royal Mews was established at Bloomsbury (Lomesbury) from very early times to 1537, when it was burnt down and the mews removed to the site of the present National Gallery.

The parish is largely composed of squares, containing three large and two small ones, from which nearly all the streets radiate. The British Museum forms an imposing block in the centre. This is on the site of Montague House, built for the first Baron Montague, and burnt to the ground in 1686. It was rebuilt again in great magnificence, with painted ceilings, according to the taste of the time, and Lord Montague, then Duke of Montague, died in it in 1709. The house and gardens occupied seven acres. The son and heir of the first Duke built for himself a mansion at Whitehall, and Montague House was taken down in 1845, when the present buildings of the museum were raised in its stead.

The museum has rather a curious history. Like many of our national institutions, it was the result of chance, and not of a detailed scheme. In 1753 Sir Hans Sloane, whose name is associated so strongly with Chelsea, died, and left a splendid collection, comprising "books, drawings, manuscripts, prints, medals, seals, cameos, precious stones, rare vessels, mathematical instruments, and pictures," which had cost him something like £50,000. By his will Parliament was to have the first refusal of this collection for £20,000. Though it was in the reign of the needy George II., the sum was voted, and by the same Act was bought the Harleian collection of MSS. to add to it; to this was added the Cottonian Library of MSS., and the nation had a ready-made collection. The money to pay for the Sloane and Harleian collections was raised by an easy method, of which modern morals do not approve—that is to say, by lottery. Many suggestions were made as to the housing of this national collection. Buckingham House, now Buckingham Palace, was spoken of, also the old Palace Yard; of course, the modern Houses of Parliament were not then built. Eventually Montague House was bought, and the Museum was opened to the public in 1757. However, it had not ceased growing. George III. presented some antiquities, which necessitated the opening of a new department;

to these were added the Hamilton and Townley antiquities by purchase, and in 1816 the Elgin Marbles were taken in temporarily. On the death of George III., George IV. presented his splendid library, known as the King's Library, to the museum, not from any motive of generosity, but because he did not in the least appreciate it. Greville, in his *Journal* (1823), says: "The King had even a design of selling the library collected by the late King, but this he was obliged to abandon, for the Ministers and the Royal Family must have interposed to oppose so scandalous a transaction. It was therefore presented to the British Museum."

It then became necessary to pull down Montague House and build a museum worthy of the treasures to be enshrined. Sir Robert Smirke was the architect, and the present massive edifice is from his designs. The buildings cost more than £800,000.

As this is no guide-book, no attempt is made to classify the departments of the museum or to indicate its riches. These may be found by experiment, or read in the official guides to be bought on the spot.

On the east is Montague Street, running into Russell Square.

Southampton House, the ancient manor-house, celebrated for the famous lime trees surrounding it, stood on the ground now occupied by Bedford Place. Noorthouck describes it as "elegant though low, having but one storey." It is commonly supposed to have been the work of Inigo Jones. When the property came into the Bedford family, it was occasionally called Russell House, after their family name. Maitland says that, when he wrote, one of the Parliamentary forts, two batteries, and a breastwork, remained in the garden. The house was demolished in 1800, and Russell Square was begun soon after. A double row of the lime trees belonging to Bedford House had extended over the site of this square. All this ground had previously been known as Southampton Fields, or Long Fields, and was the resort of low classes of the people, who here fought their pitched battles, generally on Sundays. It was known during the period of Monmouth's Rebellion as the Field of the Forty Footsteps, owing to the tradition that two brothers killed each other here in a duel, while the lady who was the cause of the conflict looked on. Subsequently no grass grew on the spots where the brothers had planted their feet.

Southey, in his *Commonplace Book*, thus narrates his own visit to the spot :

"We sought for near half an hour in vain. We could find no steps at all within a quarter of a mile, no, nor half a mile, of Montague House. We were almost out of hope, when an honest man, who was at work, directed us to the next ground, adjoining to a pond. There we found what we sought, about three-quarters of a mile north of Montague House, and 500 yards east of Tottenham Court Road. The steps are of the size of a large human foot, about three inches deep, and lie nearly from north-east to south-west. We counted only seventy-six; but we were not exact in counting. The place where one or both the brothers are supposed to have fallen is still bare of grass. The labourer also showed us where (the tradition is) the wretched woman sat to see the combat." Southey adds his full confidence in the

tradition of the indestructibility of the steps, even after ploughing up, and of the conclusions to be drawn from the circumstance (*Notes and Queries*, No. 12).

A long-forgotten novel, called *Coming Out; or, The Field of the Forty Footsteps*, was founded on this legend, as was also a melodrama.

Russell Square is very little inferior to Lincoln's Inn Fields in size, and at the time of its building had a magnificent situation, with an uninterrupted prospect right up to the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, and the only house then standing was on the east side; it belonged to the profligate Lord Baltimore, and was later occupied by the Duke of Bolton. The Russell Hotel, at the corner of Guilford Street, and Pitman's School of Shorthand, in the south-eastern corner, are the only two buildings to note. A bronze statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, executed by Westmacott, stands on the south side of the square; this faces a similar statue of Fox in Bloomsbury Square.

The square seems to have been peculiarly attractive to men high up in the profession of the law. Sir Samuel Romilly, the great law reformer, lived here until his sad death in 1818; he committed suicide in grief at the loss of his wife. In the same year his neighbour Charles Abbot, afterwards first Baron Tenterden, was made Lord Chief Justice. He was buried at the Foundling Hospital by his own request. In 1793 Alexander Wedderburn (first Baron Loughborough and first Earl of Rosslyn), also a resident in the square, was appointed Lord Chancellor. After this he probably moved to the official residence in Bedford Square.

Frederick D. Maurice was at No. 5 from 1856 to 1862. Sir Thomas Lawrence lived for twenty years at No. 65, and while he was executing the portrait of Platoff, the Russian General, the Cossacks, mounted on small white horses, stood on guard in the square before his door.

Bloomsbury Square was at first called Southampton Square, and the sides were known by different names—Seymour Row, Vernon Street, and Allington Row. The north side was occupied by Bedford House. It is considerably older than its large neighbour on the north, and is mentioned by Evelyn in his *Diary*, on February 9, 1665. In Queen Anne's reign it was a most fashionable locality. The houses suffered greatly during the Gordon Riots, especially Lord Mansfield's house, in the north-east corner, which was completely ruined internally, and in which a most valuable library was destroyed, while Lord and Lady Mansfield made their escape from the mob by a back door. Pope refers to the square as a fashionable place of resort. Among the names of famous residents we have Sir Richard Steele, Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist divine, Dr. Akenside, and Sir Hans Sloane. The elder Disraeli, who compiled *Curiosities of Literature*, lived in No. 6; he came here in 1818, when his famous son was a boy of fourteen.

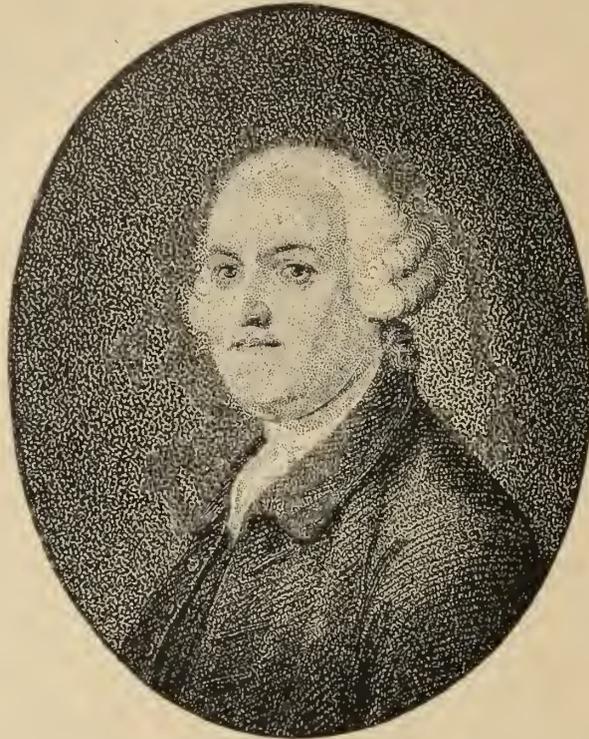
The College of Preceptors stands on the south side. The Pharmaceutical Society, established in 1841, first took a house in the square in that year. It was incorporated

by royal charter two years later, and in 1857 the two adjacent houses in Great Russell Street were added to the premises, which include a library and museum. There is also at No. 30 the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

In Southampton Street Colley Cibber, the dramatist and actor, was born.

Silver Street, which is connected with Southampton Street by a covered entry, is described by Strype as "indifferent well built and inhabited"—a character it apparently keeps up to this day.

Bloomsbury Market Strype describes as "a long place with two market-houses, the one for flesh and the other for fish, but of small account by reason the market is



THOMAS GRAY (1716-1771), AUTHOR OF THE *ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD*
After the portrait by Benjamin Wilson.

of so little use and so ill served with provisions, insomuch that the inhabitants deal elsewhere." In Parton's time it was still extant, "exhibiting little of that bustle and business which distinguishes similar establishments." Though it was cleared away in 1847, its site is marked by Market Street, which with Silver and Bloomsbury Streets form a cross.

Southampton Row is a very long street, extending from Russell Square to High Holborn. It includes what was formerly King Street and Upper King Street, which together reached from High Holborn to Bloomsbury Place. Gray, the poet, lodged in this row in 1759.

The Church of St. George is in Hart Street. St. George's parish was formed

from St. Giles's on account of the great increase of buildings in this district. In 1710 the proposal for a new church was first mooted, and in 1724 the parishes were officially separated. The church stands on a piece of ground formerly known as Plough Yard. It is the work of Hawkesmoor, Wren's pupil, and was consecrated in 1730. It cannot be better described than in the words of Noorthouck: "This is an irregular and oddly constructed church; the portico stands on the south side, of the Corinthian order, and makes a good figure in the street, but has no affinity to the church, which is very heavy, and would be better suited with a Tuscan portico. The steeple at the west is a very extraordinary structure; on a round pedestal at the top of a pyramid is placed a colossal statue of the late King [George I.], and at the corners near the base are alternately placed the lion and unicorn, the British supporters, with festoons between. These animals, being very large, are injudiciously placed over columns very small, which make them appear monsters." The lions and unicorns have now been removed. This steeple has been described by Horace Walpole as a masterpiece of absurdity. Within, the walls rise right up to the roof with no break, and give an impression of great spaciousness. There is a small chapel on either side, that on the east, of an apselike shape, being used as a baptistery. The western one contains a ponderous monument erected in memory of one of their officials by the East India Company. There are other monuments in the church, but none of any general interest. The communion-table is enclosed by a wooden canopy with fluted columns, said to be of Italian origin, and to have been brought from old Montague House.

In Little Russell Street are the parochial schools. These were established in 1705 in Museum Street, and were removed in 1880 to the present building. They were founded by Dr. Carter for the maintenance, clothing, and education of twenty-five girls, and the clothing and education of eighty boys. The intentions of the founder are still carried out, as recorded on a stone slab on the front of the building, which is a neat brick edifice, with a group of a woman and child in stone in a niche high up, and an appropriate verse from Proverbs below.

Allusion has already been made to New Oxford Street. It extends from Tottenham Court Road to Bury Street, and is lined by fine shops and large buildings, chiefly in the ornamental stuccoed style. The Royal Arcade—"a glass-roofed arcade of shops extending along the rear of four or five of the houses, and having an entrance from the street at each end"—was opened about 1852, but did not answer the expectations formed of it, and was pulled down.

At the corner of Museum Street, once Peter Street, is Mudie's famous library. The founder, who died in 1890, began a lending library in King Street in 1840, and in 1852 removed to the present quarters. In 1864 the concern was turned into a limited liability company. The distribution of books now reaches almost incredible figures.

Great Russell Street Strype describes as being very handsome and very well inhabited. Thanet House, the town residence of the Thanets in the seventeenth century, stood on the north side. Sir Christopher Wren built a house for himself in this street. Among the inhabitants and lodgers have been Shelley and Hazlitt, J. P. Kemble, Speaker Onslow, Pugin the elder, Charles Mathews the elder, and, in later years, Sir E. Burne-Jones.

At the west end Great Russell Street runs into Tottenham Court Road, a portion of which lies in the parish of St. Giles. Toten Hall itself, from which the name is taken, stood at the south end of the Hampstead Road, and an account of it belongs to the parish of St. Pancras. There is little to remark upon in that part of the road we can now claim. At the south end is Meux's well-known brewery, bought by the family of that name in 1809. In 1814 an immense vat burst here, which flooded the immediate neighbourhood in a deluge of liquor. The Horseshoe Hotel can claim fairly ancient descent; it has been in existence as a tavern from 1623. It was called the Horseshoe from the shape of its first dining-room. A Consumption Hospital stands midway between North and South Crescent.

Bedford Square also falls within St. Giles's parish, but it belongs by character and date to Bloomsbury. The square was erected about the very end of the eighteenth century. Dobie says that "Bedford Square arose from a cow-yard to its present magnificent form . . . with its avenues and neighbouring streets . . . chiefly erected since 1778," while it appears in a map of 1799 as "St. Giles's Runs." The official residence of the Lord Chancellor was on the east side. Lord Loughborough lived there, and subsequently Lord Eldon, who had to escape with his wife into the British Museum gardens when the mob made an attack on his house during the Corn Law riots.

The streets running north and south are all of the same prosperous, substantial character. About Chenies Street large modern red-brick mansions have arisen.

Woburn Square is a quiet place, with fine trees growing in its pleasant garden. In it is Christ Church, the work of Vulliamy, date 1833. It is of Gothic architecture, and is prettily finished with buttresses and pinnacles, in spite of the ugly material used—namely, white brick. It was at first designed to call the square Rothesay Square, but it was eventually named Woburn, after the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

Great Coram Street was, of course, named after the genial founder of the Foundling Hospital. In it is the Russell Institution, built at the beginning of the century as an assembly room, and later used as institute and club. It was frequently visited by Dickens, Leech, and Thackeray, the last named of whom came here in 1837, and remained until 1843, when the house had to be given up owing to the incurable nature of his wife's mental malady. He wrote here many papers and

articles, including the famous "Yellowplush Papers," which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*; but his novels belong to a later period.

We have now wandered over a district rich in association, containing some of the oldest domestic architecture existing in London, but which, taken as a whole, is chiefly of a date belonging to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries—a date when ladies wore powder and patches, when sedan-chairs were more common than hackney cabs, and when the voice of the link-boy was heard in the streets.

BOUNDARIES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PARISHES

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS

This parish is bounded on the south by Castle Street; east by part of Drury Lane, Broad Street, and Dyott Street, thence by a line cutting diagonally across the south-east corner of Bedford Square, across Keppel Street and Torrington Mews, and touching Byng Place at the north-west corner of Torrington Square; on the north by a line cutting across from this point westward, and striking Tottenham Court Road just above Alfred Mews; on the westward by Tottenham Court Road and Charing Cross Road to Cambridge Circus, thence by West Street to the corner of Castle Street, and so the circuit is complete.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR

Bounded on the south by Theobald's Road, on the east by Lamb's Conduit Street (both included in the parish), on the north by Guilford Street, and on the west by Southampton Row (which are not so included).

ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN

Bounded on the east by Farringdon Street from Charterhouse Street to No. 66, which is just beyond Farringdon Avenue; on the north by Holborn and High Holborn from the viaduct bridge to Brownlow Street; on the west by a line drawn from the upper end of Brownlow Street across High Holborn, cutting through No. 292, and through part of Lincoln's Inn (taking in Stone Buildings, and as far as a few yards south of Henry VIII.'s gateway); on the south by a line from Lincoln's Inn across Chancery Lane, along Cursitor Street, cutting across Fetter Lane, down Dean Street to Robin Hood Court, across Shoe Lane to Farringdon Street.

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY

Bounded on the south by Broad Street and High Holborn to Kingsgate Street; on the east by Kingsgate Street and a line behind the east side of Southampton Row (including it), coming out at No. 54 Guilford Street; on the north by a line

across the north side of Russell Square and along Keppel Street ; on the west from thence by a diagonal line, which cuts off the south-east corner of Bedford Square, to Dyott Street, and so to Broad Street.

HATTON GARDEN, SAFFRON HILL

Bounded on the west by Leather Lane ; on the south by Holborn and Charterhouse Street to Farringdon Road ; on the east by Farringdon Road ; and on the north by Back Hill.

CLERKENWELL

CLERKENWELL now forms part of the borough of Finsbury (for derivation of which word see p. 511). It is of an irregular oblong shape, and is bounded on the north by Islington; west by St. Pancras, St. Andrew, Holborn, and Hatton Garden, Saffron Hill. The last two parishes have already been described in the section on Holborn. Clerkenwell is further bounded on the south by the City, and on the east by St. Luke and part of Islington. Its eastern boundary is easily defined, for it follows Goswell Road from the top to the bottom; the northern one follows Richard and Albert Streets and Wynford Road; the west is very irregular, having been originally determined by the course of the river Fleet. After zigzagging down several small streets it reaches King's Cross Road, and follows it to the Parcels Post Office. It cuts behind this, following Phœnix Place, Warner Street, and Little Saffron Hill, to Clerkenwell Road. Thence it passes eastward to Farringdon Road, and down it to the south corner of the Vegetable Market. The southern boundary is a series of zigzags, keeping roughly north of the Meat Market and south of Charterhouse Square to Goswell Road.

Several changes were made at the creation of the new London boroughs. A detached piece of the parish at Muswell Hill, which had been granted to the nuns by the Bishop of London in 1112, was taken away, and the most southern ward—that of St. Sepulchre—was added.

DERIVATION

The name is literally "Clerks' Well," and signifies an actual well near which the company of parish clerks used to perform their miracle or mystery plays. Clerkenwell has for centuries past been celebrated for its mineral waters. In early times we have, as well as the Clerks', the Skinners' Well, and Strype has preserved for us the names of Fag's Well, Gode Well, Loder's Well, and Rede Well, the very sites of which are now utterly lost. In the eighteenth century a new group was discovered, which drew people from far and wide. We have the New Wells, St. Chad's Well, the Peerless Pool, besides the well-known Sadler's Wells, Bagnigge Wells, and Islington Spa. Some of these may have been the old ones re-discovered and renamed. These wells all became the centre for entertainment

of the tea-garden or variety sort, and Clerkenwell was celebrated for its gaiety and amusements.

HISTORY

Clerkenwell is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and is supposed at that date to have been partly included in Islington. In the time of King Henry II. it is described by FitzStephen as "fields for pasture, and a delightful plain of meadow land interspersed with flowing streams, on which stand mills, whose clack is very pleasing to the ear." In Agas's plan, dated 1560 (see *London in the Time of the Tudors*), we can see the Nunnery and Priory; also a few houses about Cow Cross and Turnmill Streets, a small cluster at the south gate near the boundary wall of the Nunnery, and a couple of houses in Goswell Road.

The settlement of this suburb was not due to any overflow of the City like Cripplegate, but was owing to the horse-market of Smithfield, and the many functions, executions, races, wrestling matches, fairs, etc., which took place there, and caused the erection of taverns and places of entertainment. It was also due to the erection of the religious houses of St. Bartholomew's, the Benedictine Nunnery, the Charterhouse, and St. John's. Every religious house had its servants—gardeners, grooms, cooks, carpenters, stone-masons, etc.—who lived outside, but near the house. Stow, in his *Survey* (1598), speaks of

the many fair houses for gentlemen and others, now built about this Priory, especially by the highway towards Islington.

He adds that

the fields here were commodious for the citizens to walk about and otherwise to recruit and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome ayre.

In his map, corrected by Strype, we have an increase of buildings. The Priory is marked, and St. John's Street and Lane. The upper part of the former merges into "the road to Chester." Clerkenwell Green and Close are marked, and the Duke of Newcastle's house behind the church. Beyond Corporation Lane there are only one or two detached buildings, two bowling-greens, and a ducking-pond. Hockley-in-the-Hole, called later Ray Street, is partly obliterated by Farringdon Road, and near it is Townsend Lane.

Mutton Lane runs into Clerkenwell Green on the west, and below is Turnmill Street. The Fleet River marks the western limit of the parish, and the eastern is "the road to Islington" (Goswell). About Cyrus Street is "Queen's way to Newmarket," and north of it Wood Close leads to a "Madd House"—the old Clerkenwell manor-house—now the spot where St. Peter's Vicarage and schools stand. Sutton Street is marked, and merges into Swan Alley at the east end. Numerous other small alleys and courts are indicated numerically.

The strenuous edicts against building in the time of the Stuarts seem to have retarded the progress of the parish to some extent, but even then Clerkenwell was rather a favourite locality for gentlemen's houses. In 1661 there were 416 houses in the "village." The Great Fire, by causing a rush to the suburbs, increased its growth, which continued steadily, so that when, in George I.'s reign, the new parish of St. John was formed, there were 700 or 800 houses apiece for each parish.

Clerkenwell has always been the centre of the watchmaking trade—of late years, owing to the introduction of machine-made watches, a decaying trade. But manufactories of various sorts flourish, engineering works give employment to numbers of people, and the character of the district is a busy working one.

The history of Clerkenwell has, of course, been greatly influenced by the large religious houses within her boundaries. These two houses—the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem and the Nunnery of St. Mary—are dealt with in perambulation. It is sufficient to say here that they are represented at the present day by the two principal churches—those of St. John and St. James—while all other remains of the monastic and conventual establishments, with the exception of St. John's Gate, have quite disappeared.

PERAMBULATION

Clerkenwell Green is green no longer, but an open paved space surrounded by houses. In the middle is the solid mass of the Sessions House, not so imposing as it once was, now that it is rivalled by the business houses in the vicinity. The Sessions House is the descendant of the better-known Hicks' Hall, which stood some distance away, and not in Clerkenwell at all, but in St. John Street, about the junction with Peter's Lane. It was named after Sir Baptist Hickes, or Hicks, one of the justices of the county, who built it. On January 13, 1612, twenty-six justices of the county of Middlesex met there for the first time, and were feasted at Hicks' charge.

The present Sessions House was built in 1779-80 from the designs of John Rogers. The site is freehold, and a clump of buildings was removed to make way for the new hall. There was a very grand ceremony of laying the first stone, which was attended by the Middlesex justices in full procession.

The building, which has been slightly altered or renovated from time to time, is of a very solid character. The principal front faces eastward, and has a rusticated basement from which spring four Ionic pillars, surmounted by a triangular pediment. The pillars enclose medallions of allegorical figures, Justice and Mercy, and the arms of the county are in the pediment. The medallions, etc., are by Nollekens, but are not his best work, being rather workmanlike than artistic.

Within is a small hall of considerable height; the ceiling is domed and

decorated with octagonal depressions, a decorated cornice runs round the walls, and draped female figures in niches complete a rather elaborate effect.

Only two relics were brought from the old Hicks' Hall. One is a very fine wooden varnished overmantel in Jacobean style, ornately carved. Beneath the royal arms is the inscription :

Sir Baptist Hickes of Kensington in the County of Middlesex Knight, one of the Jvstices of the Peace of this County of Midd. out of his worthy disposition and at his owne proper charge bvilt this Session house in the year of ovr Lord God 1612 and gave it to the jvstices of the peace of this county and their svccessors for a sessions hovse for ever 1618.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL GREEN

From an engraving published in 1831.

And below :

On the erection of the present sessions house Anno Dom. 1782 this antient chimney front, a part of the old Hickes Hall, was placed in this house to perpetuate the memory of Sir Baptist Hickes as set forth in the above inscription.

The other is a pair of heavy iron fetters—anklets—which are traditionally shown as those worn by Jack Sheppard.

It was on the north side of Clerkenwell Green that the Welsh Charity School formerly stood. This was built in 1737 for poor children of Welsh parents in or near London. In 1772, the funds having increased, a freehold site was purchased in Gray's Inn Road, and another larger building opened there, but since then the school has migrated into the country. At present the buildings round the green are

very irregular—a high block of offices in the clean, severe modern style stands side by side with uneven earth-brick houses.

With the exception of the Sessions House, there is no building of any especial interest on the Green. Its fascination lies rather in its memories.

Isaac Walton was at one time a resident, and while here issued his *magnum opus*. But the very tradition of his house is lost. He came to Clerkenwell on his retirement from business in Chancery Lane some time before 1650, with his second wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Ken, and half-sister to Dr. Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Several sons, born in succession, received their father's Christian name and died. Walton was in the parish until November 1661, when his name occurs for the last time in the parish books. After this he stayed with Dr. Morley, Bishop of Worcester, where his wife died. When Morley was promoted to the See of Winchester Walton accompanied him there, and continued to live with him.

Sawbridge, an eminent bookseller, "friend of Lilly, the astrologer," lived at Clerkenwell Green in 1670. He published Culpeper the herbalist's books, and was well known in his own time. And there were lesser worthies, especially in the seventeenth century, when the Green was surrounded by fashionable mansions.

At the west end of the Green formerly stood the pound, an important feature in parish life, and near it was the pillory, where a woman was placed for perjury in 1787 and brutally pelted to death. The watch-house was also on the Green. A drinking-fountain near the hall was erected by the Good Samaritan Temperance Society in 1862.

The houses round the Green call for very little remark. As we approach over the railway bridge from the west end, we have a public-house with the odd name of the Fox and French Horn immediately opposite at the corner. This is marked on an 1822 plan. To the north of this, away from the Green, parallel with the railway, is the bit of Ray Street now numbered in Farringdon Road. In this is the site of the old Clerks' Well, which gave its name to the district. The earliest extant notice of Clerks' Well is to be found in FitzStephen's *Chronicle*. He alludes to the springs on the northern side of London—excellent springs,

amongst which Holy well, Clerkenwell and St. Clement's well are of most note and most frequently visited as well by the scholars from the schools as by the youth of the City when they go out and take air in the summer evenings.

The parish clerks of London were in the habit of giving representations of mysteries, or miracle plays, on the sunny slopes of Clerkenwell by the springing water.

The parish clerk was formerly an ecclesiastic in minor orders, of whom the modern clerk is a degenerate survival. His duty was to assist the priest in the service of the Mass; he read the lessons; he carried the censer; he was allowed to hawk the holy water among the people outside the church, sprinkling houses as well as people; he attended funerals, singing; he studied and practised church music and

chanting ; he was allowed certain dues, collections, or doles from the householders, both in money and in kind ; in later times he compiled and printed the tables of mortality. In a word, he was one of the immense multitude who lived by the church, being under certain vows, including that of celibacy. He had some tincture of scholarship, with no dignity or position to keep up ; he had plenty of leisure, therefore he was jus the person to take in hand and to carry through the cumbersome and uncouth gambols with which the most solemn mysteries were rendered attractive.

A performance took place annually, and lasted some days. The miracles set forth incidents in the lives of saints ; the mysteries were representative of stories from Scripture, in which the letter of the sacred text was strictly adhered to, and the moralities were of an allegorical character.

The Skinners' Well, which lay near to the Clerks', was also a favourite theatre, and it was here that in 1390 the clerks performed for three days representations of the "Passion of Our Lord and the Creation of the World" before Richard II., his Queen and Court. In 1409 there was another great performance, lasting eight days, and this "was of matter from the Creation of the World ; there were to see the same, the most part of the nobles and gentles of England" (Stow).

Stow also says that the Skinners' Well was so called "for that the Skinners of London held there certain plays yearly played of Holy Scripture." If so, there must have been a certain amount of rivalry between the respective companies.

It requires some effort of the imagination now to picture the people thronging out of London and settling down for so long a period of patient watching ; but time did not rush by at such a pace then as it does now : a week at a performance was not considered of such vital importance. Besides plays, other amusements, such as wrestling and athletic sports, were carried on in the vicinity of Clerkenwell for many years, chiefly at the fair-time of St. Bartholomew.

The site of Clerks' Well was for long marked by an old pump, which has been transferred to the western front of St. James's Church.

Strype says of Clerks' Well :

One Mr. Cross, brewer, hath this well enclosed, but the water runs from him into the said place. It is enclosed with a high wall, which formerly was built to bound Clerkenwell Close. The present well being also enclosed with another lower wall from the street. The way to it is through a little house which was the watch-house ; you go down a good many steps to it. The well had formerly ironwork and brass cocks, which are now cut off. The water spins through the old wall. I was there and tasted the water, and found it excellently clear, sweet, and well tasted.

He goes on to add that the parishioners were displeased at its being enclosed, and were trying to get it for common use again.

The exact site of Skinners' Well is not known.

From the west end of the Green runs Turnmill Street, so named from a mill, perhaps one of those whose clack sounded so pleasantly in FitzStephen's ear. This is one of the oldest thoroughfares in Clerkenwell. In the reign of Henry IV. it is mentioned as Trylmyl Strete, in which some persons are empowered to mend a

stone bridge over the river Fleet. It has been variously written as Turnmyll, Tremill, and vulgarly as Turnbull or Trunball, which error is pointed out by Hatton. In Agas's map, 1560, the course of it is marked. Even from very ancient times it has been foully notorious, Turnmill Street being a synonym for everything vile and low. Its proximity to the Fleet, which may have been used as a means of escape from justice, as by the Hatton Garden criminal on the other side, probably aided this (see *Holborn*). It is referred to in terms of contempt and contumely by seventeenth-century dramatists, and was technically known as "Jack Ketch's Warren," from the rogues and criminals who lived in the courts and alleys, and taught their wickedness to their children. The disturbances in this neighbourhood were so fearful that thirty or forty constables armed with cutlasses would be marched down to quell them. The place abounded in taverns and public-houses. Curiously enough, property in this nefarious neighbourhood seemed a favourite form of charitable bequest in the parish in the seventeenth century; perhaps the worthy owners found they could do little with it themselves, and were glad to pass on the responsibility to more capable hands. With the opening out of the neighbourhood the palmy days of Turnmill Street were over. Shorn of one side, with its courts and holes laid open to the air and sunshine, it formed no more a desirable retreat for crime, and in the last fifty years the character of the neighbourhood has totally changed. Vast warehouses of many stories rise in square solidity, the great railway companies house their goods where formerly the fence concealed his plunder, and business, if dull, at all events respectable, reigns supreme, usurping the more exciting kingdom of crime.

The Metropolitan Railway runs between the street and the bed of the Fleet River, now covered in. This railway was opened with much enthusiasm in 1863, after having been engineered with great difficulty, owing to the floods of the Fleet River and the falling in of the ground.

The river Fleet, whose winding course marks out the western boundary of the parish, rises in the heights of Highgate and Hampstead.

Its course may now be traced by the winding King's Cross Road, under which it flows as a sewer. It passes the western side of the Parcels Post Depot, once the House of Correction, and its course then lies beneath Ray Street until it reaches Farringdon Road, with which it continues to Holborn. It has been known by many names at different parts of its career. Besides the Fleet, it was the Holebourne and the River of Wells. Of these names the Holebourne seems to be the most ancient, and under that title it is mentioned in Domesday Book. Of the four principal streams which flowed from the heights into the Thames at London—the Westbourne, Tyburn, Fleet or Holebourne, and Walbrook—this was incomparably the most important; the others were streams: it was a river.

Before the reign of King John ships sailed up it as far as Holebourne Bridge;

however, the water was so diverted for mills by Baynard's Wharf that it ran low, and a petition for the removal of this grievance was presented by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in Edward I.'s reign. Yet, though the channel was cleansed and the obnoxious mills removed, it never recovered its former dignity of volume. Other mills were erected on it to the north of Holebourne Bridge. Even so late as in the beginning of the nineteenth century a water-mill stood on the site of the police station in King's Cross Road.

After the Great Fire the channel was again cleansed and made navigable for barges. But in the eighteenth century it was in a filthy condition—a "black canal of mud," a receptacle for dead dogs and refuse. Gay, Pope, and Swift all refer to it in terms of opprobrium. A curious old illustration of Pope's two lines in the *Dunciad*—

Here, strip my children ; here at once leap in ;
Here prove who best can dash through thick and thin—

shows a number of nude figures sporting over a gutter, certainly not more than 6 feet in width, which represents the Fleet. The portion of the Fleet between the present Fleet Street and Holborn was covered in and arched over as a sewer in 1757, though the portions above and below remained open ; the latter was covered in in 1765, and the former not until the middle of the next century.

Sudden thaws or heavy rains often caused it to overflow its banks, to the great danger and damage of those who lived near it. In 1809 a severe flood was experienced in St. Pancras near King's Cross. In 1846 the river burst its bounds, and flooded the houses which bordered it for the greater part of its course. There are many cuttings, prints, etc., in the City of London Library out of which it would be possible to construct a whole volume upon the Fleet alone ; but here there is space only for this slight sketch.

The Fleet now receives the rain drainage of all this part of London, and falls into the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge.

This part of the parish has been much altered of late years by the construction of Clerkenwell Road, which runs across the north ends of Turnmill and Red Lion Streets, cuts through St. John's Square, and swallows up in its course what once was Wilderness Row. On both sides of this great road are now tall business houses of severely modern aspect, on which one sees the well-known names of large manufacturers. Down the centre is a double row of tram-lines, connecting Theobald's Row with Hackney and the City. The neat red brick of the Holborn Union Relief Offices are on the south side beyond Red Lion Street. Between Turnmill and Red Lion Streets are still many small courts. These are no longer the haunt of vice, but, without exception, decent yards attached to business premises.

Out of Benjamin Street, a narrow entry on the north side leads to the now

disused additional burial-ground of St. John. It is a quaint little backwater, shut in by high walls and the backs of houses. It is laid out with trees and flower-beds as a public garden, and in it is a pigeon-cote. The ground was originally presented to the parish by Simon Michell, and consecrated in 1755, but, after being closed for burials, it was allowed to lapse, and covered with workshops, etc. It was by the efforts of Mr. Dawson, then Rector, that it was rescued and laid out, in 1881, as it is at present. An inscription on the north wall records the date of Michell's gift.

Red Lion Street was built about 1719, and the houses are of that period—red-brick mansions of a comfortable size, with flat casements and finely carved brackets to the projecting pediments of the doorways. One of them is the rectory house of St. John, but many of the others have sadly fallen in degree. At the north end is a large modern brick and stone building, the Holborn Union Offices, facing Clerkenwell Road, with date 1886. This district has been at various periods known as Bocher's or Butt Close, and later as Garden Alley. It has been suggested that Bocher was a corruption of Butcher, derived from the neighbourhood of Smithfield. The present street was built by Simon Michell, who bought St. John's Church, then called Aylesbury Chapel, for the use of the parishioners. At the north-west corner of the street was a large tavern, the Red Lion, from which the present name arose, but the tavern itself was renamed subsequently The Jerusalem.

There have been several celebrated inhabitants of the parish. Britton (1771-1857), the author of *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London*, *Memories of the Tower of London*, *Dictionary of Architecture*, *Beauties of Great Britain*, in which last he was assisted by his friend Brayley, lived here. Dr. Trusler (1735-1820) was also at one time a resident in Red Lion Street. He wrote many works that attained extraordinary popularity, and eventually set up as a printer and publisher on his own account.

Berkley Street takes its name from a mansion which really belonged to St. John's Lane, which it faced, but the garden stretched back over the site of the present Berkley Street. This house, with "advanced wings, enclosing a spacious fore-court," was for many generations the home of the Berkeley family. Sir Maurice Berkeley, Standard Bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, lived here. His second wife was buried in the old church of St. James. It is not known when the family mansion at St. John's Lane was destroyed.

Albion Place, formerly St. George's Court, is a mere flagged passage or foot-way, with the courtyard wall of a board school on the south side. Yet even here we find some of the associations with which Clerkenwell abounds. George Pinchbeck, the discoverer of a useful alloy, lived here in 1721. He was also a genius in the construction of musical clocks and automata.

But a greater interest lies in the fact that Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), the famous wood-engraver, found employment in this court, which gives colour to the

supposition that a little woodcut of St. James's Church in the Bewick style was actually done by that master.

Farther south we are in the most southerly ward of the parish—that of St. Sepulchre. About this corner there is nothing to remark. The southern boundary of the parish runs just north of the Smithfield meat markets.

Continuing eastward we come to St. John's Lane. Narrow and insignificant as this lane is at present, redeemed only by the old gatehouse at its north end, yet could its stones speak it might have more to tell us than any street in Clerkenwell. Here the warlike or devout followers of St. John of Jerusalem thronged to pass within the hospital precincts; here the nobly clad, gaily equipped bands of nobles halted on a journey; here sovereigns came to be right royally entertained. In 1677 a Nonconformist divine, Matthew Poole, who was the author of a *Synopsis of Biblical Commentators*, lived here.

The chief tavern was the Baptist's Head, out of compliment, doubtless, to the patron saint of the Knights of St. John. It is now represented by a modern brick public-house.

A print in the Crace Collection shows two delightfully quaint old houses in this lane, with exterior decorations of double-tailed mermen and quaint devices. One of these bears date 1595; and as there is also an inscription to the effect it is licensed to sell liquor, perhaps it was the original Baptist's Head.

THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

The south gateway of the priory, which stands at the junction of St. John's Lane and St. John's Square, is, with the crypt, the only remaining part of the great building. For a general history of the Knights of St. John, see *Mediæval London*.

The priory at Clerkenwell was the chief house in England. Its Prior was premier Baron, taking precedence of all lay Barons, and he had power over all preceptories and lesser houses of the Order in England. The dress of the Order was "a black cassock, and over it, on the left side, a white cross with eight spokes."

The early history of St. John's Priory is not very clear. Many of the ancient writers, including Stow, say that it was founded in 1100, the same year as the Nunnery of St. Mary (see p. 488), by the same founder, Jordan Briset. The only fact that can be relied upon, however, is the consecration of the Priory Church by Heraclius in 1185.

The actual extent of ground given to the hospital originally is not now traceable; it was situated in Clerkenwell and Islington, but Islington then embraced much of the ground now known as Clerkenwell.

By the seventh charter of Edward II. all the lands, manors, houses, churches,

revenues, places, and other possessions of the Templars were conferred upon the Hospitallers on the suppression of the former Order by Pope Clement V.

De Chauncey, prior between 1274 and 1280, built a chapel for the use of the lord priors in their house at Clerkenwell, and in 1280-84 William de Henley built a cloister.

But after prosperity came calamity. In Richard II.'s reign the mob, under the leadership of Wat Tyler, marched upon the priory, and set fire to the buildings, which were so extensive that they burnt for seven days. However, the priory arose from its ashes, and was rebuilt in an even more stately manner than before; but it was of slow growth, for not until 1504, when Sir Thomas Docwra was prior, was there anything like completion. It is to this period we owe the great gateway still standing. In 1546 the priory was suppressed by Henry VIII., and its great estates confiscated to the Crown. Its yearly value at that time is given by Dugdale at £2385 odd, by Stow at £3385 odd.

In Edward VI.'s reign we find Protector Somerset blowing up the massive buildings, and carting away the stones for the erection of his great palace in the Strand. Stow says that the stone taken from this source was also used to build the porch of Allhallows Church, Gracechurch Street.

The site of the priory had been particularly granted to the Princess Mary by her father, but she had no power to restore it to its owners until she came to the throne, when she immediately re-established the Knights by the authority of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, making Sir Thomas Tresham prior. The hospital was once more incorporated.

The Order was finally abolished on the accession of Elizabeth. The only print extant of the priory is that of Hollar in 1661. This gives three views—the east part of the priory including the church, the west end of the church, and the gateway. From the first of these we gain some idea of the long battlemented sweep of building which faced St. John Street from the church to Aylesbury Street, which was its northern limit. The priory covered the ground between Aylesbury Street and the gateway north and south, between St. John Street, and probably the river Fleet east and west.

That it was many times visited by princes and sovereigns we know. In 1212 King John stayed here for a month in March, and here he knighted Prince Alexander, the son and heir of the King of Scotland. It was at the priory that King Edward I., when Prince, met his wife Eleanor, whom he had married at ten years of age and not seen since.

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, soon to be King Henry IV., enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of the prior in 1399.

King Henry V. visited St. John's once or twice.

Queen Mary seems, when Princess, to have actually taken up her abode in the

priory with all her household, but this was after its suppression, when her father had granted it to her as a residence.

The XVth day the Lady Mary rode through London into St. John's, her place, with fifty knights and gentlemen in velvet coats and chains of gold afore her, and after her iiij score gentlemen and ladies, every one having a peyre of beads of black.—MACHYN.

Besides the entertainment of royalty, the old walls had seen gallant festivities in the feasts of the serjeants-at-law soon after the first expulsion of the Knights by Henry VIII. Stow gives us an account of one of these feasts worth recording. There were "thirty-four great beefes at £1:6:8 a piece; one carcase of an oxe; one hundred fat muttuns at 2s. 10d. a piece; fifty-one great veals at 4s. 8d. a piece; thirty-four porks or boars at 3s. 3d.; ninety-one pigs at 6s. a piece; thirty-seven dozens of pidgeons at 10s. a dozen," capons and cocks; "three hundred and forty dozen of larks at 5s. a dozen"; and "fourteen dozen swans." On these occasions a gold ring with a suitable motto was presented to every guest of importance.

The south gate of the hospital was granted by James I. to Sir Roger Wilbraham for life. The part of the priory still standing and the "great house adjoining" came to the Earl of Exeter, and, by marriage with a daughter of that house, to the Earl of Elgin, whose son, the Earl of Aylesbury, gave his name to the chapel.

This gateway, though repaired and restored, was originally the work of Prior Docwra in 1504, and was doubtless built to replace some similar piece of work which had been razed to the ground by the rebels under Wat Tyler. The gateway has not always appeared as at present. In the earliest representation—that by Hollar—we see a wooden erection within the arch dividing it into two passages, one for vehicles and one for pedestrians. In 1731 the double entry remains, and there are battlements, according to a print in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The battlements had vanished in 1748, but have been again replaced. The secondary arch was not taken down until 1771. The proportions of the arch seem to have been altered by the rising of the ground-level, one of the hinges of the former gateway being now about the height of a man's elbow only, showing that the level must once have been 3 or 4 feet lower than at present.

As it stands at present it is a noble structure. The original stone of Docwra has been used, though in many places recut. The span of the arch is of newly cut stone on the south side, but the piers or jambs of the ancient gateway remain in their original state.

At the last great restoration the original arms of Docwra and those of France and England were found to be so weather-worn and mutilated that they were taken down and replaced by the royal arms as at present. The arms of Sir Thomas Docwra and of Henry VII. on shields also adorn the south wall.

At one time in its history the base of the eastern flanking tower of the gateway was cut away, to make a convenient entrance, and the upper part supported by an

iron column. The column has now been removed and the stonework replaced—a work of no little difficulty, considering the weight of the superincumbent tower.

Within, the arch is beautifully groined, the original work of Docwra. On the centre or keystone of this is carved the Paschal Lamb, kneeling on a clasped copy of the Gospels, and supporting the flag. There are also on other intersecting bosses the arms of Docwra and the priory. The sides of the gateway are of red brick.

On the north side of the gate the arms of Docwra and the hospital still remain. A low doorway, with carved stone-work in the spandrils, evidently very recently restored, stands on the east side near the entrance. The upper walls are of brick encased in stone and the foundation-walls about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL

From an engraving published in 1813.

Before proceeding to describe the interior it is necessary to trace the history of the gate a little farther than Sir Roger Wilbraham. In 1731 Edward Cave set up his printing press in a room on the first floor in the western side, whence he issued the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which bore a woodcut of the gate on its outer cover. Here he was visited by Johnson, who worked for him, and by many other of the literary men of his day. Toward the close of Cave's career the gateway was partly used as a tavern, and called the Old Jerusalem Tavern.

In the great room over the gateway Garrick made his first *début*, when, by Cave's permission, a temporary stage was erected. After Cave's death the *Magazine* continued to be issued from here until 1781. But it was not the only periodical brought forth in these precincts. In 1749 *The Rambler* appeared also, as well as Johnson's *London*, *Vanity of Human Wishes*, *Irene*, and other works.

In 1827 a revival of the Order of St. John under a fresh constitution was decreed. This well-known body, having obtained the freehold of the old gate, completely redecorated it and made it their headquarters.

At present the ambulance department executive work is on the western side of the gate and the general executive work on the eastern. On the western side a spiral staircase leads upward. This is made of solid oak blocks, some of which date from Docwra's time.

The Grand Hall, which is over the roadway, has been entirely renovated, repanelled, and top-lighted with a decorative skylight of carved oak. It is, however, very small, and in 1903 a new Chapter Hall was opened on the south-east side of the gate. This measures 50 by 35 feet, and is partly panelled with oak and has a handsome decorative wooden roof. Here are kept two ancient figures in armour, and a large oil-painting of Pompeo, son of Andrea Floramonti Perugina, Knight of Malta, 1622, removed from the smaller hall. There are other oil-paintings, but none of any especial interest.

The room adjoining is known as the Chancellory. Beneath, on the ground floor, is the library—a charming little room in which, besides all the literature available concerning the history of the Order, an almost complete set of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is preserved.

St. John's Square is bisected by Clerkenwell Road, and is less like a square than ever it was. In shape it resembles a highly irregular letter L. It covers the area previously occupied by the ancient priory court. The contracted portion of the square, corresponding with the horizontal bar of the L, was previously called North's Court, for Sir John North, son of Dudley, Lord North, resided here in 1677 and 1680 on a small estate (house and garden) left him by his wife. Rocque marks this part as St. John's Square and the larger area as St. John's Court.

In the reign of James II. a convent was established in the Square, but destroyed by the mob in the Revolution of 1688.

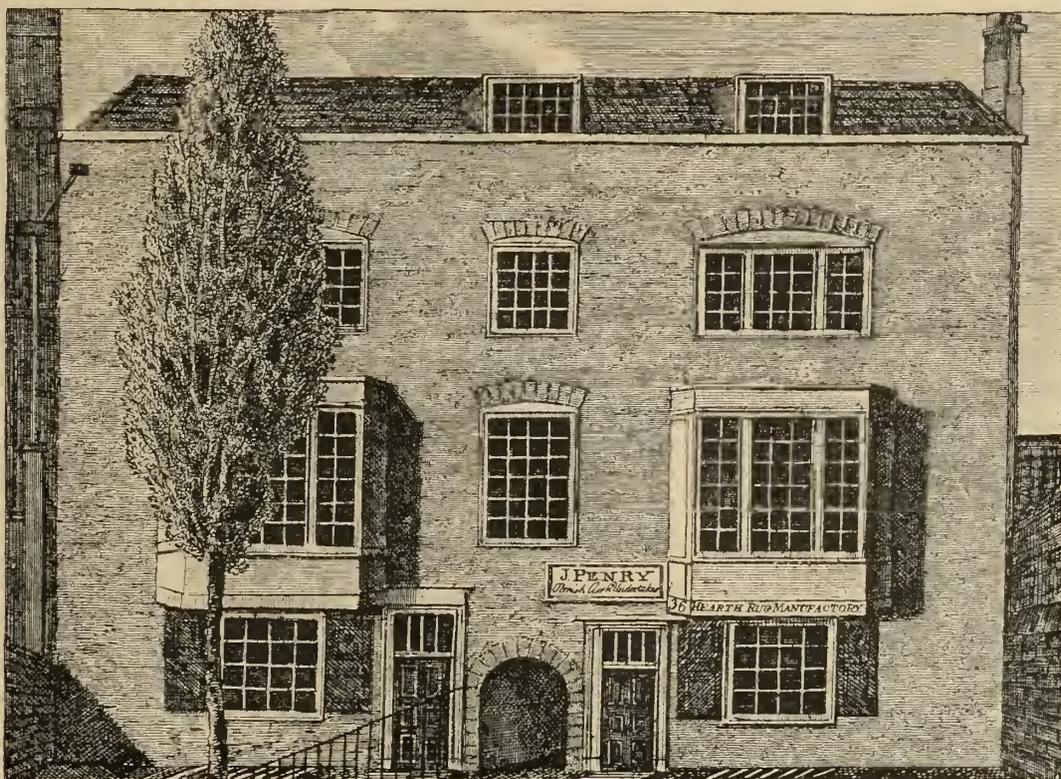
The Square at present contains two great objects of interest—the church, and the gateway, which has been already mentioned. On the west side, adjoining Clerkenwell Road, is a Wesleyan Chapel.

The buildings to the north of Clerkenwell Road on this side are great modern manufactories. Jerusalem Passage is a narrow entry across which formerly stood a gate or postern. This was the north postern of the ancient priory, and was taken down in 1780. It was called the Little Gate of St. John, and was probably of more ancient date than the great gate still standing.

In a house at the corner lived Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man. This poor fellow, by trade a vendor of small coal, was by nature a musical and

chemical genius, and his talents, especially in the former line, won him recognition and notice among the great in intellect and station. He was a collector of rare books, and he counted among his friends the Earls of Oxford, Sunderland, Pembroke, Winchilsea, and the Duke of Devonshire. He died in 1714, and was buried in St. James's Churchyard.

To return to the Square. Houses, probably contemporary with Michell's restoration, stand on the north side. These are occupied by clock and watch makers. In one of them John Wilkes, the demagogue, was born. His father was a malt distiller of ample means, and the distillery adjoined the house.



BISHOP BURNET'S HOUSE IN ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL

On the south side of the church are narrow streets of the same or an earlier date. In many of these, beautiful cornices, doorways, and panels attest their having been the residences of persons of good position and wealth.

Albemarle Street was named after Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in whose day it was built.

The Square was until recently the residence of many noble and wealthy persons. From the suppression of the Hospitallers onward we find a varied list. Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, was a resident here. Charles Howard, first Earl of Carlisle, was here in 1661.

Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, was his contemporary and neighbour. The first Lord Townshend was of about the same date, and also Sir William Fenwick, Bart., of Wallington, Northumberland; and perhaps more important than any of the foregoing is the name of the great Bishop Burnet, of Queen Anne's reign. His house stood exactly opposite to the church at the corner, where now a manufacturing house projects. The Bishop came here in 1708 after a life of fierce contentions, and was here until his death in 1715. He still wrote industriously, producing, among other works, the third volume of his *History of the Reformation*. He was visited by all the great and noble of the land. But he was hated by the mob, and when at length, at the age of seventy-three, the old man's body was carried in slow procession to St. James's Church to be buried near the Communion table, the hearse and coaches were pelted and hissed by an infuriated crowd.

Burnet was no ordinary man. He was narrow, austere, unsympathetic, full of faults and oddities, but his strong individuality and wide ability made a mark upon his time.

The Church of St. John is the choir of the old Priory Church of St. John. Though the interior has been considerably altered, the walls, with the exception of the west wall, are those of the original building.

The crypt is one of the most beautiful and ancient in England, and is a combination of Norman and Early English work. It is about 16 feet in width and 62 feet in length, and is formed of a series of fine bays. Three of these are early Norman work—round arches unmoulded.

The arches spring from solid piers resting on a stone bench, which runs on either side as far as the Norman work extends. Smaller piers, clustered on both sides, support diagonal ribs, which intersect each other. These are moulded, and show a decorative design of billhead pattern, which is still quite distinct in places. This is in very low relief cut through a thin layer of plaster on the stone arches.

At the east end is a transept, and from this run, parallel with the nave, what may be either termed north and south aisles or small separate chapels. The latter term is, perhaps, more appropriate, as they are, except for the transept, entirely cut off from the nave. Both of these, together with the last bays of the nave, are of Early English work, with beautifully moulded pointed arches, which spring from triple clustered columns, apparently dating from about 1170. These have moulded capitals and bases, and the ribs are diagonal, like those in the Norman bays.

The south aisle, or chapel, contains, on its western wall, which corresponds with the second bay from the transept, the broken basin and drain of what was apparently a piscina. The deeply recessed windows on the south side are now blocked up, and in attempting to clear them the churchwardens found that the houses outside had been built actually on to the church wall, so that the thickness of one wall alone lay between the inhabitants of these houses and the crypt.

In the north wall is an opening of more recent date, also a window of the earlier work of the nave. In this aisle stands a case containing fragments of stone, capitals, vases, and ornamental work, discovered in the rubble of the east end. These, though few in number, show great richness of design, traces of gilding and colouring being still apparent on the stone.

The eastern end of this aisle was converted by Simon Michell in 1721 into a family vault, and was bricked up. When he sold the church to Queen Anne's Commissioners he expressly reserved this corner, but his family remains were ejected with the rest in the great clearance of recent years. His arms are carved on a small shield which still exists.

The northern aisle is not of so simple a character. It consists of a series of rooms at various levels, the second of which has almost certainly been at one time a separate chapel. Here there is an ambry on either side of what was evidently an altar, and what is now an entrance where there was once only a window. From the westernmost of these chambers, which run the length of the nave, there is an entrance to the nave down two steep steps. This northern part was that which was actually used as a portion of the adjoining house during the Earl of Aylesbury's time.

The parish was formed in 1723, and from soon after that date until 1853 the crypt was used for burials. The remains became in time most offensive and dangerous to health. The rector and churchwardens in 1893 obtained an Order in Council for their removal, and all the remains were transferred to Woking Cemetery and there reinterred. The total number of bodies removed was about 325, from which some idea of the previous state of the crypt may be gathered.

Before quitting this part of the church, mention may be made of the famous Cock Lane Ghost, which caused such commotion in 1763. The body of "Scratching Fanny," to whom the imposture was attributed, was interred in this crypt, and several gentlemen who had been promised by the child, the real author of the imposture, a sign from the coffin, went down singly or in couples into the vault at midnight to receive the promised sign from the supposed restless spirit in its coffin, but nothing, of course, followed, and no sign was given.

The church was consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1185, on March 4. It was doubtless added to and beautified by successive priors. It suffered in the riots of 1381, and was partly rebuilt by Docwra.

The present west wall, in which is now the main entrance, was built in the reign of Queen Mary, and later faced with brick. It will, of course, be understood that when the nave was standing there was no wall here.

The interior is a grievous disappointment after the beauty of the crypt. It is a thoroughly Georgian interior, with painted columns supporting heavy galleries. The tracery of the three east windows seems incongruous with the varnished fittings. These windows were thoroughly and carefully restored in 1889. The centre one was

the model for the others, from which the tracery had entirely disappeared. The original work was that of Prior Docwra, and is in the Tudor style. In the centre of the middle window is a small coloured shield—the arms of Prior Botyll—as follows: “Gules, a chevron or between three combs. A chief of the Order,” and an inscription round: “Robertus Botyll Pryor, Elect A.D. 1439; resign 1469.” The reredos is of oak, and the high old-fashioned pews have been replaced with those of modern style.

Behind the panelling on the south side is still the original wall of massive thickness, built of rubble stone, excepting in the places from which the piers of the pillars sprang, where the dressed stone can be seen. A small pointed doorway, with traces of former moulding, now broken off, has been uncovered in the south wall. This probably led to a small chapel mentioned by Stow.

One possession of which the parish has reason to be proud may be mentioned here, as it is in use every Sunday. This is a very ancient silver mace—the oldest in London. The exact date is unknown, and a silver figure of the patron saint by which it is surmounted is said to have been added subsequently.

Stow mentions a great bell tower, “a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and inameled,” which was destroyed by Somerset.

In 1641 the house of the Hospitallers came into the possession of the Earl of Elgin, and the church was then used as a private chapel. His son, afterwards Earl of Aylesbury, continued so to use it, so that it became known as Aylesbury Chapel. It was to this period that Hollar’s print refers, showing us the east end as it is at present.

In the time of Dr. Burnet the church was used as a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is alluded to by the Bishop as such. After this date it was kept open as a chapel by subscription of the inhabitants. In 1721 it was purchased by Mr. Simon Michell, who refitted and restored the north aisle to its proper functions. He refaced the west front and furnished the interior. In this condition Queen Anne’s Commissioners for fifty new churches bought it in 1723, and it was reconsecrated by Gibson, Bishop of London.

Behind the church, at the east end, is a narrow strip of graveyard, now a public garden. Great changes are going on here, and huge workmen’s flats are being erected by the County Council.

A tombstone to the memory of the Basire family, notable engravers, is on the north side near the church. On the opposite side, nearer the street, is that to the memory of Wilkes Booth, a relation of J. W. Booth, by whom President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. Oddly enough, this spot is visited with interest by many Americans.

St. John Street is at its narrowest just opposite Jerusalem Court, but widens again northward. The line of battlemented priory building shown by Hollar faced the street, but not at the present house level. The priory frontage was flush with

the church, and the present houses are built on the garden in front, the depth of which may be gauged by the strip of churchyard.

The houses in the present street are dingy and irregular, some rising to a considerable height, and they are almost wholly given up to manufacturing interests. The street is chiefly interesting by reason of its being the easterly limit of the priory, and the oldest of the parallel northern roads in the vicinity. It is mentioned in a charter of confirmation, 1170. Many times in its history it had to be amended by statute by reason of its being "very foul, full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and



OLD HOUSES IN ST. JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL.

noyous." At the south end of St. John Street in 1642-43, a battlement and breastwork were erected against an anticipated attack of the Royalists.

THE CHARTERHOUSE

It may be mentioned that, though included in the account of Clerkenwell because of its situation, the Charterhouse is extra-parochial. For an historical account of this great institution, see *Mediæval London*. But it is impossible to pass by without some reference to a place so interesting. The high wall bounding the south side of the Clerkenwell Road dulls the sound of the roaring traffic, so that the pensioners within can walk about their green lawns and look at the ripening fig trees with only

a murmur, as of the waves in the distance, to remind them of a world that is not at peace. In the fourteenth century, when burials were ominously frequent owing to the Black Death, the Bishop of London bought a piece of ground here for a churchyard, and some years later Sir Walter Manny enlarged it. When the terrors of the Black Death had abated, the same benefactor founded a college, which he afterwards converted into a house of Carthusian monks. It was dissolved by Henry VIII.; and the last prior, John Haughton, was executed, and one of his limbs hung over the fine gateway which still exists.

After passing through the hands of various people, the place was sold in 1611 to Thomas Sutton, who founded here the great school known as Charterhouse, which was removed into Surrey in 1872. Another part of Sutton's scheme was the providing for pensioners, not to exceed eighty in number. The pensioners remained here when the boys went into the country, and still wander about the precincts in their black gowns, and dine together in the famous old hall, though their number is now reduced to fifty-five. The Merchant Taylors' School now occupies the buildings on the east, which have been altered and enlarged, but there is much to see in the older part, which architecturally is interesting.

In the first gateway are the massive ancient gates which were formerly in the second—a Tudor arch, that on which the prior's limb was hung. The only really old parts of the main building—those dating from the time of the monks—are the east and south walls of the chapel, which was originally very small, and was enlarged when Sutton's foundation was established, Sutton's own tomb, a magnificent erection, being in one corner. The rest of the interesting parts—library, tapestry-room, and dining-hall, and, above all, the beautifully carved wide staircase—were built by the Duke of Norfolk about 1570, when the buildings came into his possession after the dissolution. In the small cloister leading to the chapel are monumental slabs to those "old boys" whose names have become famous, among them those of Wesley, Thackeray, and Leech. The greater part of the pensioners' quarters was built in the first half of the nineteenth century, though a small court of more ancient date still exists.

Richard Baxter (1615–1691), the Presbyterian divine, lived in Charterhouse Square for some time; John Howe, an ejected minister and voluminous author, died here in 1705; and William Wollaston, moral philosopher, author of *Religion of Nature Delineated*, in 1724. The square is very quiet—a green oasis in the heart of a busy manufacturing district.

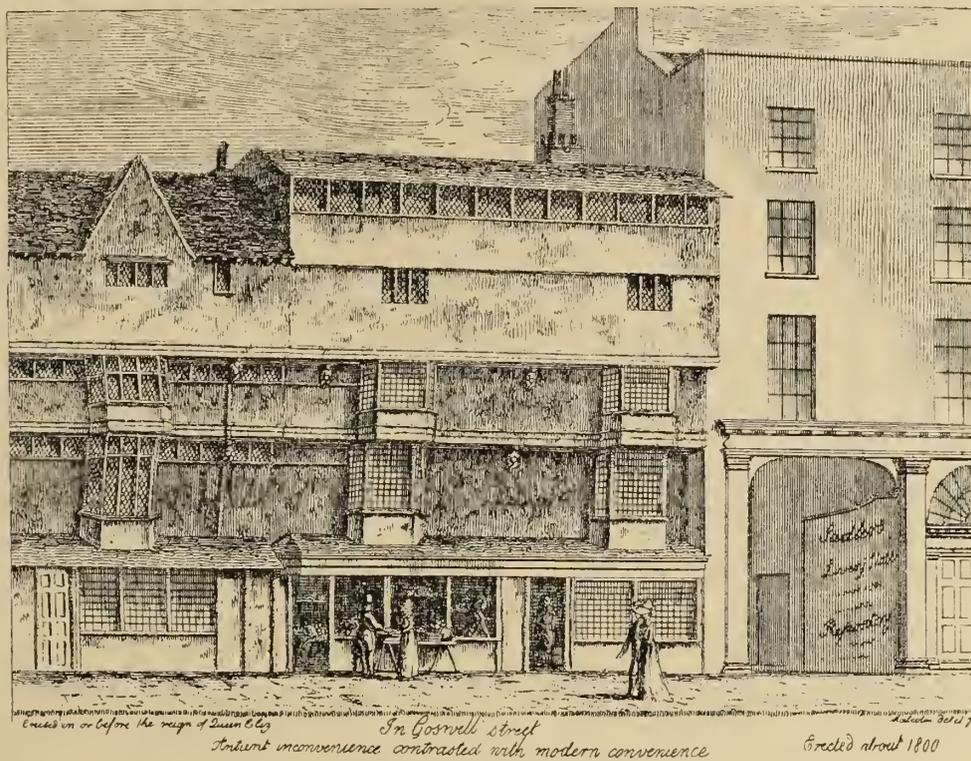
To the east is St. Thomas's Church, of no architectural interest.

Turning northward, we find Great and Little Sutton Streets, Berry Street, and Allen Street, which need at the present time but small notice. Varnish works, breweries, white-lead works, a tannery, etc., compose the industries. The two first-named were originally Swan Alley and Little Swan Alley, and between the

former and Allen Street there was Swan Alley Market. Near the end of Berry Street, in Clerkenwell Road, is a house notable as having been the residence of Thackeray from 1822 to 1824.

Compton Street is so called from the family name of the Marquis of Northampton, ground landlord. It is a long, dull street of small tenement houses, and is haunted in the dinner-hour and after work-times by groups of factory girls, all feather and freedom.

Northampton Street is marked on old maps as being already a thoroughfare picturesquely named Wood's Close, and in Stuart times was a rural avenue between



ELIZABETHAN HOUSES IN GOSWELL STREET

The inscription at the foot of the engraving reveals the depraved taste in architecture characterising the early part of the nineteenth century.

two rows of trees. Cyrus Street is lined by huge blocks of model workmen's dwellings. Spencer and Perceval Streets were named after the unfortunate Sir Spencer Perceval.

Goswell Street is narrow and squalid at the south end, becoming wider and of a better character beyond Compton Street. It has shops on either side, carriers' yards, and manufacturing premises. The west side only falls within the parish of Clerkenwell. It will perhaps be familiar to most people from its having been chosen as the residence of Mr. Pickwick in the second chapter of the *Pickwick Papers*. The name is a corruption of Godewell or Goodwell, an ancient well incorrectly mentioned by Stow as Todewell.

In 1581 Queen Elizabeth took an evening ride in this direction, intending to go to Islington, but was greatly annoyed by rogues who pestered her. The Recorder of London took up seventy-four of this brotherhood the next day, and "gave them substanciall payement" for their insolence. On the east side, near Seward Street, was one of the vast plague pits in the dreadful year of calamity; but this is outside the parish limits. This road, like all the great highways leading from London, was in the eighteenth century very perilous by reason of robbers and footpads.

The ground lying between Spencer and Perceval Streets to the east of St. John Street is occupied by Northampton Square and its radiating streets. These are all of about the same date—that of the very beginning of the nineteenth century. The square itself was part of the garden of an old manor-house, and is lined by monotonously similar brick houses, nearly all used as offices or places of business on the ground-floor. In the centre is a public garden, where grow several large plane trees, in one of which is a pigeon-cote. There is a fountain also, and many seats.

At the corner of Ashby Street in the square is an unpretentious building called by the imposing name of the British Horological Institute. This was founded in 1858, and its object is sufficiently explained by its name. The first premises were in St. John's Square.

Until 1818 St. John Street Road was called by the much more appropriate name of The Road to Islington. It is a very ancient road. In the year 1364, and again in 1380, ordinances were issued for tolls and customs for its repair. It was a poor road, however, for we find Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. all preferring to ride over the open fields rather than follow it. This was a very lonely part, and it was customary in the eighteenth century for persons leaving London to band themselves together in a party sufficiently large to be formidable before encountering its dangers. Persons who were coming from the north, arriving late, preferred to put up at the Angel Inn until daylight rather than face the lonely highway. The Old Red Lion Inn, the successor to which stands between Owen Street and the City Road, was one of the oldest inns in London, dating from 1415. It was in a room in this house that Tom Paine wrote his *Rights of Man*, and the house was visited also by James Thomson, the poet, and by Dr. Johnson.

The road from the south end presents rather a fine vista, with a broad, open space, which allows the striking group of St. Peter's Church and the Northampton Institute to be seen to full advantage. St. Peter's Church, otherwise called the Smithfield Martyrs' Memorial Church, is very ornately built, with panels representing the Smithfield martyrdoms in bas-relief, and in niches at the heads of the projecting buttresses are statues of the most prominent martyrs, with their names beneath. The foundation-stone of the present building was laid in 1869, and the church was consecrated in 1871.

The vicarage and infant schoolhouse were finished in 1875, and the boys' and

girls' schools two years later. These stand on ground previously occupied by the old Clerkenwell manor-house, which was the residence of the Northampton family until the end of the seventeenth century. It was later a private lunatic asylum, in 1817 a ladies' boarding-school, and, finally, a boys' boarding-school.

Just across the street is the Northampton Institute—a truly magnificent modern building. This occupies an area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres—all the ground between Ashby and Charles Street. The site was presented by the Marquis of Northampton. The building is of red brick, with facings and finishings of stone. There is a central tower, dome-capped, and from this projects a large clock worthy of the reputation of Clerkenwell. The central entrance is very fine, with moulded arch and decorative frieze or panel above in high relief. The architect was Mr. Mountford, F.R.I.B.A. It was opened in 1898. The building encloses a courtyard, with a cloister or arcade running partly round it, and is designed in triangular form in three blocks or wings. The front one, facing St. John Street Road, contains a fine hall, library, reading-room, refreshment-rooms, etc. The southern wing is the educational department, with workshops, class-rooms, and in the highest story are the kitchen and laundry for technical domestic classes.

The third wing includes the social element. Here is a magnificent swimming bath, 100 feet by 40 feet, lined throughout with white marble, and a huge gymnasium. The fees put the advantages of the building within the reach of every respectable working man and woman.

Leaving St. John Street Road we cross over westward and find ourselves in a medley of streets traversing each other at every angle. Many of these are fairly broad, and they all partake of the same general character, varying between the brick box-like dwellings of the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the immense, rather dreary model flats that succeeded them.

Myddleton Street is, of course, named in honour of the great water benefactor (see p. 505).

In Myddleton House, at the corner, the *Daily Chronicle*—then known as the *Clerkenwell News*—was first published.

The name of Skinner Street is interesting, because it recalls by its name Skinners' Well and the old miracle plays. It was built on part of an estate held here by the Skinners' Company.

At the corner of this and Whiskin Street is the Clerkenwell Public Library—a fine building with rounded corner tower surmounted by a vane and a row of gables along the roof. The foundation-stone of the present building was laid on March 8, 1890, on a site given by the Skinners' Company.

The Skinners' Arms in Coburg Street was once an important hostelry, where the Philanthropic Society held their meetings; Pierce Egan, Smirke, and George Cruikshank met here.

The great space between Corporation Row and Sans Walk, between Woodbridge and Rosoman Streets, is now occupied by a school of unusual size and design. The lower part is of brick, the upper of yellow terra-cotta. A vast area of playground surrounds this mighty building—the Hugh Myddleton Schools. These were opened on December 13, 1893. There are special departments for deaf and dumb and blind children.

In 1615 a gaol, called the Clerkenwell Bridewell, was built here for the punishment of rogues and vagabonds of Middlesex. Many popish priests were imprisoned in it, and Pepys tells us that he went, in 1661, with his wife to see a friend of hers who he euphemistically states "is at school there." In 1668 a mob of London apprentices attacked the building, as they had done once before in the early days of its erection. In 1669 Richard Baxter was held in durance here for preaching in his own house at Acton in the intervals between Divine Service on Sundays. Ten years later the prison was to a great extent burnt down; this was supposed to be the work of a papist prisoner. But it was rebuilt. In 1757, just about a hundred years later, the prison was internally in a deplorable state. John Howard visited it many times. It was pulled down about 1804. At the close of the seventeenth century there had been erected to the south of it a building called "The New Prison," which was therefore contemporaneous with it for nearly a hundred years; this was to be "an ease for Newgate."

The most notorious criminal here confined was Jack Sheppard, with his mistress, Edgeworth Bess. This pair managed to escape by filing their fetters and the window-bars. In 1774-1775 the New Prison was rebuilt.

In the riots of 1780 the mob attacked the prison and released the prisoners. In 1818 the prison was rebuilt on a larger scale and enclosed the site of the Clerkenwell Bridewell, also a piece of ground alluded to below as first a mulberry garden and afterwards a drill ground.

In 1845 this prison was taken down and a new building of the latest approved prison construction built upon its site. This was known as the House of Detention, and was for those awaiting trial.

On December 13, 1867, this prison was the scene of a most terrific explosion. A friend of the Fenians within the prison placed a barrel of gunpowder against the northern wall, with the intention of assisting their escape. On the afternoon of that day he was seen to do something to this barrel by some children playing near. A short time afterwards an explosion occurred, which shattered the row of houses opposite, and blew a great hole in the prison wall. Six persons were killed and fifty injured, all belonging to the poorer classes.

The prison had a stern and gloomy stone gate, which figured as one of the illustrations in the late Mr. Du Maurier's popular novel *Peter Ibbetson*. Those who know the illustration, however, would notice that by artistic licence the lion's

head, which marked the keystone in the real gate, is transformed in the picture to an "agonized face."

In the middle of the eighteenth century part of the site enclosed by the present school walls was a pleasure ground called the Mulberry Garden. Unlike many pleasure gardens of the period, this was open free to the public, the proprietor counting on recouping himself by the sale of refreshments. The grounds were open only from 1742 to 1752. They were well laid out with alleys and avenues, a skittle ground, and other attractions. A band played out of doors when the weather was suitable, and in the "long room" otherwise. There was an occasional display of fireworks. There are engravings of the garden extant representing a number of gay young sparks, some playing skittles, and one lounging on a circular wooden bench which enclosed the stem of the mulberry tree. Towards the end of the time when the gardens were open a small charge was made for admission, but the place never seems to have been fashionable, being patronised chiefly by small tradesmen and artisans. Later on the ground was used by the Clerkenwell volunteers for exercise and drill. Besides the various buildings mentioned above, there was the Corporation Workhouse at the north-west corner.

Sekforde and Woodbridge Streets recall the memory of Thomas Sekforde, one of the masters of the Court of Requests, Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was the first man who published a county atlas. He founded and endowed an almshouse at Woodbridge in Suffolk for thirteen poor men, and he left his estate in Clerkenwell, on which these streets are built, for the endowment of the almshouse. In Woodbridge Street a large distillery with frontage to St. John Street occupies part of the space, and on the other side is an Independent chapel. The south end of Woodbridge Street was once called Red Bull Yard, from an old playhouse established here in the time of Elizabeth. At the beginning of James I.'s reign, the Queen's servants, who had been the Earl of Worcester's players, exhibited here. There are several contemporary references to it during the seventeenth century, and a curious print of 1672 shows us the stage at that date with the actors upon it (see *London in the Time of the Stuarts*).

The ubiquitous Pepys, of course, visited this theatre in March 1660-1661, and thus records his visit :

To the Red Bull, where I had not been since plays came up again. Up to the tiring room, where strange confusion and disorder that is among them in fitting themselves, especially here where the clothes are very poor and the actors but common fellows. At last into the pit, where I believe there was not above ten more than myself, and not one hundred in the whole house. And the play, which is called "All's Lost but Lust," poorly done, and with so much disorder ; among others in the musique room, the boy that was to sing a song, not singing it right, his master fell about his ears and beat him so that it put the whole house in an uproar.

In 1663 the playhouse was forsaken by the actors, and was used for fencing and prize-fighting. When the building was demolished is not known.

The Church of St. James stands on the site of the Church of St. Mary's Nunnery, a religious foundation in the parish, second only to that of St. John of Jerusalem. It has been supposed that it was founded in 1100 by Jordan Briset and Muriel his wife, but research has tended to show that the date should be put later (see *Mediæval London*).

This nunnery stood on the site of the present St. James's Church, and in the earliest records is styled *Ecclesia Sanctae Mariae de Fonte Clericorum*. It was for Benedictines or Black Nuns, though Dugdale quotes one deed of the founder in which he says that he gave the above that it should be bestowed on the Gray Monks or Nuns.

Besides the site, Jordan gave also to his chaplain, Robert, "a place to build a mill, for him there to build an house of prayer, and to place in it what order he thought fit, so as that the Hospitallers should have no claim on the same."

A document of the eighth year of Richard I. sets forth the boundaries of the nunnery. This was read before the London, Middlesex, and Surrey Archæological Societies in 1861 by W. H. Hart, F.S.A. It was a fine levied at Westminster, whereby Lecia, wife of Henry Foliot, released to the Prioress Ermeniard, and to the convent of the nuns at Clerkenwell, two virgates of land in Clerkenwell which were thus described :

Fourteen acres of land in which the priory was situated, and which extend to the Common of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem: The land lying between the court of the nunnery and the valleys which was a great fish pond, in which valley is Skinneres well; three perches of land to the north of that valley, but extending in length to Holebourne, and the valley and the land lying between that valley and Gode well, under the road to Holebourne and above the road towards the east to the ditch which runs from Holebourne to the mill belonging to the nunnery; and the land, meadow, and garden between the mill and the garden of the Hospitallers which lies upon Holebourne; and the land and messuages between the said garden, and the bar of Smethefield upon the stream of Fackes well towards the north, and the land and messuages which the nuns have of the fee, of the aforesaid Letia between the said Stream and Chiken-lane; and one message in front of the house of Robert de Foleham; and two acres of land by the Street which runs from the bar without Aldredsgate to Iseldone, by the garden belonging to the Hospitallers at Smethefield.

In 1539 King Henry VIII. suppressed the nunnery, but he granted pensions to the prioress and several of the sisterhood. Isabel Sackville, the last prioress, was of ancient family, originally Norman. Her father was Sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Surrey; one of her nephews, Thomas, was created Earl of Dorset by King James I., and Lionel, the seventh Earl, was created Duke of Dorset by King George I.

The prioress herself died in 1570, by which date she had attained her eightieth year; she was buried in the nunnery church, near the high altar.

A curious point in connection with the manor is that the manorial rights lay dormant for nearly fifty years—namely, from 1751, when the holding of a court leet and baron is recorded, until the beginning of the nineteenth century—and it was

only by the accidental discovery of old documents that the existence of the manor was proved.

The Church of St. James is the descendant of the old nunnery church. In early times it was designated either St. Mary or St. James, the latter title appearing prior to the dissolution of the nunnery.

Some time after the dissolution of the nunnery the ground on which it had stood came into the possession of Sir William Cavendish, created Duke of Newcastle, and he built a large family mansion on the north side of the church. At that date



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL

the church is described by Hatton as being "partly Gothic and partly Tuscan." In this old church were many monuments, including one to Weever, the antiquary, who did much to preserve the memorials of others; by the irony of fate his own has been lost. Stow, writing in 1598 about the church, mentions that "one great aisle there- of fell down," but the part that remained served as "a parish church for inhabitants of the near neighbourhood, as well as up to Highgate, Muswell, etc." Yet the church remained in private hands until 1656, when the parishioners purchased it, and it has been their property ever since; accordingly, the custom of electing a vicar by vote remains in this parish.

The old church had a square tower or belfry, and it was this that fell down

in 1623, carrying with it a great part of the building. A sum of 18d. in the £ was levied on the parishioners for the cost of rebuilding, but just as the work was nearly complete, being infamously done it fell down again. The steeple was completed the third time and the damage made good. The church was of brick and rough stone, the battlements coped with stone.

In 1788 an Act of Parliament was passed for the rebuilding of the church, and four years later the present fabric was completed. This has a fine steeple in several stories rising to a great height; a square tower surmounted by a balustrade has ornamental vases at the angles; from this rises an octagonal lantern, and from this, again, the tapering spire proper.

The exterior of the building is singularly plain and devoid of any interest; round-headed windows outlined in Portland stone, with quoins and courses of the same material, break the monotony of a dull brick wall.

Within, the structure is in the room-like form of the period, with a flat decorated ceiling and copious galleries. The windows are filled with stained glass of singularly divergent schemes of colour, and are consequently very inharmonious. Many old marble slabs hang on the walls, preserved from the first church. A monument to Prior Weston represents the recumbent effigy of a man extremely emaciated, with cadaverous face and skeleton hand. The theory is that he was so emaciated by disease. The canopy and upper part of this tomb are lost.

Close by Prior Weston is a brass to the memory of Bishop Bell, of Worcester. The date is 1556. It represents the figure of a man about three-quarters life-size. These two were restored to the church in 1884. There are several other monuments to be noted, among them one to the Dowager Countess of Exeter, dated 1653.

A spacious vestry-room contains the registers, etc., the earliest of which dates back to 1587. There are no entries of any particular interest.

The churchyard outside is about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in extent. It was purchased in 1673, and enlarged in 1677, and is now laid out as a public garden with seats and flower-beds. On the west wall of the church is fixed the spout of the old pump mentioned on p. 468.

The limits of the nunnery walls are not known. A few years ago, near one of the houses in Newcastle Place, a few feet below the surface of the ground, part of the pavement of a walk, evidently of the date of the nunnery, was unearthed. This was plain and without ornament. At the same time a few fragments of pillars, etc., were dug up, and are preserved in the Clerkenwell Free Library.

Newcastle House was situated to the north of the church, and must have been a singularly plain building if it resembled the print of it still extant. There are no windows on the ground-floor. Those on the first floor are of great size, and separated into couples by flat pilasters. Above these are only the dormer windows in the roof. The house has two deeply projecting wings and a central gateway. The

house in later days was let in tenements and fell into decay. The garden in Pennant's time contained a part of the cloister of the nunnery.

The Nuns' Hall, situated at the north end of the eastern part of the cloisters, was standing in 1773, but used as a workshop.

In 1793 Newcastle House was pulled down and the present Newcastle Place built on its site. The garden of Newcastle House extended as far as St. James's Walk. This walk has been variously known as Hart Alley and New Prison Walk before receiving its present name. In about 1830 most of the houses now standing were built. The houses on the west side are supposed to be on the site of the nuns' burial-ground.

Clerkenwell Close was originally the Nunnery Close; it was built over in the times of the Stuarts, thirty-one houses being rated here in 1661. The entrance to the close at the south end was widened by the pulling down of a butcher's shop about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is not very wide now. This is a singularly quiet place, with a few tenement houses of a poor description mingled with the newer premises of manufacturers. We note bookbinding and engineering works and a pencil factory. On the north rise up the grey, uncompromising walls of Peabody's Buildings. Several famous men have lived in the close.

John Weever (1576-1632) from hence issued his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*. His house appears to have been on the west side, facing Newcastle Place.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, born in 1521, Foreign Ambassador under Elizabeth, and author of a mighty work—*The Right Ordering of the English Republic*, incomplete in five volumes—also lived in Clerkenwell Close, from whence he issued this work. The parish register records his death in 1565, but he was buried in St. Paul's. His son was the first to discover alum in England. It is supposed that it was the Chaloners' house that Cromwell occupied during his residence in the close. This house is shown in some prints in the Crace Collection.

Sir John Cropley, Bart., and Dr. Garenciere, a celebrated physician, are among other names. The latter was the author of several scientific works. Another resident in the seventeenth century was Dr. Everard Maynwaring, who wrote "A Learned Discourse" as an appendix to a reprint of King James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco*.

The name of Bowling Green Lane is a reminiscence of the bowling greens to the north marked in Stow's map. At one time it was known as Feather-Bed Lane. At the south-east corner of the lane, bounded on the east by Rosoman Street, was a burial-ground formerly known as St. James's Middle Ground, and adjacent to it was Cherry-Tree Ground, so called from the Cherry-Tree Tavern, which had tea gardens attached to it, and a number of cherry trees growing round. A board school, older than the Hugh Myddleton Schools, stands here now, and the playgrounds of the children are upon the graves of the dead.

In 1675, at the corner of Bowling Green Lane, was one of the huge cinder heaps

immortalised by Dickens in connection with his "golden dustman," and at one end of the lane was a whipping-post for petty offenders.

Corporation Row was so called because one of the earliest of the Union or Corporation workhouses stood here. In earlier times it bore the awful name of Cutthroat Lane, presumably in reference to some murder here committed.

In Horner's plan of Clerkenwell, date about 1806-1808, north of the eastern part of the lane are green fields as far as the New River Head (where a small triangular group of gardens, buildings, and trees denotes Islington Spa and Sadler's Wells), and beyond that again are open fields to the Pentonville Road.

In 1686 some part of the workhouse was appropriated as a school or "colledg" for infants, *i.e.* pauper children. In 1692 it became a Quakers' workhouse also, and a meeting-house was attached. In 1805 it was taken down, and part of the site was used in widening Corporation Lane. This portion of Corporation Row is now bordered by an enormous block of model flats on the north, and by the playground wall—a fragment of the prison wall—on the south.

The eastern portion of Corporation Row has a series of good houses on the south side, with picturesque doorways enclosed in wooden porches with wooden pediments of eighteenth-century style.

Between Coburg and Rosoman Streets are blocks of workmen's flats. The street was first known as Bridewell Walk, but when Rosoman, the builder and proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre, in 1756, built a terrace of houses at the upper end, he called them by his own name, which gradually spread to the whole.

In the upper part there is a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1835, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This was at first designed for a congregation of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, but was adapted by the Roman Catholics in 1857.

The English Grotto, New Wells, and London Spa were all three close together about the site of Rosoman Street. The first was in existence about 1760, and had grounds attached with a grotto and waterworks. All that is known of it is gleaned from one or two views in the Crace Collection. It may, however, have been identical with the grotto garden kept by Jackson in 1779, which is referred to by Smith in *The Book for a Rainy Day*. The New Wells is connected with its theatre rather than its waters, though probably the latter formed its *raison d'être*. For about twenty years, roughly 1730-50, it was celebrated for its harlequinades, pantomimes, and entertainments, including variety exhibitions, rope-walking, conjuring, etc.

After being closed for three years, in 1750 the theatre and gardens were re-opened with the exhibition of the military Hannah Snell, but they were soon closed again, and the theatre was turned into a Methodist chapel. It was pulled down at the building of Rosoman Street about 1756.

The London Spa, about 100 yards south of the above, at the junction of

Rosoman and Exmouth Streets, now obliterated by Rosebery Avenue, originated in an inn called the Fountain. A spring of chalybeate water was discovered on the premises about 1685. It attracted a good deal of notice. Wroth¹ reproduces a curious and interesting old print of 1720, showing the milkmaids dancing at the London Spa on May Day.

Northampton Row is a long, dull, and rather quiet street, with a number of small streets and alleys of similar character opening off on the south side. Coming out near Exmouth Street, we see the ornamental angle of the back of Finsbury Town Hall.

Exmouth Street was known as Baines or Baynes Row until 1818, but was given the present name in honour of Admiral Lord Exmouth. The clown Grimaldi lived at No. 8 in 1829.

At present it is one of the market streets of the poor, and is lined by barrows on either side of the road. Stalls of fruit and vegetables, of cat's-meat and embroidery, jostle one another, and the very shops catch the prevailing custom and hang their wares outside. There is always a crowd in Exmouth Street, a busy, pushing crowd, eager to buy and to gossip.

On one side is a large chapel in the Italian style, with an inscription running across the frieze. This is the Church of the Holy Redeemer, and it is Church of England. There is a baldachin over the altar supported by columns and surmounted by dome and cross. The altar stands not against the south end (the chapel is built north and south), but forward so as to leave a sort of ambulatory or Lady Chapel behind. The interior of the church is light and lofty, with immense columns running right up to a clerestory. The church stands exactly on the site of the old Spa Fields Chapel, to which a curious history is attached; it was consecrated in 1888.

The building did not begin its career as a chapel, but as a Pantheon, a place of amusement. It was on the site of the Ducking-Pond House, near a pond resorted to for duck-hunting. The large playground at the back of the church now covers the place once occupied by this pond. It is shown in Strype's map, and he records that there "six pretty young lads" lost their lives through the breaking of the ice.

The Ducking-Pond premises were acquired by Rosoman of Sadler's Wells, and were sublet to a publican, who laid it out as tea-gardens. The Pantheon was opened in 1770, and contained a central hall and galleries running round under a great dome something after the manner of a miniature Ranelagh. It was chiefly patronised by apprentices and small tradesmen, and was generally full on Sunday afternoons and evenings. In 1774 Craven, the man who had been running it, became bankrupt. It was not, however, closed until two years later, when it became a depot for the sale of carriages. Subsequently it was opened as a Church of England chapel, under the name of Northampton Chapel, and very shortly after was bought by the Countess of

¹ *Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century.*

Huntingdon and opened as Spa Fields Chapel. It narrowly escaped destruction in the riots of 1780, one of the rioters, it is said, pleading for its immunity on the ground that his mother had worshipped there. The Countess herself came to a large house on the east side of the chapel in 1779, and here she died in 1791. The chapel was pulled down in 1887.

About the time of the opening of the chapel the pleasure grounds in the rear were leased independently and converted into a burial-ground. An enormous number of bodies were brought here for interment. In 1843 the public was horrified at discovering the practices which had been resorted to in order to make way for fresh burials when the ground had already been used to its full extent. The coffins were dug up and burnt to make more room, and in preparing a fresh grave the remains of seven or eight persons in various states of decay were sometimes mutilated or exhumed. Petitions, signed by hundreds of the neighbouring inhabitants, were presented to Parliament, until at length the practices were suppressed by law and the ground closed. This space is about two acres in extent, and was subsequently used as a drill-ground by the 3rd Middlesex Rifles. At length the Marquis of Northampton gave it for a playground, adding to it an additional half acre. The Public Gardens Association then drained it and laid it in soil and gravel, and finally put up a gymnastic apparatus, to be the delight of many hundreds of children.

Not far from the London Spa stood the New Wells, where there was a theatre at which operatic performances were given, with rope-dancing, singing, and tumbling from 5 P.M., lasting all the evening. In 1744 the grand jury represented the place as one tending to corrupt the morals of the people. In 1752 John Wesley converted the theatre and gardens into a chapel.

In Chapel Row the business element predominates, but in Vine Street all is squalid. Small shops of rag and bottle and general dealers and wretched tenements line the streets. Vineyard Walk is of the same character.

Pinks¹ attributes the first suggestion of Farringdon Road to Gwynne in his *London Improved*. Sir Christopher Wren also appears to have contemplated some great northern street of this kind, but the line his fancy took was farther westward—more in the direction of Hatton Garden. It was under Acts of 1840, 1842, and 1848 that Farringdon Road was made, and it was at first called Victoria Street. It is a continuation of Farringdon Street, and is bordered on one side by the Metropolitan Railway and on the other chiefly by very modern business blocks and model flats. For part of the distance the Fleet River runs underground. In the open space bordered by the wall of the Metropolitan Railway, just to the south of Clerkenwell Road, there is a curious open-air market of the poor. Stalls line the causeway, displaying every kind of ware—toys, fruit, tools, but most frequently second-hand books.

¹ *History of Clerkenwell*, W. J. Pinks, 1865.

The southern part of Ray Street, in which stood the Clerks' Well, has been mentioned already. The northern part, to the west of the railway, is of a business character, and there is a large foundry on one side.

Ray Street has borne its present name since 1774. Before that date it was Hockley-in-the-Hole, a spot which bore a notoriously bad reputation. Camden derives "Hockley" from the two Saxon words meaning a muddy field. The Hole was the low level, the deep descent down the sloping banks of the Fleet River, which at times overflowed and made all this neighbourhood a marsh. In 1756 the road was widened and considerably raised. In 1855, when a sewer was being constructed, about 13 feet below the roadway was found a smooth pavement of freestone worn by much traffic, and below this were oaken piles, hard, black, and strong, the remains of one of the mills of the neighbourhood.

In Hockley-in-the-Hole bear-baiting and bull-fighting were carried on, the bear garden being on the site of the Coach and Horses tavern, now a large modern red-brick public-house, and this was patronised not only by the scum of the neighbourhood, but by noblemen, Ambassadors, etc. To these pleasing entertainments were added exhibitions of prize-fighting, dog-fighting, and on some occasions the unfortunate bulls and dogs were tormented to madness by fireworks being tied all over them. There are many advertisements in contemporary papers and handbills, of which the following is a specimen :

At the Bear Garden in Hockley-in-the-Hole, 1710.

This is to give notice to all gentlemen, gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs, one from Newgate Market against one of Honey Lane Market, at a bull, for a guinea to be spent. Five let-goes out of hand which goes fairest and farthest in wins all ; likewise a *green bull* to be baited which was never baited before, and a bull to be turned loose with fireworks all over him ; also a mad ass to be baited. With a variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting and a dog to be drawn up with fireworks.

To begin exactly at three of the clock.

There are likewise many references to Hockley-in-the-Hole in contemporary literature. These are to be found in *Hudibras*, in the *Dunciad*, in the *Beggar's Opera*, and in Gray's *Trivia*. Fielding makes Jonathan Wild the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Scragg Hollow of Hockley-in-the-Hole. Curiously enough, there is only one small print extant representing this street, with a man driving a flock of sheep through it. In 1724 an attempt was made to abolish the infamous shows held here, but without success.

Among the odd things found by the owner of the Coach and Horses public-house was a small leathern portmanteau, with wooden ends, bearing the name R. TURPIN cut on the inside of the lid. It is not a great strain on credulity to conjecture this may once have belonged to the famous highwayman, for Hockley-in-the-Hole was just the kind of place he would have delighted to visit.

The fact that there was a parish burial-ground in Ray Street, consecrated 1763,

must not be omitted. This was for paupers, and was given up when the Clerkenwell Commissioners required the ground for improvements. A mausoleum with a Latin cross in stone on the top was built over the remains, which were collected together. The Metropolitan Railway and Farringdon Road run over the site of the burial-ground.

Crawford Passage was once called Pickled Egg Walk, from the association of the owner of the principal tavern with these delicacies. It is said that King Charles in passing once stopped and partook of a pickled egg. The presence of the King in this locality is not so absurd as may be supposed, for until Farringdon Road was made this was the most direct route from the City to Clerkenwell. This walk shared in the character of the neighbouring streets, and had in the eighteenth century its own exhibitions of cock-fighting.

Coppice Row is now absorbed in Farringdon Road. The portion of it which can be traced on the east side of a block of buildings in the road is lined by great business premises. The rest is quite swallowed up and obliterated. In the seventeenth century it was called Town's End Lane and also Codpiece Row. At the northern end stood the workhouse, which was enlarged in 1790.

Baker's Row is a poor and wretched street, with only one or two workshops and business premises to redeem it from utter squalor.

Warner Street is one of the lowest and poorest districts in Clerkenwell. The population is largely composed of the itinerant organ-grinder and ice-cream vendor of Italian or mixed foreign nationality. In fact, in spite of the broad dividing-line of the Clerkenwell Road, the quality of the district remains the same as that of Great Saffron Hill. The houses are of the date of the seventeenth or early eighteenth century, with flat casements and an out-at-elbows look. Small general shops are here and there. In Great Warner Street lived in the middle of the eighteenth century Henry Carey, author of the popular song, "Sally in our Alley."

The southern branch of the much-mutilated Coldbath Square is now occupied by model flats which tower above the viaduct. The place owes its name to one of the most famous natural baths in England, the spring of which was discovered in 1697, and used for over a century and a half.

The baths were open from five in the morning to one in the middle of the day, and the charge was 2s.

In 1811 the trustees of the London Fever Hospital bought the property, intending to build a fever hospital on the site; but on account of the agitation of the neighbours, this scheme was abandoned, and the garden was let on building lease. Eustace Budgell, writer and journalist, also a relative and friend of Addison, lived in the square from 1733 to 1736.

At the place where Cobham Row touches the Farringdon Road once lived Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham; his house was later converted into the Lord

Cobham tavern and pleasure gardens, first opened in 1728, and in 1742 described as a handsome house with good accommodation, a large garden, a grove of trees, and a reputation for selling the best beer in London at 3d. a tankard. A few years later it became a place of entertainment, with concerts of vocal and instrumental music. Fireworks also were a favourite form of amusement, and in the garden there was a canal stocked "with good carp and tench fit to kill."

Rosebery Avenue was opened in 1895 by Lord Rosebery, after whom it is named. A double set of tram-lines, used by the Kingsway and Aldwych trams, runs up the centre. For the first part of the way it is lined by great printing and publishing offices and huge blocks of model flats. A row of young trees borders the pavement.

Farther north some of the original houses of the streets which it overflowed in its course remain. A large red-brick fire-station stands just to the north of the Farringdon Road. The Town Hall, a splendid specimen of its class, is at the junction with Garnault Place. The style is that of the English Renaissance, and the materials used are red-brick stone and glazed tiles. The building was opened in 1895. On the ground-floor there is a spacious corridor, in which are the public offices. The great hall is 66 feet 6 inches in length, and 42 feet 6 inches wide, and seats 500 persons. There is also a council-chamber 50 feet by 30 feet.

Farther north we have the New River Head, with the company's offices, succeeded by Sadler's Wells Theatre on the west side. We will return to these presently in the course of perambulation, going back now to the west end of Rosebery Avenue.

Mount Pleasant was formerly Baynes Row. It is now a wide modern thoroughfare, lined by large red-brick buildings used as offices, etc., on one side, and by the walls of the Post Office on the other.

The House of Correction stood here, but it was pulled down by Government in 1889, and the Parcel Post building immediately erected in place of it.

A prison on this site was built in the reign of James I. It was intended for persons condemned to short sentences. In 1794 the House of Correction, which existed up to recent times, was built; later it was considerably added to. It was known also by the alternate name of Coldbath Fields Prison.

There was at first considerable objection to the site, which, being on the banks of the Fleet, was swampy and unsuitable for strong foundations. It had also been used as a public rubbish-heap, and a mountain of rubbish had to be cleared away. There is a curious print extant which shows the beginning of the erection, with the river Fleet running actually within the walls before being covered in. The gaol was built on the plan recommended by Howard, but did not therefore escape the evil tendencies of the prison administration of that day. "Men, women, and boys," we are told (Chesterton's *Revelations of Prison Life*), "were indiscriminately

herded together . . . while smoking, gaming, singing, and every species of brutalizing conversation" went on perpetually.

In Coleridge and Southey's *Devil's Walk* the prison is alluded to :

As he passed by Coldbath Fields he looked
At a solitary cell,
And he was well pleased, for it gave him a hint
For improving his prisons in hell ;
He saw a turnkey tie a thief's hands
With a cordial tug and a jerk ;
"Nimbly," quoth he, "a man's fingers can move
When his heart is in his work."



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH FIELDS

In the beginning of the nineteenth century several violent riots took place, in which the prisoners were aided and abetted by the mob outside. A vagrants' ward was added in 1830, and a female ward in 1832; these later additions were on the radiating or spoke-wheel system. The high wall which surrounded the whole place, and a part of which remains near the gateway, encircled nine acres of ground. In 1850 the females were removed to Westminster, and Coldbath Fields was reserved for male offenders.

Leigh Hunt was an inmate for a libel on George IV.

The streets on the east of this section of the Farringdon Road, opposite the Parcel Post depot, are extremely uninteresting, all of about the date of the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in the hideously inartistic style of that period.

Wilmington Square is named from one of the titles of the Earl of Northampton. It is now made into a public garden with seats and flower-beds.

On the east is Merlin's Place, a name which recalls a place of entertainment in the eighteenth century known as Merlin's Cave. Here were gardens and a skittle ground.

North of Margaret Street is a board school.

In Anwell Street are large schools erected in 1828 as Parochial Charity Schools, which had been previously carried on in Aylesbury Street. George Cruikshank lived at No. 23 for some years.

Baker Street was built about 1823, and takes its name from the owner of the ground. It runs down an extremely steep hill to King's Cross Road.

The district lying to the north of this is of a different character from much of the rest of Clerkenwell: the houses are neat and of a better class; the small squares have the air of being in a back-water, and are deserted and very quiet. The reason, apparently, is that, owing to the inclination of the ground, no traffic comes this way if it can avoid it.

In Lloyd Square is a House of Retreat for the Sisters of Bethany.

In Granville Square is the Church of St. Philip, built of light-coloured brick, without tower or spire. This was erected at Government expense in 1831. It stands in a dismal space of uncared-for ground, covered with rubble, bricks, and rubbish, but the interior is unexpectedly cheerful, being wide and light. There is a short chancel the same width as the nave, and a gallery at the west end. The reredos is of carved stone.

At the corner of Upper Vernon and Wharton Streets is a red-brick church with high gabled tower, the successor of the old Spa Fields Chapel. A polished granite obelisk, in memory of the Countess of Huntingdon, stands at the south-east corner.

All the streets to the north slope more or less steeply. Percy Circus and Holford Square are quiet, respectable places, and Vernon Square, in which there is a Baptist Chapel, has had one side lopped off in the making or widening of the adjacent road, and is a "square" no longer.

Though the boundary line of the parish runs down the centre of King's Cross Road, it must be taken here as a whole, the most important of its memories being associated strongly with Clerkenwell.

The road as it is at present is a most dreary thoroughfare, of no great width, lined by rows of dingy little brick boxes of houses belonging to the third decade of the nineteenth century. A line of trams runs down the centre. The Parcel Post Office has been mentioned. A tavern called the Sir John Oldcastle stood at the junction of the present King's Cross and Farringdon Roads. In 1731 it was a place of entertainment. The grounds and gardens were very extensive, and lighted by

lamps ; a band played during the summer months, and exhibitions of fireworks were given.

The old "Sir John" was finally pulled down in 1762, and a hospital for small-pox patients built instead ; the patients were removed to a new hospital near King's Cross in 1794. The site is now covered with a huge "Rowton House."

Continuing northward, we are confronted at the corner of Pakenham Street with a public-house named "Ye Olde Bagnigge Wells." This is not on the site of the famous Bagnigge House, but very near it. A stone recording the actual site is fixed on the front of a house some nine or ten doors farther north.

Bagnigge Wells were situated just in the western bend of what is now King's Cross Road, opposite Wharton Street. There seems to be no distinct origin of the peculiar name, but among its many *aliases* the Fleet was sometimes known as the river Bagnigge (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813). "The land here was formerly called Bagnigge Marsh from the River Bagnigge, which passes through it." This was one of the many wells in that marshy course from which arose that other pseudonym of the Fleet—viz. the River of Wells. The properties of this particular spot were discovered about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Pinks, the historian of Clerkenwell, quotes several passages from the *Public Advertiser*. On April 14, 1759 :

Bagnigge Wells are now open for the reception of company, both the chalybeate and purging waters being in the greatest perfection. Proper conveniency and attendance, breakfasting, etc. N.B.—Three half-pints of the purging waters is sufficient for most people. No salts are required to quicken their virtue.

Again, nearly twenty years later, in 1775, we read in the same paper :

The Royal Bagnigge Wells between the Foundling Hospital and Islington. Mr. Davis the proprietor takes this method to inform the publick that both the chalybeate and purging waters are in the greatest perfection as ever known, and may be drank at 3d. each person, or delivered at the pump room at 8d. per gallon. They are recommended by the most eminent physicians for various disorders as specified in the handbills.

A print of Bagnigge Wells shows gardens carefully laid out, with yew-hedges, fish-ponds, smooth lawns, and alleys. The cathartic well was situated some forty yards north of the chalybeate, and both wells were about twenty feet in depth. In the mornings hundreds of persons flocked to drink the waters ; in the afternoons the same gay crew, in search of amusement, made up tea-parties. The river Fleet passed through the grounds, and was crossed by a bridge ; near it was a grotto, where such of the company as chose to "smoke, or drink cyder, ale, etc.," were allowed to sit ; this was not permitted in other parts of the grounds. There are innumerable engravings of the wells at different times, showing their date by the fashion of dress in the figures grouped in the gardens. One print, dated 1777, shows an interior, a long and gaily lighted room, with a great organ at one end and

a numerous assembly of fashionable people promenading about after the aimless fashion of Ranelagh, or seated at little tables tea-drinking. This room was used for concerts and balls. The admission to the former of these entertainments was 3d., with tea or coffee 1s. extra. The amusements also included balloon ascents, glee-singing, etc. The first proprietor was Mr. Hughes, succeeded by Mr. Davis; he in his turn made way for Mr. Salter, who became bankrupt in 1813, when all the furniture, fittings, etc., were sold by auction. The wells were, however, reopened under new management, and quickly passed from one owner to another, but the palmy days of Bagnigge were passed.



NELL GWYNNE'S HOUSE, BAGNIGGE WELLS, IN 1844

The stone above referred to, built into a house, Nos. 61 and 63, remains :

S + T

This is Bagnigge House
neare the Pinder a
Wakefielde
1680.

Bagnigge House was itself a place of some consequence before the discovery of the waters. It is traditionally assigned as one of Nell Gwynne's residences, and there is no reason to doubt it. The house was a convenient distance from London, was healthfully situated, and had pleasant views. Even in 1844, when the place was in ruins, the house was pointed out as "Nell Gwynne's residence."

The Pinder a Wakefelde was an old public-house or hostelry, standing in Gray's Inn Road, not far distant.

Among the many springs in the neighbourhood was one in close vicinity to Bagnigge, known as "Black Mary's Hole." The name is popularly supposed to have originated with a negro woman, who used to draw water from the well. Tradition says that it was originally Blessed Mary's Well, but that this having fallen into disrepute at the Reformation, the less attractive cognomen was adopted. There is, however, the "Black Virgin" still to be found in some French churches, "Our Lady of Puy" being black, and it is probable that the origin of the name lies here. This group has sometimes been confused with Bagnigge Wells, but was apparently quite separate.

Farther north, in King's Cross Road, is a police court built of red brick and bath stone in a clean and pleasant style, usually associated with public libraries. Considerably farther on near the junction of the King's Cross and Pentonville Roads is a Welsh tabernacle.

Pentonville Road, as well as the district, derives its name from Henry Penton, M.P., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who died in 1812. He owned the estate, and laid out the first streets about 1773. Pentonville Road was originally a continuation of the New Road, but in 1857 was called by a separate name.

It has a very steep ascent from King's Cross, or rather from the bed of the now invisible Fleet River. The road is wide; the houses stand back behind strips of dingy garden, and the objects of interest are few. Many of the houses are offices or places of business, such as photographic studios.

The Church of St. James is a very dingy-looking building of earth-brick with round-headed windows. It has a small cupola or bell-tower. It was built as a chapel of ease in 1787, and, with the cemetery, was consecrated in 1791. The burial-ground was opened as a public garden in 1897.

Claremont Chapel is used by the Baptists. It was opened for a dissenting congregation in 1819. The frontage, though ugly, being carried out in various coloured stucco, is clean and bright. In the centre of Claremont Square is a great reservoir of the New River Company, with steeply sloping green banks.

A little to the south is Myddleton Square, surrounded by respectable dwelling-houses possessing no external beauty.

The square garden is reserved for the use of residents, but in part of it stands St. Mark's Church, which was built in 1827 on a site presented by the New River Company; it is of the usual type of pseudo-Gothic, and is neither better nor worse than dozens of churches of the same period.

Between Myddleton Square and the Pentonville Road is a district of streets of small houses.

Eastward in Owen Street we find a large red-brick school. On the frontage

are the arms of the Brewers' Company and the arms of the foundress, Dame Alice Owen, a pomegranate tree bearing fruit. Besides these, an inscription tells us the school was founded in 1613, and enlarged in 1881. The girls' school, of brick also, but with no external adornments, faces this across Owen Row. The origin of the charity is preserved in a story.

Originally this part of the parish was called the Hermitage Field, from a hermitage founded here by the Hospitallers in 1511. At the Dissolution the ground and building passed into secular hands, and in the middle of the sixteenth century was held by Thomas Wilkes. His daughter Alice, passing through the field one day, stooped down to try her hand at milking a cow; as she did so, an arrow from an unseen archer transfixing the crown of her hat: it had been shot carelessly by a gentleman practising archery. Grateful for such a wonderful deliverance from untimely death, she vowed to erect a building on the spot to the glory of God. Years after, when she was a widow, Dame Alice Owen—she remembered her vow—bought the land and erected almshouses for fourteen poor widows and a charity school. To complete the little romance, it is said that her husband was the very man who had so nearly killed her.

The Brewers' Company was made by her trustees of the charity. The ancient almshouses were a row of quaint one-storied buildings. In 1840 the revenues of the charity having greatly increased, the Brewers' Company rebuilt both school and almshouses. The latter, however, were pulled down subsequently, and the recipients made out-pensioners.

Dame Alice Owen died in 1613, and was buried in the old Church of St. Mary, Islington, taken down in 1751, where there was a handsome monument to her memory.

The site of the almshouses is now included in the playground of the school. The schools are adapted for 300 boys and 300 girls.

Following Owen Row, we come to the junction of St. John Street Road and Rosebery Avenue, and a little below this is the now decrepit building, once the brilliant Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The curious correlation of a theatre with a medicinal well began by the discovery of the waters in 1683 in the grounds of a music-hall belonging to a Mr. Sadler. There is, however, a tradition that the well had been known many centuries before, and had been accounted a holy well. The well, in any case, sprang very quickly into celebrity, and five or six hundred people visited it every morning. Sadler's Wells have been confounded by many writers—notably Lysons—with New Tunbridge Wells, which were farther south, and are described in detail below.

The Sadler's Wells were impregnated with iron, and in 1686 John Evelyn visited them. But the waters seem always to have been subordinate to the theatre, and it is by the theatre chiefly that the glories of past days are remembered. The entertainments at first were of a low character. In 1699 the playhouse was called

Miles' Music-House (Sadler being presumably dead), and here various disgusting tricks were played, such as that of a man who ate a live cock, "feathers, guts and all, with only a plate of oil and vinegar for sawce," and boasted further he would do the same with a live cat.

The audience in the early part of the eighteenth century was of a mixed class. Macklin, the actor, stated that he remembered the time when the admission was only 3d., except for a few 6d. places at the sides reserved for the aristocracy. At this time the theatre had no very good character, being spoken of as a "nursery of debauchery." There were four or five performances a day, and their length depended on the number of the fresh audience waiting outside. Rope-dancing, tumbling, juggling, and other feats seem to have formed the staple of these entertainments. The site of the wells is now quite lost, but it is supposed that it may be actually beneath the present theatre building.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the place became of better repute under the management of Mr. Rosoman, though the old style of music-hall variety entertainment was still adhered to. Rosoman rebuilt the theatre, which had previously been of wood, and the prices were increased. Boxes were 3s., which entitled the ticket-holder to a pint of "Port, Mountain, Lisbon, or Punch," 1s. 6d. was paid for the pit, 1s. for gallery, and for an additional 6d. these two lower classes could have the same liquor as the first.

In 1763 Grimaldi, father of the great clown Grimaldi, first appeared here. In 1772 Rosoman was succeeded in the proprietorship by Tom King. Little Grimaldi appeared on the boards in 1781 in the character of a monkey. As he grew up he began to take more important parts, and in 1794 we find him in receipt of a salary of £4 a week.

In 1802 the brothers Dibdin bought shares in the theatre. Just before this date the interior of the building had been once again completely renovated.

In 1803 the theatre seemed to take a new lease of popularity. One of the series of "strong" men, then a great novelty, appeared, and by the construction of a great tank below the stage, filled from the New River Head close by, a representation of the Siege of Gibraltar, with real vessels on real water, was given. This evoked immense applause, and was followed by many pieces in which the "real water" played a part.

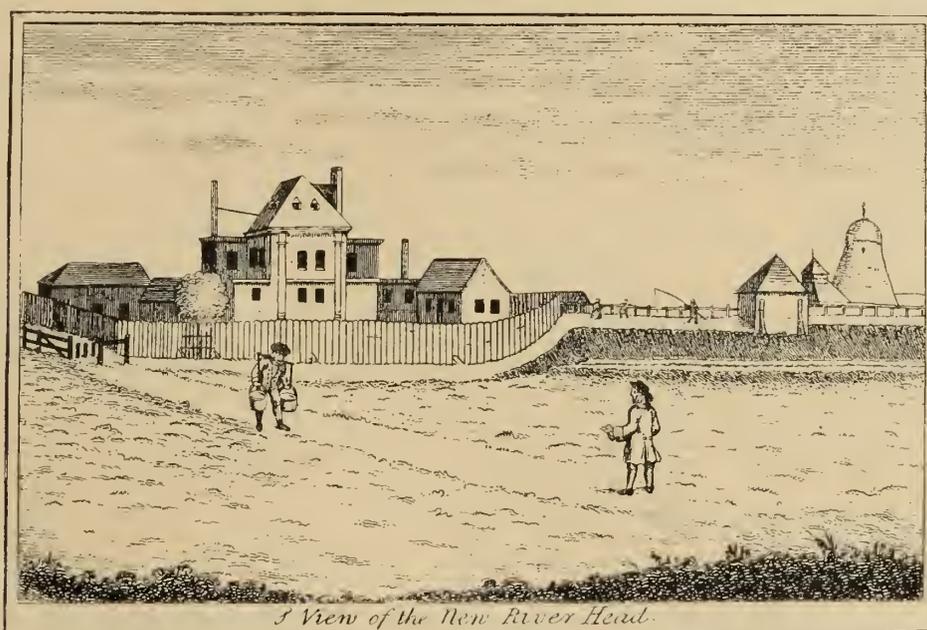
Grimaldi's popularity as clown was by this time firmly established, and he appeared in 1807 in a new pantomime, "Jan Ben Jan ; or, Harlequin and the Forty Virgins." During the years that followed he was the mainstay of the theatre, and in recognition of his splendid services had several benefits. In 1828 he had his final benefit, by which he gained £230.

In 1838 the theatre was thoroughly renovated and redecorated, and in 1846 Mr. Phelps, then manager, determined on reproducing the whole of Shakespeare's

plays. He succeeded in putting about thirty of them on the stage, and also represented both the older and the first-rate modern dramatic writers.

Sadler's Wells Theatre still stands, a building facing the New River Head, with the dirty stucco peeling off the frontage in patches, and the bricks of the body of the house showing a leprosy of damp and old age. It is a music-hall, and the bills announcing that the seats vary in price from 2d. to 1s. proclaim the standing of the house.

The New River Head is the apotheosis of one of the most wonderful undertakings ever devised by a man. In 1605 an Act of Parliament granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of London power to bring water from the springs



THE NEW RIVER HEAD AT ISLINGTON
To which water was brought from Hertfordshire in 1613.

of Amwell and Chadwell, in Herts, for the supply of London. This Act was enlarged the following year, with explanatory clauses, and both had been instigated by a goldsmith and citizen of London, Hugh Myddleton.

But in spite of the Acts, none would invest money in so precarious an enterprise. So in 1609 Hugh Myddleton obtained a transfer of the Acts to himself, and determined to embark his whole private fortune in the venture. To understand the difficulty of the task, it may be premised that in the neighbourhood of Ware two copious springs gushed up, and to bring these to London by a route which would be feasible involved carrying the water in a channel through many private estates, in pipes or above ground at various levels, a distance of eight-and-thirty miles. The time granted for this arduous work was at first four years, but by repeated applica-

tions Myddleton obtained an extension of time to seven years. Private persons inveighed against selling him the right to bring the water through their grounds, a petition to Government against the scheme was even got up; but these obstacles were overcome, and the work progressed steadily. As might be expected, Myddleton's private purse was unequal to this strain, and by the time the channel had been constructed as far as Enfield he applied to the citizens for aid, and even offered half the shares to the Corporation, who refused them on the ridiculous ground that the success of the plan would ruin the water-bearers! The King, however, came to the rescue, and agreed to bear half the expense on condition that part of the concern was vested in him. At length, on September 29, 1613, the great work was completed, and a memorable opening of the New River Head was made.

In 1619 the shareholders were incorporated; in 1622 Mr. Myddleton was made a Baronet, and—an even greater mark of royal favour—let off paying the usual fee of £1095. A picture of his house, with a curious peaked roof and arcade running along the basement, with supporting columns, is in the Crace Collection. This house stood on the site of the present offices. Sir Hugh died in 1631.

There are several statues to the memory of this great originator. One is in the Royal Exchange; one on Islington Green over a drinking-fountain, for which the water is appropriately supplied gratis by the company; and in the Goldsmiths Hall is an original portrait of the Baronet.

In proximity to the New River Head and Sadler's Wells was the Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells.

An advertisement in the *London Gazette* of 1685 shows that this spa was then open. The wells were at first called Islington Wells, but later, because their waters were strikingly similar in composition to those at Tunbridge Wells, they gained their secondary title.

In spite of the fame of their great neighbour and rival, Islington Wells managed to hold their own. There were gardens with shady avenues of limes, a coffee-house, and a raffling-shop. The charge for drinking the waters was 3d., and many people came at a very early hour in the morning for the benefit of their health. Later in the morning there was a gaily-dressed crowd strolling about to see and to be seen. About an hour before noon the music for dancing began, and continued all day, two days a week during the summer. The evening festivities of the other pleasure gardens seem not to have been attempted. In the *Monthly Intelligencer*, May 1733, we read:

Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Amelia and Caroline having been to drink the waters at the Wells by the New River Head in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, almost every day for the latter part of this month, there was so great a concourse of the nobility and gentry that the Proprietor took above £30 in a morning.

A very well-known song, "The Charms of Dishabille," describes the grounds, and was illustrated by a view of New Tunbridge Wells. One verse runs :

Behold the walks, a chequer'd shade
In the gay pride of green array'd ;
How bright the sun, the air how still !
In wild confusion there we view
Red ribbons grouped with aprons blue ;
Scrapes, curtsies, nods, winks, smiles, and frowns,
Lords, milkmaids, duchesses and clowns,
In their all various dishabille.

Capricious fashion left the spa in the first half of the eighteenth century, but it was a good deal patronised about 1750 by a rather lower social class of customers than before.

In 1777 an attempt to reanimate it was made by a Mr. Howard, who added a bowling-green, introduced astronomical lectures, and an orrery, to give a tinge of seriousness during Lent ! The subscription then became a guinea, and the gardens were open both morning and afternoon.

About 1810 Howard, finding that in spite of all his efforts the popularity of the gardens waned, built a row of houses, which he named Charlotte Street, on part of the grounds, and the old entrance to the gardens was removed for the building of another row called Eliza Place. A new entrance was made in Lloyd's Row. Rosebery Avenue has, of course, altered partly the face of the ground here, but the changes above may still be traced by noting that Thomas Street now corresponds to Charlotte Street. The well remained open through all the changes, and in 1826 what remained of the gardens was again opened, but the public refused to come, and in 1840 the last of the coffee-room was demolished. The gardens were leased for building purposes, and two rows of cottages, called Spa Cottages, erected. The waters were still flowing in 1860.

Of the streets lying between this and Goswell Road there is very little to say ; they are all dull streets of the beginning of the nineteenth century. Wynyatt Street takes its name from Compton Wynyates, an ancient seat of the Marquis of Northampton. St. Mark's National Schools are in Rawstorne Street.

The Angel Inn is about 230 years old, though rebuilt. It was in old times a point of departure for the northward mails.

Manorial courts were held at the inn from a very early period. Timbs describes the courtyard of the ancient inn as "nearly quadrangular with double galleries, supported by plain columns, and pilasters carved with caryatid and other figures." A Hogarthian scene of "Country Inn Yard at the Time of an Election" shows us the Angel with these ancient galleries.

Considering its age, the inn has not much history attached to it. The old inn had a very long frontage ; prints of it in the Crace Collection show a row of no less than twelve windows.

At present this is one of the busiest spots in London, with converging bus and tram lines, and on show days at the Agricultural Hall the bustle and crowd are almost inconceivable. Just a few doors northward is an unpretentious, rough-stuccoed inn—the Peacock—which boasts a tradition reaching farther back than the Angel, though no reminiscence of interest is attached to it.

The streets behind the inn are of no great interest. White Lion Street is mainly lined by manufacturing buildings, and wears a workaday aspect.

In Chapel Street Charles Lamb lived for a time. At present stalls of every variety line both sides of the way. Cats'-meat and old clothes, crockery and bedding, fruit and fish lie in amicable proximity.

At the south-west corner of Penton Street is the Belvidere public-house, to which is attached a racquet-court. This, with the adjacent grounds, formed a pleasant place of resort at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Exactly opposite was Prospect House, so named from the magnificent view it commanded before the houses on the Pentonville Road were built. This house had bowling-greens attached, and was also a place of entertainment.

To the north of Albert Street is the site of the famous White Conduit Tea Gardens, marked, as those of so many of these old places of entertainment are, by a public-house. But this lies outside our present limits.

At the corner of Risinghill Street, which, by the way, is marked John Street in Pinks'¹ map, is St. Silas' Church. This little church has had rather a chequered career. The foundation-stone was laid in 1860, but a lawsuit was commenced because the chancel, it was alleged, was laid on ground properly belonging to the roadway. The chancel was subsequently abandoned, the plan of the building foreshortened, and the church opened to the public in 1863 under the name of Christ Church. It was not until four years later that it was consecrated to St. Silas. The chancel was added in 1884. The exterior is rather striking and uncommon. Within, the church is very broad in proportion to its length, and has a singularly fine timber roof of the hammer-beam type.

The buildings behind the church are chiefly workshops—bookbinders, etc.—and there is a board school.

Hermes Street owes its odd name to a celebrated Swiss physician, Dr. de Valangin, who lived here from 1772 to 1802, and named it after Hermes Trismegistus, the fabled Egyptian King who traditionally discovered chemistry.

Collier Street is a long street lined with irregular houses of the sort common at the beginning of the nineteenth century, as all the houses about here are, more or less. There are also a charity school and a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

In the remaining streets included in this parish there is absolutely nothing worthy of notice. A respectable workaday atmosphere dominates them all.

¹ *History of Clerkenwell.*

ST. LUKE'S

ST. LUKE'S forms the second part of the borough of Finsbury. The parish was formerly included in that of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and was only separated from it in 1730. The Manor of Holywell and Finsbury was early granted to the Prebendary of Finsbury in St. Paul's. In 1315 Robert de Baldock, then Prebendary, granted all his rights in the said manors to Sir John Gisors, Mayor, and to the commonalty of London for a term of years at 20s. annually. The Corporation had, however, to surrender the manor to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1867, when the lease ran out.

The parish is bounded on the west by Clerkenwell, south by the City, east by Shoreditch, and north by Islington. The boundary line was formerly very erratic, but was much straightened at the creation of the new boroughs. It now runs down Goswell Road on the west and City Road on the east, making a wedge-shaped piece. Added to this is a rectangular projection from the City Road, including the City Road Basin. Reaching Old Street, the eastern boundary goes eastward to Singer Street, and turning down, after various zigzags, arrives at Paul and Wilson Streets, down which it runs. The southern boundary starts at the junction of Wilson Street and South Place, and goes westward along Ropemaker Street, thence in a zigzagging line to Goswell Road.

The parish is partly built over the great marsh known as Moorfields, which lay on the north side of the City, or, according to FitzStephen, washed "the walls of the City on the north side." This vivid chronicler gives a picture of the marsh when it was frozen over in the winter-time. He says :

The young men go out in crowds to disport themselves upon the ice. Some, having increased their velocity by a run, placing their feet apart and turning their bodies side-ways, slide a great way ; others make seats of large pieces of ice like millstones, and a great number of them, running before and holding each other by the hand, draw one of their companions who is seated on the ice ; if at any time they slip in moving so swiftly, all fall down headlong together. Others are more expert in their sports on the ice, for fitting to and binding under their feet the shin bones of some animal, and taking in their hands poles shod with iron, which at times they strike against the ice, they are carried along with as great rapidity as a bird flying or a bolt discharged from a crossbow.

FitzStephen goes on to describe how two such skaters would run atilt at one

another from opposite sides of the ice, which frequently resulted in serious injury and heads "laid open to the very skull."

In Strype's Stow we are told that this part was called in ancient writings Magna Mora, because of its great extent, and to it belonged a fishery for the use of the City. In Edward I.'s time this fishery was seized by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor. The moor was let for four marks in Edward II.'s time because it was unprofitable ground.

Moorfields was only endurable in the winter-time. At other seasons of the year pestilential refuse-heaps and open ditches, used as sewers, bred miasma, fevers, and ague. It was not until 1414 that any attempt was made to remedy this evil. In that year Thomas Falconer, Mayor, broke through the City wall, and erected a small postern gate at the head of what is now Moorgate. Previously the only two entrances had been by Cripplegate or Bishopgate. He constructed a solid causeway over the quaking morass, on which travellers coming from or going toward the north could pass in safety. He also drained parts of the moor. A few cottages sprang up close by the City wall, and little patches of garden where watercress and lettuce were grown began to appear; but there seems to have been some natural objection to such salads because of the sewer ditches and the filth in which they were grown.

The Rev. William Denton, incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields, delivered a lecture on this district, which was printed in 1863. In this he gives a vivid picture of Moorfields as it must have appeared in 1480. At this date the site of what is now Windmill Street, City Road, was a great mound or laystall of the City rubbish, and on it were planted four or five windmills. Mr. Denton says:

In the foreground close to the mills is the common archery-ground of the City, studded with butts and targets . . . here and there patches of the old swamp . . . splashy pools covered with green slime and fringed with rushes. Part of the moor is being torn up for brick-making, and kilns for lime are smoking to the west of the windmills. On all sides are unsavoury heaps of London rubbish and mounds over which pestilence hovers. . . Ravens and kites are fighting over the carcasses of dead dogs and bodies of cats that have been skinned. . . To the left, in front of Carpenters' Hall, are tan-pits and yards for curriers filled with heaps of unsavoury green hides. The Lower Walks, as they were called, the present site of Finsbury Circus, have been somewhat better drained . . . and are appropriated to the seekers of recreation and amusement.

In 1498 all the little holdings that had been established were ordered to be destroyed, an edict which caused much rioting for over a century. The reason alleged for their destruction was that they hindered the pursuit of archery, which was considered of supreme importance for national defence. Consequently the young apprentices of the City mustered in bands to pillage and despoil the settlers, and their rioting was winked at as under the countenance of the law. Successive Mayors attempted to drain the land further, but it resisted all efforts. Stow says such was the moorish nature of the ground that he doubted if it would ever be any

better, even if they levelled it up to the battlements of the City walls. But Strype adds that time and labour had since made such an alteration that part of the moor had been turned into pleasant walks set with trees for shade and ornament, with vaults underneath to carry off the water.

In Strype's edition of Stow, which was published in the beginning of the eighteenth century, there are two maps of this district. The older one shows us Finsbury Square marked "Upper Moorfields," laid out as a place of recreation, and south of that Finsbury Fields, crossed by two double diagonal rows of trees.

The open space of Bunhill Fields stretches right up to Old Street, and in the extreme north-east corner is a building marked "Dog-house." This was the kennels for the City and Lord Mayor's hounds.

A strip of ground at the southern end of Bunhill Fields is "Citty Church Yard," and below that is the Artillery Ground.

Between the ground and Goswell or Aldersgate Street are streets marked pretty much as we see them now. The western extremity of Old Street bifurcates, embracing a block of houses, and is here marked Rotten Row.

To the north there is St. Bartholomew Square, in Strype's corrected map Old Street Square, at the western end of King and Richmond Streets, which are both marked. Strype also shows us the church marked "New Church."

In Stow the pest-house is marked farther north in Bath Street, and in Strype the almshouses are shown in the same street at the back of the present hospital. On the eastern side we have in Strype the Farthing Pye House standing in the midst of illimitable fields about what is now Tabernacle Square, but this is just outside our present limits.

Below this, along the site of the present City Road, is a long strip of ground unbuilt upon, but marked by cross-lines and called "Tenterground."

Moorfields and Finsbury are so inextricably mixed that it is difficult to separate them. Finsbury, however, was a gift to the citizens before the Conquest, presented by two sisters, Mary and Catherine Fenes, from which the name is said to be derived. Another derivation is from the word "fen," but of this Mr. Loftie, in a note to his *History of London*, says: "Finsbury may be the borough or bury of Fin, but cannot possibly be derived from 'fen.' It was early called Vynesbury." Stow suggests the latter derivation. "Finsbury adjoining to Moorfields, I find mentioned in an old record granted 20 Richard II. to Robert de Wylingham under the name of the garden of Vynesbury, Prebend in the parish of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, whence we may gather that this place had once been a large garden for vines or a vine-yard." It shared in all the licence and rowdiness of Moorfields, which was described in the seventeenth century as a jumble of amusements and shows. There were fairs held here, and booths were erected; thimble-riggers, pickpockets, and cheats plied their trade. Poor wretches were flogged at the cart-tail to give zest

to the amusements. It was to North London what Tothill Fields was to the south-west, a vast open space to be used for any purpose requiring much room. After the Great Fire many temporary sheds were erected here to shelter the houseless during the rebuilding of the City. Stalls of every commodity were set up in the open air; bedding, old clothes, and second-hand books could be bought. Pennant calls Moorfields the great gymnasium of our capital, and the haunt of most motley amusements not too innocent.

The rights of the citizens were at length set aside; the fever for building attacked the district, and it was not many years before the whole neighbourhood was covered with houses.

PERAMBULATION

We will begin our perambulation in the south-east part of the parish, at the corner of Ropemaker Street and Finsbury Pavement.

Ropemaker Street retains its name from the early days when it was really a rope-walk, being conveniently placed near the City, yet in a district where building had hardly begun, and there was consequently plenty of space. In this street Defoe died.

Finsbury Pavement, or at least the part of it forming the west side of the square, was the first coherent bit of building to be begun in this district. It was commenced in 1777 by the architect, George Dance, junior, and was followed in 1789 by the north side of the square; in 1790 the east side was begun, and a year later the south, yet the building of the latter must have been very badly done, for Pennant tells us two houses fell down directly they were put up, and the rest were in a very perilous condition. However, he eulogises the square as one that did "not give place in beauty and not much in size to the most boasted at the west end of the Town." This square was built on the spot formerly used by the citizens for their promenades, and was known locally as the "City Mall." It is marked "Upper Moorfields" in Stow's map. There was a suggestion made that the centre of the square should be let to the New River Company for a reservoir, but this came to nothing. The part below the square and directly adjoining it, marked by Stow "Finsbury Fields," was also once a favourite promenade. This is now covered with streets.

The square is at present occupied by offices and business houses. The occupiers are secretaries of companies, auctioneers, estate agents, etc., and there are a large number of private hotels. At one time this district and the circus swarmed with medical men, and was as distinctly associated with the medical profession as Harley Street, Marylebone, is now, and there are still many medical men and dentists to be found here.

The sides of the square are of uniform brick houses with stuccoed basements unrelieved by any embellishment. At the north and south corners rise two huge

modern stone buildings in a decorative style, something alike, with cupola domes. The southern is the London and Manchester Industrial Assurance Company, and the north, called London Royal House, is to be let as offices, etc. At one corner of the square is an elaborate drinking-fountain, put up in 1898, and in the centre is a large oval grass plot with a kiosk or summer-house.

Finsbury Pavement is generally associated with the name of Keats, who was born at the Swan and Hoop, where his father was a livery stableman. But the site of this classic spot lies beyond our present limits, adjoining Fore Street.

In Chiswell Street one or two houses of original date remain, but the street is chiefly lined by modern business buildings. At the north end of Finsbury Street are some dilapidated gates, formerly used as an entrance to the Artillery Ground, but now superseded by those in the City Road. These have trophies of arms, etc., in Portland stone on the piers.

Bunhill Row is almost entirely given over to modern business enterprise, though here and there an eighteenth-century house remains. The 1st City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade has its headquarters here. About midway up the row on the west side is an immense timber-yard, with its great latticed wood-stores facing the street; a short way south a tablet on a modern house announces that it stands on the site of that occupied by Milton, who died there. Farther north are the "Star" Printing Works of De la Rue, erected 1874. The gates of the Artillery Ground are here also, and between them and the entrance to Bunhill Fields Cemetery are St. Paul's Church and Rectory. This is an ordinary little church with a spire, built in 1839, partly remodelled in 1868, and restored by Butterfield in 1883. The timber pillars and arches in the interior give it an open, lofty appearance.

Behind it are the City of London Militia Barracks, overlooking the Artillery Ground. These were designed by Jennings, and built in 1857 in an early castellated style. The frontage facing City Road is very awe-inspiring, with battlements, turrets, etc.

The incorporation of the Artillery Company of London took place under Henry VIII. in 1537, but the Artillery can be traced back farther than this, being the successors of the Civic Volunteers, founded in the reign of Edward I. At about 1585 they were greatly enlarged, and were known as the Trained Bands. In 1622 they removed from Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, to the present ground, which is six acres in extent. The ancient manor-house of Finsbury once stood at the corner of Chiswell Street.

The origin of the name Bunhill Fields is supposed to be found in Bone Hill, because in the reign of Queen Elizabeth more than 1000 cart-loads of bones were removed here from the charnel of Old St. Paul's. There were three great fields of the Manor of Finsbury, namely, "Bonhill, Mallow, and High Field or Meadow ground, where the three windmills stand." Thus they are described in a survey of

1567. Of these, Bonhill contained 23 acres 1 rod and 6 poles; it abutted on Chiswell Street on the south, and on the north on the "highway that leadeth from Wenlock's burn to the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere."

It is curious that thus, in its very beginning, Bunhill should have been associated with dead bones. Being without the City walls, it was a convenient place for the burial of malefactors, of those who died in prison, of plague victims; hangings even took place here. But these gloomy associations have long given way to peaceful, if mournful, solemnity.

This, with other land, was at first held by the prebendal stall of Finsbury in St. Paul's, and was granted on lease to the Corporation in 1553. The earliest mention of Bunhill by name is in 1661, when this field was sublet by the City Corporation to one Tindal, who established a cemetery here. Stow says that a piece of ground at Bunhill Fields was enclosed for a burying-place for the convenience of such as died of the plague in 1665, as if it had not before this been a burial-ground. Certainly during the Great Plague part of it was set aside for the burial of victims from that disorder; but it does not seem to have been used, and must not be confounded with the Great Plague pit, which was farther north on the east side of Goswell Road, about the site of the present Seward Street. In Stow's and Strype's maps the centre strip only is marked as a burying-ground, the part to the north being Bunhill Fields, and that to the south the Artillery Ground, as at present. In 1788 Tindal's lease expired, and the Corporation regained the ground. The north part was added, and the whole was subsequently used by the dissenting fraternity, and became the chief burial-place of the Dissenters in the Metropolis. In 1867-68 efforts were made to put the ground in order, a Preservation Committee was formed, and it was opened as a public garden on October 14, 1869, and is maintained by the Corporation.

This ground is five or six acres in extent, and is thickly set with grey headstones. It is divided into two parts by a footpath running from the City Road to Bunhill Row, between iron railings. In these railings are small gates, open in the daytime, affording access to the graves. Asphalt paths run about here and there, and seats are placed for the convenience of the pedestrian. The continuous roar of the traffic in the City Road sounds like the combing of waves on a shingly beach, but melancholy peace is in the cemetery precincts. Numbers of young plane trees and willows throw a pleasant shade. The tombstones have been worn by exposure to one uniform greyish tint. By far the greater part are either the plain round-headed slab or the simple altar-tomb; there are, however, one or two obelisks. John Bunyan died at a house in Snow Hill belonging to a grocer named Strudwick, and is buried in Strudwick's vault at Bunhill Fields. Not far from the east end, on the south side of the walk, is an altar-tomb, which commemorates him. It cannot be admired. The tomb itself is extremely ugly, and not very ancient, and covered with a kind of stucco.

A bas-relief on either side represents Christian weighed down by his burden, and Christian losing his burden at the foot of the cross; the latter has been mutilated. The figure of Bunyan himself reclines on the top. At each end of the tomb is an inscription: "John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, died 31st Aug., 1688. Æt. 60," and "Restored by public subscription under the presidency of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, May, 1862."

Almost exactly corresponding to Bunyan's tomb, but on the north side of the path, is a tall, plain obelisk, which marks the spot where Daniel Defoe lies. On this is the inscription: "Daniel De-Foe, Born 1661, Died 1731. Author of *Robinson Crusoe*," and below a statement that the obelisk was erected as the result of an appeal in the *Christian World* newspaper to the boys and girls of England, and represents the subscriptions of 1700 persons contributed in 1870.

Beyond Bunyan's tomb are others to the memory of Henry, Richard, and William Cromwell, and to General Fleetwood, who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter, the widow of Ireton. The mother of the Wesleys is also buried near this spot. Another great name is commemorated in Dr. Isaac Watts (died 1748); his tomb is near the City Road on the northern side, and the inscription, which is very large and plain, is simply, "Isaac Watts, D.D." Among other names of well-known persons buried here we have Dr. John Owen (1683), Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; Dr. Thomas Goodwin (1680), an Independent preacher who attended Cromwell on his death-bed; John Ward, LL.D. (1758), author of the *Lives of the Gresham Professors*; John Horne Tooke (1812); William Blake (1828), painter and poet; Thomas Stothard, R.A. (1834). On the piers which stand at intervals between the tall railings lining the City Road are cut the names of those buried in the vaults of Bunhill Cemetery.

Among other associations with Bunhill Fields there was the Haberdashers' School mentioned by Strype, completed 1673, in which thirty boys were taught free. This was until recently in Shoreditch, and is now removed to Hampstead.

As for the streets on the east of the City Road below Old Street, they are all built on ground marked in Strype's map "Tenter Ground," which signifies it was used by a tenter or clothier who here dried his cloth. Later on, in the early part of the nineteenth century, the district about Tabernacle and Paul Streets was known as St. Agnes le Clear, from a celebrated well or pool of that name near Old Street. The well and district have been variously called Dame Annis the Clear (Stow), Anniseed Cleer (Defoe), and Agnes le Clair. Stow gives the legend from which the name arose as follows:

Not far from it [the Peerless Pool] and somewhat west was Dame Annis the Clear, so named from the rich widow of a City gentleman, who matched herself with a riotous courtier of Edward Ist, who consumed her wealth and left her, so she drowned herself in a ditch.

The streets at present comprising this district are almost entirely given up to business houses, warehouses, manufacturing houses, and offices.

Facing the City Road, with a neatly laid asphalt strip of ground before it, is Wesley's Chapel, the very shrine of the founder of Wesleyism. The first stone was laid by Wesley himself in 1777. A large statue on a polished granite pedestal stands in the centre of the asphalt space where Wesley broods over the flowing tide of human kind in the busy thoroughfare, with his own words, "The world is my parish," inscribed beneath him.



JOHN WESLEY (1703-1791)

From the painting by Nathaniel Hone, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

There are here a few small elm trees and a railed-in space enclosing the tombs of several ministers of the chapel. They are commemorated also by slabs fixed into the wall of what was John Wesley's house, which abuts on the burial-ground on the south side. The house belongs to the chapel, and has been turned into a museum for relics of Wesley, among which are Wesley's chair and table (the latter scorched by a fire which destroyed what was known as the Morning Chapel in 1879, since rebuilt), autograph letters, oil-paintings, etc. It is open on week-days from ten to four on payment of 3d. The chapel is a broad building with a range of five windows. The porch is of the Doric order, with fluted columns. The material is yellow brick;

and the roof rises in a curious pyramidal shape to a narrow turret. Within, it is surprisingly ornate for a dissenting place of worship. The east window is in three sections, filled in with very handsome stained glass. The large galleries are supported by seven scagliola columns representing seven sections of the Methodist body in Canada, India, Ireland, United States, etc. Marble busts and tablets cover the walls; and the pulpit, of polished mahogany, is the very one used by Wesley during his ministry.

The chapel was all restored and redecorated in 1890-91, the centenary of Wesleyism. In the graveyard behind, abutting on Tabernacle Street, is John Wesley's tomb, an altar-tomb surmounted by pedestal and urn added in 1840. In the same vault lie Wesley's sister and many of the ministers of the chapel.

Wesley's association with this locality began in his occupying a foundry with Whitefield for the purpose of preaching. This foundry, used for casting cannon, was "near Windmill Hill," already mentioned. Not far northward, in the City Road, is a small Welsh Wesleyan Chapel; and a chapel known as Whitefield's Tabernacle, because originally built by the followers of Whitefield after his split with the Wesleys, stands at the junction of Leonard and Tabernacle Streets.

Strype thus mentions Old Street :

Eald Street, so called for that it was the old highway from Aldersgate Street, for the north-east parts of England before Bishopsgate Street was builded. Which street runneth east to a Smith's forge, sometime across, before Shoreditch Church, from whence the passengers and carriages were to turn north to Kingsland, Totenham, Waltham, Ware, etc.

Wheatley, in *London Past and Present*, quotes from a manuscript of Oldys on trees: "'The choicest fruits of the kingdom were reared, in King James 1st's time, by John Milton in his nursery in Old Street.'" We are also told that in Queen Elizabeth's time there had been here a rose garden of three acres.

Samuel Daniel, the poet, lived here, and died here in 1619. George Psalmanazar used frequently to meet Johnson in one of the taverns in Old Street for a friendly chat. He lived in Ironmonger Road. He died in 1753, and the great Doctor said he was the best man he had ever known.

The eastern part of Old Street, from the church onwards, used to be called Old Street Road.

Old Street is now a wide thoroughfare, down which horse-trams run. It is lined by irregular buildings of varying ages, some squalid shops, some large modern business premises. At its junction with the City Road there is a station belonging to the City and South London and Great Northern Electric Railways. A school known as the Telfer School (St. Luke's Parochial School) is on the south side, with old-fashioned figures of a boy and girl in niches on the frontage, removed from an older building.

On the north side, at the corner of City Road, is the Lying-in Hospital, built in 1770-73 by Robert Mylne, thus adjoining St. Luke's Asylum.

Passing to the north side of Old Street, we see the Hospital of St. Luke, which was first established in 1751 opposite the better-known Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics. The two buildings then stood in Moorfields, and old maps show the Bethlehem Hospital abutting on the open space dedicated to the recreation of the citizens. St. Luke's grounds adjoined on one side the space occupied by Wesley's chapel. In the oldest record it is described as being in "Upper Moorfields, at the top of Windmill Hill, Fensbury." At the date of establishment no Government institutions provided for the pauper insane, and it was to meet this want that a number of City men—bankers, merchants, etc.—met together in the early part of 1750 to arrange for the foundation of the institution. The building, opened the following year, contained accommodation for 110 persons.

Dickens in 1852 wrote a little account of the hospital, in which he says :

These practitioners of old would seem to have been, without knowing, early homœopaths: their motto must have been *Similia similibus curantur*; they believed that the most violent and certain means of driving a man mad were the only hopeful means of restoring him to reason.

In 1787 the present site was secured, and G. Dance employed as architect for a new and larger building. This he carried out with somewhat the same solidity that characterised his work at Newgate. Though the exterior, with its grim frontage and solid walls, may cast gloomy apprehension on the passer-by, the walls are firm and good, the construction stable, and there is no doubt that the comfort of the inmates is secured.

Nowadays the two great divisions of the asylum are for men and women, the men on the west and the women on the east. Long corridors of great width, with a row of windows overlooking the gardens at the back, are used as day-rooms. The corridors are light, lofty, and well furnished. At the back the chapel and laundry are built out into a pleasant garden, with asphalt tennis-courts, walks, and grass plots. The site and grounds altogether are about five acres. In the board-room there is a portrait by Gainsborough, full length, life size, of the Duke of Montagu, K.G., the first president. Several other oil portraits hang on the walls. About forty years ago some change was made in the constitution of the hospital.

The hospital now accommodates 200 patients, who contribute to their maintenance according to their means.

St. Luke's Church was built in 1732 by G. Dance, when the parish was formed out of that of St. Giles, Cripplegate. The exterior, which was thoroughly restored in 1869, is of Portland stone, with a curious spire in the shape of a fluted obelisk, surmounted by a vane. The interior is in the Georgian style, with massive stuccoed columns, copious galleries, and ornate elliptical ceiling. The stained glass in the

east window is peculiarly rich in colouring. The handsome oak pulpit was once the old-fashioned three-decker; the two lower portions have been removed, but are preserved. The churchyard, in which the building stands, is cut in two by a paved roadway. Altogether it comprises about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The part facing Old Street contains many altar-tombs covered with ground-ivy, which gives it rather a picturesque aspect. The part north of the dividing road has been laid out as a public garden in the usual style, and is very neatly kept.



OLD HOUSES IN REDCROSS STREET, CLERKENWELL

The only two names of any import belonging to persons buried here are those of Caslon, typefounder, 1766, and Thomas Allen, topographer, 1833.

For the derivation of the name of Whitecross Street we must turn to Stow, who says:

In this street was a white cross, and near it was built an arch of stone, under which ran a course of water.

At the south end of Whitecross Street stood formerly the town residence of the Abbot of Rumsey, and at the corner of Redcross Street that of the Prior of Holy Trinity. Both these sites lie beyond the limits of our present parish, but are too important to be passed by unmentioned.

Stow tells us that in Whitecross Street

King Henry V. builded one fair house, and founded there a brotherhood of St. Giles to be kept, which house had sometime been an Hospital of the French Order by the name of St. Giles within Cripplegate, in the reign of Edward 1st, the King having the jurisdiction, and appointed a custos thereof for the precinct of St. Giles, which hospital being suppressed, the lands were given to the Brotherhood for the relief of the Poor.

The French hospital here referred to was a cell of the Hospital of Clugny, in France.

This is one of the open-air market streets where costers' barrows and stalls line the roadway. It is narrow, and the houses are mean and poverty-stricken, but they are certainly destined before long to disappear, and be replaced by the clean and respectable, if somewhat severe, workmen's dwellings of the present time.

Roscoe Street, with the other smaller ones in the vicinity, is lined by enormous blocks of model flats, replacing squalid slums. On the south side there is a Friends' Meeting-house, Adult School, and a coffee-house, adjoining a small patch of open ground neatly laid out; this was a Friends' burial-ground, acquired in 1661, and many times enlarged. What is left is only about half an acre, and is not open to the public. The buildings above mentioned, which are known as Memorial Buildings, were erected on part of the site. At the back of the coffee-house there is a Board school.

Playhouse Yard is at present a quiet business-like street, with the little church of St. Mary standing back from it behind a few small trees. This was built in 1864 upon what was known as the Upper Churchyard of St. Giles. The burial-ground was first used in 1636, and became notoriously overcrowded. There is a strip of the burial-ground at the back of the church also remaining.

One of the oldest theatres in London stood in Golden Lane, about the site of Playhouse Yard. This was the Fortune Theatre, built in 1599-1600 for Philip Henslowe and William Alleyn. It was opened in May 1601, and was a square timber and plaster building. Twenty years after its erection it was burnt down; it was rebuilt of brick, but in 1649 the interior was again burnt out, and this time the building was supposed to have been set on fire by sectarians. In 1661 the site was advertised to be sold for building purposes, but it does not seem to have sold readily. Eventually part of the old building was converted into tenement dwellings, but every vestige of it has long since disappeared. The "Fortune," which gave the place its name, was typified by a symbolical figure in plaster, which stood in a niche.

The Nursery was a school for actors in this street, built in the reign of Charles II. Pepys mentions it. In Golden Lane we are told by Strype that

Richard Gallard of Islington, Citizen and Painter Stainer of London, founded thirteen Almshouses for so many poor people placed in them rent free. He gave to the poor of the same Almshouses two pence apiece weekly and a load of charcoal amongst them yearly for ever. He left fair lands about Islington to maintain his foundation.

The street at present is a clean, fairly wide, business thoroughfare. Large, well-built brick and stone business premises line the sides. A big school stands near Hatfield Street, and another is on the other side of the street a little farther south. The modern buildings are spreading back, obliterating the ruinous little courts and alleys which before swarmed here; glimpses of tiled roofs and tumble-down walls may still be seen, but light and air, cleanliness and solidity, are fast spreading back to Aldersgate. The limit of the parish is a little south of Fann Street on the one side, and, running for a few yards down the centre of the street, comes down opposite Brackley and above Sun Court on the other. Just below here a great carriers' yard occupies part of the space of what was formerly a graveyard called the City Bunhill Ground. About one-third of it was in the City, and now the site is shared with the carriers above mentioned by the City Mortuary and Coroner's Court.

Passing across Old Street, we come to Bath Street, which is one of the older streets of the parish. Here we find Alleyn's Almshouses, of which the first stone was laid by the founder of Dulwich in 1620. In 1707 the houses were rebuilt, and again in 1874, so that they now accommodate twenty-two persons. They are not beautiful, but neat, of brick outlined in stucco, with open-air arches on both floors, and here and there a bow window. The little space in front is laid out with flower-beds, etc., and a black board announces that apprenticeship, scholarships, and exhibitions are among the further benefits of the charity. The old parish graveyard, consecrated for the parish of St. Giles in 1622, lies behind the almshouses, and is partly absorbed in the garden of the asylum. The pest-house is marked on Strype's map about the size of the almshouses.

Peerless Street recalls the Peerless Pool, a former place of entertainment. This was a large piece of water, originally known as the Perilous Pool, from the numbers of persons who were drowned in it; but this was altered to the more pleasing title by Kemp, proprietor in 1749, who laid out the ground about it as a pleasure garden and enclosed the pool. A bath 170 feet long by 100 feet wide, surrounded by trees, was formed, and this was a very popular place of resort. A bowling-green and fish-pond were advertised as attractions. In 1805 it was purchased by Mr. Joseph Watts, who drained the pond and built over the site. He built Baldwin Street over the fish-pond, and Bath Buildings on Kemp's orchard, but he preserved the bath intact. A detailed account of the Peerless Pool may be found in the first volume of Hone's *Every-Day Book*.

Bartholomew Square, King and Richmond Streets are also among the older parts of the parish. The centre of the square is now asphalted, and is a playground.

In Radnor Street is a Wesleyan school, with a superabundance of foundation-stones, and the date 1882 plentifully besprinkled over its surface. This street and some of the neighbouring ones are built on the site of the former French hospital, now near Victoria Park in Hackney. St. Clement's Church, in Lever Street, was

built by Butterfield, and was consecrated in 1880. It is in the Pointed style, and seats 700 persons.

Large Board schools occupy the space between Bath and Lizard Streets. In Ironmonger Street and Row we find a very poor district. In the row there are a few red-tiled houses with dormer-windows, which, taken in conjunction with the church and churchyard in the foreground, look rather picturesque.

Central Street is being widened by the destruction of the houses on the east side. The district through which it runs is a mixture of poor dwellings and manufacturing buildings. In Norman's Buildings we have a few of the flat-sashed old brick houses, bearing date 1761, and in Peartree Street a stone let into a wall bears date 1725.

St. Paul's Church presents a high wall to the street. This church was built from the sale of St. Mildred's, Poultry, and was consecrated in 1875. Within, it is wide and high, and terminates in an apse-like end.

Seward Street, off which Mount Mill branches at the western end, deserves mention because it is on the site of a great plague pit. Even apart from the plague pit it has a history. Stow tells us that a chapel was built here by Queen Katherine, first wife of King Henry VIII. This stood on the site of a windmill which had been blown down. She called her chapel the Mount of Calvary, but it was demolished in the reign of her husband, and replaced by another windmill. Then in 1642 the Parliamentary army chose this spot for one of their breastworks, and placed here a battery. During the Great Plague this place was chosen for one of the principal pits in the north of London; it is computed that 1377 persons died of the disorder in Clerkenwell, and were mostly buried here. Defoe tells a story of a wandering piper who, being drunk, was picked up as dead by the plague cart, but recovered his senses in time to avert the awful doom of being buried alive; this incident has been made use of by Harrison Ainsworth in his narrative *Old St. Paul's*. But the spot was yet again used, this time as a public laystall. Hence the great mound of earth from which the name was derived. This mound was levelled about 150 years ago.

There is very little to say about the streets to the north; they vary between small tenement houses and big business premises. In King Square St. Barnabas' Church has a massive portico and Ionic columns, also a clock-tower and steeple. It was built by Hardwick in 1826. The square has a public garden with seats in it.

In Moreland Street is a Baptist Chapel and a Board school.

By Pickard Street we pass to City Road. Here there is a Congregational Chapel of considerable size; and St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum, built in 1835, enlarged in 1853, a neat square building of brick. Large works line the south side of this busy thoroughfare. St. Matthew's Church is an ordinary structure in the Pointed style, with a spire; it was built in 1848 by G. G. Scott. The City Road is a wide and busy thoroughfare, with trams running down

it. It crosses the basin of the canal which bears the same name, and is lined by buildings of very various descriptions. Only the west side falls in Finsbury, and on this side one of the most interesting buildings is the Leysian Mission, housed in a magnificent red-brick building not far from the junction with Old Street. This mission was founded in 1886 by the scholars of the Leys School at Cambridge. The headquarters was removed here from Errol Street in October 1904. It is in the centre of a congested and extremely poor district, and the good that it does extends to every section of the very poor. The building is splendidly designed, and contains one or two novel features. The great hall, called the Victoria Hall, can seat 2000 people. Connected with it is an open-air preaching and concert garden. Besides the usual religious and medical missions, the building includes a settlement or hostel for workers and numerous recreative and social agencies, as well as clubs of all kinds. Both in its design and objects the settlement is worth attention.

Thus we conclude our perambulation of the Borough of Finsbury, which is a busy, thickly populated district, filled with workers of all sorts, from highly skilled mechanics to the poorest costers. Immense business premises stand side by side with two-story earth-brick tenements destined soon to disappear before the march of progress, and be replaced by the more sanitary, but not more beautiful, workmen's flats now so much in favour.

ISLINGTON

In ancient records the name of this place is written Isendune, Isendon, Iseldon, Yseldon and Eyseldon. Skinner derives from Gisel, a hostage, and tun, a town. His etymology is not, I think, entirely satisfactory, as it does not appear that this was ever called Giselson or Gistleton. Isendune, which name appears in the most ancient records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, as well as in the Domesday Survey, signifies in the Saxon language the Hill of Iron; in favour of which etymology it may be adduced that several springs of water impregnated with that mineral have been found near the village.

Thus writes Lysons in his *Environs of London* (1811).

The name Islington seems to have become fixed about the end of the sixteenth century. In 1708 there were only 325 houses in the whole of this huge parish. In a map of one hundred years later (1805) there are still very few houses. Leaving aside the nucleus at the junction of Upper and Lower Streets (Essex Road) and Liverpool Road, we find a group about the site of the present Highbury Station, and another near it; a long thin string bordering Lower Holloway Road on the east; others about Highbury Place and Vale. There are a few along the middle part of Hornsey Road and Tollington Park, and the rest of the immense parish is nothing but fields and open common land. Islington is bounded on the north by Hornsey, west by St. Pancras, south by Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, and Shoreditch, and east by Hackney and part of Hornsey. The eastern boundary is formed by York Road continuing on through Dartmouth Park Road to its junction with Highgate Hill. The northern is outlined by Hornsey Lane, but continues eastward to beyond Crouch Hill. The eastern runs along part of Crouch Hill, and the southern is too irregular to describe in words.

HISTORY

The history of Islington is a little complicated owing to its embracing so many manors, which have left their names to what are now populous districts. There are several manors, each with a distinct history, now included in the borough. The names are Highbury, Barnsbury, and Canonbury. The Prebend manor is that described in Domesday Book as follows:

“The canons of St. Paul's hold two hides (of land) in Isendone. . . . This estate has been time out of mind part of the demesnes of the church. The said canons hold two other hides in Islington.” This seems to have been the mother-manor of

Islington, if such a phrase may pass. Ralph de Berners, who died in 1297, was seised of the manor of Yseldon, held under the Bishop of London. Ralph gave an estate at Islington, since called the manor of Canonbury, to the prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. The estate continued in the Berners family (passing once through a daughter whose husband adopted her name) till the early part of the sixteenth century. One Lord Berners distinguished himself by making a translation of Froissart's *Chronicle* and writing some romances. The manor of Barnsbury owes its name to the Berners family, and it seems that the ancient manor of Yseldon, when divided, became the two manors of Barnsbury and Canonbury. For two hundred years, that is, until the middle of the seventeenth century, Barnsbury was held by the Fowlers, and then in succession by Fishers, Haltons, Joliffes, and Tufnells.

Thus we come to another of the more important manors, the Canonbury manor. This may be defined roughly as being enclosed by Upper and Lower (now Essex) Roads and St. Paul's Road, formerly Hopping Lane. But it overran this a little on the north. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was granted to Lord Cromwell. Edward VI. granted it to Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and then to the Duke of Northumberland. The holders were unfortunate, and on the attainder of the Duke it was regranted to Lord Wentworth, who passed it on to Sir John Spencer, a wealthy alderman of whom a story is told that some pirates of Dunkirk designed to carry him away for ransom, and actually brought a shallop to Barking creek for the purpose. The plot was frustrated by the fortunate absence of the worthy alderman who was cast to play the principal part. Sir John's daughter married in 1594 Lord Compton, so that the manor came into the Northampton family.

Besides those already mentioned, Islington includes also the manor of Highbury, alternately known as Newington Barrow; this was formerly also called Tollentone, when it was held by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. It marched with the northern boundary of Canonbury. Lord Cromwell became possessed of this manor also, after the Dissolution, and then it passed through the hands of a variety of owners, including the same Lord Compton who married Spencer's daughter, and Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. The Prior's house was a fine building, but in the time of Prince Henry every vestige of it had vanished, except the moat which had once encircled it (see p. 539).

The districts of Hornsey and Holloway do not owe their origin to manors. The first is the remainder of an estate belonging to the parish of Hornsey in the north. Holloway appears to have been at one time a detached hamlet, which was gradually surrounded by the ever-increasing houses stretching out from London.

Many were the royal processions that swept through Islington to or from the north; and the suburb, as it was then, was visited by all the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns in turn. Strype tells us that

In 1581 Queen Elizabeth on an evening rode that way [toward Islington] to take the air; where near the town she was environed by a number of begging rogues, which gave the queen much disturbance, whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood the Recorder and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Duchy; and in the morning he went out himself, and took that day seventy-four rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich. Upon Twelfth Day the Recorder met the Governor of Bridewell; and they examined together all the aforesaid seventy-four rogues, and gave them substantial payment, and the strongest they bestowed in the milne and the lighters, the rest were dismissed with a promise of double payment if they were met with again.

Islington was much used for the practice at bow and arrow, and later was a favourite resort of the London citizens in the evenings and on holidays; many were the tea-gardens and pleasure grounds, and none so famous anywhere else around London as White Conduit House (see p. 528). Even up to the middle of the eighteenth century the roads leading into the metropolis were in such a shocking condition that many a traveller rested the night at one of the famous Islington inns, so as to continue his journey in the daylight.

The dairies and pastures of Islington have long been famous. At the entertainment given at Kenilworth to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, a speech was made in which they were referred to; in this memorable speech Islington is described as "one of the most ancient and best towns in England next to London"!

When the parish was gradually built over, and the land enclosed, there were the usual revolts and expostulations. The enormously swift growth of the houses is shown by studying a map of 1735, where, except just at the triangle formed by the main roads near the Angel, and in a few scattered places, there are no dwellings at all.

It is said that Oliver Cromwell lived for a time at Islington, but there is no evidence in support of the tradition. His friend, Colonel Sir Arthur Haselrigge, undoubtedly had a house here, and Cromwell's visits to him may have given rise to the story.

Other references to notable inhabitants will be found in the course of perambulation.

During the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century entrenched camps and defences were set up at Islington as well as at other northern suburbs.

It is believed that the ancient Roman road, Ermin Street, led northward through Islington in the line of the main street, now called Canonbury Road, Holloway Road, and Highbury Hill; but there are divergencies of opinion as to the exact route which the Roman road followed, and there is no certainty that we can identify it with the modern streets.

Lewis, in his *History of Islington*, quotes from Andrews' *History of Great Britain* a note that in the reign of Edward I.

The Snowdon Barons had accompanied Llewellyn to London and joined their homage with that of their prince. These, with their numerous trains, were quartered at Islington and well entertained. Unhappily they could not drink the wine and ale of London; the English bread they slighted and the environs contained not milk enough for their party. Their pride too was disgusted at the continual staring of the Londoners, who followed them in crowds to stare at their uncommon garb. No! chorused the indignant Britons, we never again will visit Islington except as conquerors. And from that instant resolved to take up arms.

The unfortunate Henry VI., when taken prisoner, was met at Islington by the Earl of Warwick. He had been brought there "with his legges bound to the stirröps—and forthwith his gilt spurs were taken from his feete."



ISLINGTON ABOUT 1838

During the persecution of Mary, Protestants who had met together for religious worship at Islington were seized, and four of them burnt together in one fire at Islington; while a fifth, John Rough, a friend of Knox, was taken to Smithfield, there to be burnt at the stake. In the following year many other God-fearing men and women were seized and carried off to suffer the last penalty elsewhere.

W. Howitt, in his well-known book, *The Northern Heights of London*, says :

The Spas, the wells, and the public-houses, with their refreshments, music and dancing, were the attractions [to Islington]. Full pictures of these are to be found in such productions as "The Walks of Islington and Hogsden, with the Humours of Wood Street Couples; a comedy, by Thomas Jordan, gent.," 1641; "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England," in the middle of the seventeenth century; "The Merry Milkmaid of Islington, or the Rambling Gallants defeated," acted at

New Market ; Ned Ward's "Walk to Islington, with a description of New Tunbridge Wells and Sadler's Music-house" ; and George Colman's "Spleen or Islington Spa," acted at Drury Lane in 1756. In this satirical piece, Colman's description of the citizen's country house at Islington, and the bustle occasioned by packing up the neats' tongues and cold chicken, preparatory to his wife's journey thither, by coach-and-three, from the end of Cheapside, is amusing.

PERAMBULATION

If we start our perambulation of the parish at the most southerly point, which dips down between Clerkenwell and St. Luke's, we find ourselves close to the celebrated inn The Angel, one of the oldest and best-known hostelries anywhere around London. The old house was pulled down in 1819, and the very modern one which now fills its place is of terra-cotta and rises to six stories in height, while the corner is further raised by an immense cupola. It still carries on a large trade on the days of shows at the Agricultural Hall, custom not differing very much in character from that it anciently received from drovers and cattlemen coming into London, but it is now in the modern sense an hotel. The courtyard of the old inn is sketched in Hogarth's picture of "The Stage Coach," and many regret the famous old balconied yard. Though always known as "The Angel, Islington," this hotel really stands in the borough of Clerkenwell, for the parish boundary passes down the middle of the road, including the east side only.

In an interesting old engraving here reproduced, we see the toll gate which stood here formerly, with the Maypole and St. Mary's steeple in the background, as well as a "pound" for stray cattle. Two turnings north of The Angel, an uninteresting street called Chapel Street, formerly Sermon Row, runs westward. This itself lies just outside our boundary, but the site of the famous White Conduit House was to the north of it and within the parish. It derived its name from an old conduit bearing date 1641 and the arms of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse. Water was supplied from this conduit to the Charterhouse by means of a pipe, which, after the erection of Sadler's Wells, passed through the basement of that building ; the conduit itself being sustained by a spring. Up till 1811 the spring was still existing. It is difficult perhaps to account for the extraordinary popularity of the tea-house. The gardens were well laid out, though not large, and there were bowling and cricket grounds. In the *Daily Advertiser*, August 10, 1754, the following advertisement appears :

At the White Conduit House, the proprietor, for the better accommodation of gentlemen and ladies has completed a long walk with a handsome circular Fishpond, a number of shady pleasant arbors enclosed with a fence seven feet high to prevent being the least uncommoded by the people in the fields. Hot loaves and butter every day ; milk directly from the cows ; coffee and tea and all manner of liquors in the greatest perfection ; also a handsome Long Room.

Note.—My cows eat no grains, neither any adulteration in the milk and cream. Bats and balls for cricket and a convenient field to play in.

The following poem, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1760, gives some idea of the popularity of the place :

Wish'd Sunday's come, mirth brightens every face,
 And paints the rose upon the housemaid's cheek—
 Harriott, or Moll—more ruddy. Now the heart
 Of 'Prentice, resident in ample street,
 Or alley kennel-wash'd, Cheapside, Cornhill,
 Or Cranbourn (thee for calcumens renown'd),
 With joy distends ; his meal meridian o'er,
 With switch in hand, he to the White Conduit House
 Hies merry-hearted. Human beings here,
 In couples multitudinous, assemble,
 Forming the drollest groups that ever trod
 Fair Islingtonian plains ; male after male,
 Dog after dog succeeding, husbands, wives,
 Fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters, friends,
 And pretty little boys and girls. Around,
 Across the garden's shrubby maze
 They walk, they sit, they stand. What crowds press on,
 Eager to mount the stairs, eager to catch
 First vacant bench, or chair, in long room plac'd ! suffice it, then,
 For my prophetic Muse to sing : " So long
 As Fashion rides upon the wing of Time,
 While tea and cream and butter'd rolls can please,
 While rival beaux and jealous belles exist,
 So long, White Conduit House, shall be thy fame."

Copenhagen Street recalls Copenhagen House, which, however, stood a good deal farther north, though the fields surrounding it stretched southwards. It was so called either from having been the residence of the Danish Ambassador during the Great Plague, or, according to another tradition, because toward the beginning of the seventeenth century large numbers of Danes took up their abode in London, and the house being held by a compatriot, it became a resort for them. After the Restoration it became a tea-house, and was much frequented ; it was particularly noted for its tennis-matches, and is mentioned by Hazlitt :

Cavanagh used frequently to play matches at Copenhagen House for wagers and dinners.

The members of the mutinous Corresponding Society used to meet in the fields near at the time of the French Revolution, sometimes to the number of thousands, and expressed revolutionary sentiments. The most remarkable gathering was that of October 26, 1795, when not less than 40,000 persons assembled, and insinuations to attack the King were flung broadcast. King George was actually shot at in consequence of this seed bearing evil fruit, but luckily escaped unhurt.

Notorious members of this society were Thelwall and Horne Tooke.

Across this part of the parish wound the ancient Hagbush Lane, the odd name of which has excited so much comment. It is conjectured to have been a Roman road. Its precise course is not known.

Hag is an old Saxon word which we know now as haw ; this would therefore signify a lane lined by haw bushes.

Cutting right across Copenhagen Street, and running due north, is the Caledonian Road, represented on the 1735 map by a very meandering path called Maiden Lane, destitute of any houses lining its sides. Copenhagen House, as already mentioned, stands in the open fields not far eastward of this. This path is a very ancient one, having been the way from Battle Bridge (King's Cross) to Highgate Hill from time immemorial.



COPENHAGEN HOUSE, ISLINGTON, DEMOLISHED IN 1856

From a water-colour drawing by T. Sheppard.

But after this excursion to notable places on the west, we must return to our starting-point at the Angel, and continue northward.

On leaving the Angel and going northward, we are in the High Street, but soon see Upper Street spreading out to great width in a curve on the west. The other side is occupied by several islands of houses separating it from the wretched little street which is all that is left with the name of High Street. The most conspicuous of these buildings is The Home and Colonial Stores, which takes up a whole island to itself. The High Street formerly ran from the Angel to the Green, but has been superseded by Upper Street. Branching off on the west below the islands is Liverpool Road.

At the Green Upper Street and Essex Street diverge ; the latter was previously

Lower Street, and it seems a pity the old name was not retained. Many scenes of excitement has the Green witnessed. Once the watch-house, cage, and stocks stood here; then, at the passing of the Reform Act, it became the place of election, and in those days elections were no frays in kid gloves! A statue of Sir Hugh Myddleton stands at the apex of the Green, which is a small triangular grass plot, carefully guarded, and crossed by an asphalt path with seats and a double row of small trees. In old maps the maypole on the Green is conspicuously marked. Just before the Green is (west) the Agricultural Hall, built in 1862 for the cattle shows of the Smithfield Club; but it is often used for other entertainments, and is perhaps best known to the public from the military and naval tournaments which have taken place here.

Farther northward trees and a strip of grass line the east side of Upper Street, which gains in appearance thereby.

On the east side is Islington Chapel (Independent), a well-built red-brick building, in a rather uncommon Jacobean style.

The Parish Church of St. Mary is the next object to attract attention, which it does effectively by its large portico and much-decorated tower. There is no definite date assigned for the original building of this church, but a view taken in 1750 shows us the then existing building with a large square tower and three aisles. It was made of rough-cast, composed of flint, pebbles, and chalk. It had six bells and a clock and sundial. An image of the Virgin, called Our Lady of Islington, was kept in the church at an early date, but was destroyed at the Reformation. It was only a year after the above-mentioned illustration was taken that the church was pulled down, having become so dilapidated and decayed as to be dangerous to life. In the course of the destruction the oldest date found was 1483, and this occurred in the steeple. However, the earliest date of an incumbent is 1317, and so there must have been some previous building on the same site. The list of vicars dates from the fifteenth century. The patronage was at first in the hands of the nuns of Stratford Bow. After the Reformation it passed from the King to various private people in succession. In 1517 Richard Cloudesley left by will a certain portion of land to the priests to pay for an obit and masses for his soul. This was about fourteen acres, and was called the Stonefield; after being valued at the time of Cloudesley's decease at a rental of £4 per annum, it was re-valued in fee simple at £22,000 in the beginning of the nineteenth century! The estate is not now in possession of the Church, but was dealt with by a scheme of the High Court, by which the revenue was divided between the churches and local hospitals.

The present church was built from designs supplied by Launcelot Dowbiggin. It is in the barn-like style affected by Wren, but without his touch of genius. The foundation-stone was laid in 1751, and the church opened in 1754. It is of brick with stone facings, and has a tower surmounted by a dome and spire on a circular

range of pillars. The portico and tower, which face the street, are striking, but of the rest the less said the better. In the first drawings it is shown with a small circular portico, the large one having been added in 1904. In 1787 the church was repaired. The churchyard is of fair size, and is intersected by paths. In the old church the chief monuments were to Cloudesley and to Sir Nicholas Kempe, J.P., the latter a fine marble monument with effigies of the knight and his two wives on it. He died in 1624. There was another to Sir Thomas Fowler, who died in the same year. Dame Alice Owen (died 1613), a notable benefactor both to this parish and Clerkenwell, was also buried here, and commemorated by a handsome monument. She was married three times, and had six sons and five daughters. Her tomb can still be seen. In the old church also were buried Sir George Wharton and James Stewart, who fell in a duel in 1609. They were both in the service of James I., who, when he heard of the extraordinary occurrence of their having simultaneously killed each other, took upon himself the cost of the double funeral. There was published thereupon "A Lamentable Ballad of a Combate lately fought near London," etc., printed for A. M. W. O. and T. Thackeray, in Duck Lane. The terrible conclusion of the quarrel, which arose in a gaming dispute, is thus told :

They both had dangerous marks of death,
 Yet neither would from th' other flie ;
 But both, through body wounded sore,
 With courage lusty, strong and sound,
 They made a deadly desperate close,
 And both fell dead unto the ground.
 Our English knight was the first that fell,
 The Scotch knight fell immediately,
 Who both cried to Jesus Christ,
 "Receive our souls, oh Lord, we dye."

Beyond the church, on the same side, is the Town Hall.

On the other side of Upper Street, farther northward, next to Barnsbury Street, of which name we have already heard the origin, stands the Church Missionary College, adjoining which is the Principal's house, a pleasant old brick building of date 1716. This house has sometimes been called Harvey's from a former owner, Jacob Harvey, J.P., who died about 1770. It and the adjoining fields were bought by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of founding a college in 1825. The college itself was begun in 1826, and opened a year later. There is accommodation for forty students. The chapel was dedicated by Bishop Temple in 1893. Besides the lecture-rooms there are workshops, a gymnasium, and five courts. The usual course of training is three years.

Farther northward again, rising high over the border of trees, is the towering steeple of the Union Chapel in red brick with stone facings and a projecting clock. The present building was completed in 1899, and is after a design suggested

by the Church of Santa Tosca, Torcello. The Union Chapel congregation have occupied this site since 1806, though they have been in Islington much longer. The idea was to have a church, free from any prejudices, and open to the ministrations of any preacher belonging to any kind of evangelical persuasion.

We have now arrived at Highbury Station, a tram centre, where many roads meet. Leaving aside for a moment Highbury Fields, of which we catch a pleasant glimpse to the east, we continue northward still by the Lower Holloway Road.

There is nothing to comment on in this somewhat dreary thoroughfare until we come to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene set in the midst of a pleasant and extensive churchyard, well kept, open to the public and altogether a great contrast to the dismal surroundings of the mother church. St. Mary Magdalene was built



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ISLINGTON, IN 1827

as a chapel of ease for the parish, according to an Act obtained in 1811. The purchase of so much ground and the expense of the building raised a great commotion among the parishioners, for the bill came to over £33,000. However, the preservation of such a delightful open space seems to us nowadays to be well worth the money. The church itself is, according to the style of the times, merely a brick barn. It has a square tower, with parapet and ornamental vases. In the churchyard is buried John Quick, the actor, who died in 1831.

Between the church and the railway line, which crosses over the road, is the large handsome building of the Northern Polytechnic.

To the west lies the Caledonian Road, to which the Lower Holloway Road converges gradually. We therefore here pick up the threads of our earliest excursion into the parish by White Conduit and Copenhagen Houses.

In the Caledonian Road is Pentonville Prison, a model prison, begun in 1840, and built under the new centralisation system of a number of rays stretching from a centre in accordance with the then latest ideas. It was finished two years later, and accommodated 500 men. In 1874 it was much enlarged, and the rays lengthened, so that now it can take in 1174 men; there are no women here. The prison walls embrace eight acres of ground. The special prisoners allotted to Pentonville include those who have sentences of two years and under; and all convicts who are about to be released pass through this prison before gaining their freedom. The separation system is the one followed, and even the laundry work is carried on in cubicles, the only associated shops being those of the carpenters and blacksmiths.

Not far from Pentonville is the Metropolitan cattle market, with central offices surmounted by a high tower and a clock.

Northward the Caledonian Road runs into the Holloway Road just near the place where it is cut by the continuous road named Parkhurst and Seven Sisters. In the former, which, lower down, becomes Camden Road, is Holloway Prison, a most imposing structure modelled on the lines of Warwick Castle. It is a little disappointing to find that the great tower, copied from Cæsar's Tower, is nothing more than a ventilating shaft! Two red-brick stone-faced houses, for governor and chaplain respectively, stand on each side of the gateway. The prison was built in 1845-52 for those debtors and criminals who had been previously housed in Giltspur Street and Borough Compters, Bridewell and the House of Correction. It was formerly known as the City Prison, and the City Arms, with gigantic keys a yard long, decorate the inner gateway. The prison was taken over with the rest in 1878 by the Government. It was greatly enlarged in 1881, and now has room for nearly 800 prisoners of both sexes. The men include those awaiting trial, debtors, deserters, etc., and the women those awaiting trial, and those in for petty offences, with sentences not exceeding three months. It receives all unconvicted prisoners from London, Surrey, Middlesex, and part of Essex. These have the privilege of ordering their meals from outside.

We are now in the heart of the district known as Holloway, the history of which we have heard something of previously. Holloway has been spelt variously as Holway and Hollway, but the general idea is that it is derived, as seems apparent, from the Hollow Way, a low-lying way. The Mother Red Cap was a celebrated tavern in this road in old days, though there is not much history connected with it. Another tavern is recorded by Pepys, who "found a most sad alteration in the road, by reason of last night's rains, they being now all dirty and washy though not deep. So we rode easily, and only drinking at Holloway, at the sign of a woman with cakes in one hand and a pot of ale in the other, which did give good occasion of mirth, resembling her to the mayd that served, we got home very timely and well."

This sign probably had reference to the Holloway cheesecakes, which in their way were as celebrated as Chelsea buns. Holloway cheesecakes was one of the London cries; a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1743, says: "Through Holloway, famous for cakes, we onward tend."

In *Our Mutual Friend*, Dickens speaks of Holloway as being divided from London by fields and trees at the date of his story. Tufnell Park Road recalls the name of the former holders of the manor.

The celebrated Sir Richard Phillips, bookseller and publisher, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for selling Paine's *Rights of Man*, lived in Holloway Road. He was the founder of the *Monthly Magazine* and himself an author of no small repute.

The Crown public-house, in Holloway Road, is that pointed out as the residence of Cromwell (see p. 526).

Upper Holloway is associated with the well-known family of Blount, who lived here during several generations.

In Upper Holloway Road, close to the station, is St. John's Church. It was built between 1826 and 1828, and is of brick and stone with a pinnacled square tower. It is in a more graceful style than either of the St. Mary's Churches. It was one of the three built by arrangement with the mother church, and was designed by Charles Barry (afterwards Sir Charles).

The Great Northern Central Hospital is in Upper Holloway Road, near Grove Road.

The extreme north of the road runs into Highgate Hill, but Highgate itself lies outside our boundary (see St. Pancras). Norden says of Highgate Hill: "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers that have been long visited with sickness not curable by physick have in short time repaired their health in that sweet salutary air." At the extreme point of the parish boundary was a gate-house, originally only of sufficient width for one laden pack-horse to pass through. From this gate Highgate takes its name. The road now called Archway Road, running over Highgate Hill, used to be very steep and give much trouble, but by gradual levelling it was reduced, and an Act 50 George III. was passed for making a tunnel through. The tunnel had to be 300 yards long, and when it had barely reached half the distance the roof fell in and the plan was changed to a hollowed-out road with an arch over it. The present bridge is a single span at a great height and was put up in 1897. Highgate Archway is a well-known spot and forms the boundary of our present parish. In the old map already mentioned at the site of the archway appear the words "Landmark the Black Dog." In Archway Road, south of the bridge, towers up the mighty building of the Holborn Union Infirmary.

At the back of the Union in Highgate Hill stood "Whittington's Stone."

Every child knows that Whittington sat down on a stone to survey London and meditate on his future, when he had run away from his hard master to whom he was apprenticed, and how he heard Bow Bells ringing,

Turn again Whittington
Thrice Lord Mayor of London,

That it was at Islington he rested, on this identical spot, cannot be doubted, in spite of the unfortunate fact that the stone has gone. Nor will the fact that Bow Bells must have exercised a peculiar power to carry to him their message over such a distance, at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, detract greatly from our belief. Whittington was Lord Mayor in the years 1398, 1406, and 1419, which gives confirmation to the tale, if any were needed. Nelson says: "The original stone that occupied the above situation lay flat on the ground and was broke in two pieces; these were removed some years since by the Surveyor of Roads, and placed as curbstones against the posts at the corner of Queen's Head Lane in the Lower Street." The *Gentleman's Magazine* says that the original stone had a pavement of 18 feet in circumference around it and continued in position until 1795, when the stone was treated as above described and the pavement was used for the yard of the Blue Last public-house, "now the Marlborough Head." Another tradition affirms the stone to have been placed on the above spot by the desire of Whittington after he had risen to wealth and eminence in the city, so that he could the more easily mount or dismount from his horse at the foot of the hill, in the rides which he was accustomed to take in this neighbourhood.

Whatever the true origin of the name there could be no place more appropriate for Whittington College, which faces the Union in Archway Road.

The College is neatly built in a low range of grey stucco houses round three sides of a pleasant quadrangle with a chapel in the middle wing. The Mercers' Company are the trustees of the College, which was founded by the will of Sir Richard in 1421. The original almshouses were in the City, near the Church of St. Michael Paternoster, but the College was built in its present position between the years 1820 and 1824. At each end is a rather different house, one for the master or chaplain and the other for the matron. A statue of Whittington as a lad stands in the centre of the quadrangle. The almshouses are for widows or spinsters not less than fifty-five years of age and having less than £30 per annum. They each have three rooms and receive £30 a year from the charity. A lazar-house was set up not far from here in 1471, and continued as a poorhouse until 1658, when it was destroyed.

The streets lying in the north-east corner of the parish are not interesting. The Islington Workhouse is here, the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, and the Alexandra Orphanage.

As with Highgate so with Crouch End, it touches but does not belong to the

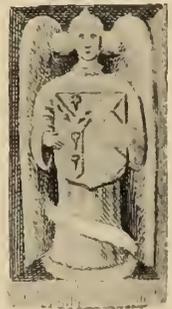
parish. In this district is Mount Pleasant, at one time a charming situation commanding wide views, before being blocked up with houses.

Hornsey Rise, continuing into Hornsey Road, runs right down through this district. This name is due to the fact that the road leads from and to Hornsey in the north. This road, in Camden's time, was called "a Sloughy Lane." Lewis, writing in 1842, says: "Forty years ago it was at times impassable for carriages, was destitute of footpaths, and consisted only of three houses; but it has since been greatly improved at the expense of the parish, and is now a very good highway, lined on each side, to a considerable extent, with genteel cottages."



HORNSEY CHURCH

From the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1810.



In Hornsey Row, John Quick, the comedian, lived; he was a great favourite with George III. and was the original Tony Lumpkin.

The road used to be known as Tollington Lane, and later as Devil's or Du Val's Lane. At the junction with Seven Sisters Road was an old moated site with a house called Devil's House. The name, apparently, was a corruption of Du Val, from the famous highwayman who paid the last penalty of his deeds in Charles II.'s reign.

The district of Highbury is separated from Hornsey by the line of the Great Northern Railway.

We have already heard the story of the manor of Highbury, which is one of the most important districts in Islington.

Here are Highbury Fields, a wide grass space sloping downwards from north-east to south-west. They are in charge of the London County Council, and football and other games are played in them. There is a pavilion with a bandstand in the middle.

Wide pleasant roads and well-built residential houses are characteristic of this part.

The Highbury tavern and tea-gardens, commonly called Highbury Barn, was



HIGHBURY BARN

A popular tea-garden in early Victorian times.

noted in its own day as an ale and cake house. It was at first a small tavern, and the Court Baron for the manor was held here, but as the place became popular a large barn was built and fitted up, and a bowling-green, grounds, and gardens added. The barn could accommodate 2000 people at one time. This stood on the east side of Highbury Grove, just beyond the place where Highbury Place and Grove meet. Almost opposite, covering the ground between Hamilton and Park Places, was Highbury House and grounds. The later house is in Leigh Road and is now occupied by the Zenana Missionary Society. It is interesting to note in a survey of the manor, taken in 1611 for Henry, Prince of Wales, that Highbury wood lies

close to the "castle" on the north, and is parted from St. John's Wood, still farther northward, by a strip of ground; and that 371 trees were then growing in these woods. The woods were sold in 1651 to Henry Mildmay by the Parliament, and appear soon after to have been cut down, as no further mention is made of them. It is said that the actual history of the house goes back even further than the priory, for a Roman camp was on this spot; it is, of course, quite likely that this is so, but no remains, lending confirmation to such a tradition, have ever been found. The house was burned by Jack Straw in 1381, and subsequently the site was occupied as a temporary station by himself and his followers, and so was called by the alternative name of Jack Straw's castle, under which name it was sold in 1781. The house was then rebuilt by a wealthy Stockbroker. About 1790 the place was bought by Alexander Aubert, F.R.S., who set up here an observatory with a fine reflecting telescope. The Highbury Observatory became widely known.

North of Highbury Barn was Cream Hall, marked on maps of the beginning of the nineteenth century. This was another refreshment place where people came for cream, syllabubs, and cheesecakes.

Highbury College, or St. John's College of Divinity, was settled at Highbury in 1826. It is to train ministers for the Independent Church. The building was opened September 5, 1826, and cost upwards of £15,000. It consists of a centre and two wings enclosing a quadrangle, and the large portico is supported by six columns.

We now come to Canonbury, the most interesting part of all the parish, and the only one which still retains in its name a reminiscence of the oldest holders of the manor, the Canons of St. Paul's.

See on the distant slope majestic shows
Old Canonbury's tow'r, an ancient pile.

This fine tower is the oldest part remaining of the manor-house, and was built by Prior Bolton about 1520. It is of thin red brick, 66 feet high and 17 feet square. It stands at a corner, and the old toned red-brick tower, the grey stucco walls, and the windows in dark flat frames make a group of great interest. It contains a large staircase leading to the roof, but instead of the well of the staircase being open, it is filled in with great cupboards, and the massive side beams testify to the solidity of the work. The prior died in 1532, and the work seems to have been continued after his death, as a good deal of it is of date 1562. We have already heard of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, who came here about the end of the sixteenth century; it was he who greatly beautified and extended the house. The chief features of interest at present, besides the staircase, are two rooms, one known as the Spencer oak room and the other as the Compton oak room. The Spencer room is the larger and more simply ornamented, being panelled throughout plainly, but with a very fine carved overmantel. The Compton room, which is above it, is highly decorated, every panel being moulded, and the flat strips between, running from floor to ceiling

richly carved. The overmantel, too, and the cornice are both excellent pieces of intricate work.

Above a doorway is a bullet embedded in the woodwork. This is said to have been fired at Sir Walter Raleigh, who was in the room and was only saved by the intervention of Sir John himself. From the roof a marvellous view is obtained, so vast, indeed, that one judges the tower must stand high, as its own height does not warrant so splendid a panorama. Up to the hills of Hampstead and Highgate on the north, and down to the Crystal Palace on the south, are well within range, and it is said that even Greenwich Hospital can be made out on a clear day.

From the tower also some idea can be gained of the ancient extent of the house. It extended in east and west wings round a quadrangle. The west wing has entirely disappeared, having been replaced by a row of houses in 1770. But the east wing still remains. The house in the south-east corner, now a Girls' High School under the Girls' Public Day School Trust, is one of the most attractive. Here there is to be seen a splendid moulded ceiling, now unfortunately whitewashed, and also by necessity cut into two, to make two class-rooms. In the medallions are the heads of Roman emperors; the arms of Queen Elizabeth with date 1599 may also be found, showing that the work was done after Bolton's time. A small doorway downstairs in the Tudor style, however, is attributed to him. The arms of Sir Walter Dennys are still preserved in this house, with this curious inscription:

These were the arms of Sir Walter Dennys of Gloucestershire, who was made a knight by bathing at the creation of Arthur, Prince of Wales, in November 1489 and died September 1, 21 Henry VII. 1505, and was buried in the church at Olviston, Gloucestershire. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Weston, knight, to which family Canonbury House formerly belonged. The carving is therefore above 280 years old.

As the manor remained in the hands of the priors until after the Dissolution, or, in other words, after the above dates, this inscription cannot be correct in the statement of the ownership of Canonbury, and must have been put up subsequently. There are other ceilings and fireplaces to be seen in the adjoining house also, and Prior Bolton's rebus, a play on his name, a bolt stuck through a tun, is frequently met with.

Stories of subterranean passages leading to St. Bartholomew's are told; there certainly were such passages, though fallen in and filled up when discovered, but whether they led to St. Bartholomew's or were merely for conveying water in pipes cannot be definitely known.

Spencer's daughter made a runaway match with Lord Compton, afterwards created first Earl of Northampton; it seems difficult to understand why her father objected to so brilliant a parti. Tradition says that she was carried out from the east wing in a baker's basket to meet her lover at the eventful date. She was afterwards reconciled to her father through the intervention of Queen Elizabeth, who often

visited the worthy knight at Canonbury. After the Spencers, Lord Keeper Coventry occupied the house from 1627 to 1635, and in 1685 the Earl of Denbigh died here. The mansion has known some notable tenants, among whom was Sir Francis Bacon in 1616; the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker; and Oliver Goldsmith, 1762-64.



THE TOWER OF CANONBURY IN 1811

From Nelson's *Islington*.

It is supposed that in Goldsmith's time the mansion had been divided up into different houses, and that the one in which he lived is that now occupied by the school. Some say, however, Goldsmith was in the Tower. Among other names are those of Woodfall, the printer of the *Letters of Junius*; Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S.; and Newberry, the publisher. Charles Lamb was a frequent visitor when his friend Goodman Symes was here.

The gardens extended southward and at two of the angles were two octagonal summer-houses, still existing; that on the west side is easily seen at the corner of Alwyne Place and Alwyne Road, and gives a good idea of what it was originally, though it has been heightened and otherwise altered.

The park was sixteen acres, and in it, on the north side of the Tower, was a pond conspicuous in old engravings.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH (1552?-1618)

From the painting by Zuccaro.

Essex Road, formerly Lower Street, can claim a good deal of history for itself. This was the original road through Islington, and the other or upper road "a track from it to Tolentone or Highbury." The entrance near the green was once very narrow, but was widened in 1806. Behind Frederick Place, not far from the Green, was the Pied Bull tavern, which is supposed to have been originally the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. The tradition connecting it with his name is very strong, though no actual evidence has been adduced. It was built in the time of Elizabeth. In the window of the principal sitting-room, and in the kitchen, the arms of Sir John Millar, Knight, were to be seen, and the date 1624, and it is conjectured that Sir John succeeded Sir Walter here after the latter had suffered on the scaffold in 1618. Sir Walter, however, had been imprisoned in the Tower since 1603, and his connection

with Islington must have ended then. In a life of him written in the middle of the eighteenth century, the evidence of the oldest inhabitant, who was informed by his father, is quoted in support of the tradition.

The date at which the place became an inn is not definitely known, though the sign of the Pied Bull bore date 1730. The ancient house has completely disappeared for over fifty years.

At No. 8 Popham Terrace lived J. T. Smith, Keeper of Prints, British Museum. He died in 1833 and is best remembered for his delightful *Nollekens and His Times*.

The "Barley-Mow," Frog Lane, Lower Street, was a tavern frequented by



SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT ISLINGTON

George Morland, the artist. The Cloth-Workers' Almshouses were in Frog Lane, now near Popham Road.

Just beyond the point where Essex Road is cut by Canonbury Road is Queen's Head Lane, preserving a memory of Queen's Head tavern, one of the most famous of the many old hostelries of Islington; it was pulled down in 1829. It was a most picturesque building, with overhanging stories and projecting bay-windows with brackets and carved figures. In the interior the rooms were oak panelled and the ceilings decorated. If it could have been preserved, it would now be visited by thousands. Even in 1811 it was recognised as "one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in the neighbourhood of London." It has some connection with Sir Walter Raleigh, being possibly one of the taverns

which he licensed under his patent "to make lycences for the keeping of taverns and the retailing of wynes throughout England."

In Queen's Head Lane are also Davis's Almshouses, eight of them in a row, built in 1794. The charity is open to both men and women, and the recipients get about £10 a year apiece.

Running parallel with High Street on the east, starting from the City Road, is Colebrooke Row, in a cottage facing which lived Charles Lamb from 1823 to 1826. He delighted in his garden, in which he grew "Vines (I assure you), pears, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages to delight the heart of old Alcinous." He describes his cottage as "a detached whitish house, close to the New River." Near the north end of the row was the Castle tavern and tea-gardens, and in a house next to it Colley Cibber died in 1757. He was Poet Laureate and a



Schnebbelie del.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALL'S POND, ISLINGTON

dramatic writer. A tenement at the back of the row was occupied by William Woodfall, Parliamentary reporter and dramatic critic, brother of the Woodfall who published the *Letters of Junius*. Near it, running into Essex Road, is Camden Street, near which, in Camden Passage, died Alexander Cruden, best remembered by his *Concordance to the Bible*.

St. Peter's Street was formerly River Lane, but changed its name after the church was built in 1835. St. Peter, like some other Islington churches, was designed by Barry.

In Lower Street, near Cross Street, was the mansion of Sir Thomas Fowler. The Fowlers, it will be remembered, held the manor of Barnsbury for nearly two hundred years. Queen Elizabeth is said to have frequently visited Sir Thomas here. There were the usual decorated ceilings, with date 1595, and windows with stained glass showing the arms of the Fowlers, date 1588. The glass was removed in 1788. The summer-house in the garden went by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Lodge.

Nearly opposite, but a little higher up, between Lower Chapel Street and Paradise Place, was the mansion of Sir Thomas Lovell, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was created Chancellor of the Exchequer for life in 1485. His house was afterwards tenanted by the Earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite, and called Ward's Place. There were some specially famous glass windows, representing scriptural and historical subjects, and a very fine chimney-piece in this house. There is a tradition that it had also been called Hunsden House from Henry Carey, Lord Hunsden, cousin of Queen Elizabeth.

The founder of the Royal Humane Society, Dr. William Hawes, was born in 1736 in Old Thatched House tavern, Cross Street.

Essex Road leads up to Balls Pond, which was once a genuine pond where people went to shoot duck. The place became notorious for baiting and other cruel sports, and seems to have been named from one John Ball, who had a tavern with the sign of The Salutation here.

St. Paul's Church was built from the designs of Charles Barry (afterwards Sir Charles). It is one of the three churches that were built under arrangement with the mother church in 1825. It was opened in 1828. The tower, which is pinnacled, is at the east end, and the general structure of the church is similar to that of St. John in Upper Holloway Road.

In the space between King Henry's Walk and Balls Pond Road are several sets of almshouses, belonging to the Bricklayers' Association, the Cutlers', Dyers', and Bookbinders' Companies, and the Metropolitan Benefit Society.

Newington Green, which is just within the boundary of Islington, really belongs more especially to Stoke Newington, under which heading it is described.

HACKNEY

DERIVATION

ALL the proposed derivations of Hackney are unsatisfactory. The best is that which suggests that some Dane—Hakon or Hacon—claimed an island, *ey* or *ea*, in the marshes, hence “Hacon’s ey.” The attempt to connect the word with the hackney-coach has altogether failed. Thomas, in his manuscript, *Antiquities of Hackney*, suggests that a great battle was fought here, and that Hack is connected with the Saxon for an axe, and is the same word as “to hack or hew.” Hence he sees in Hackney “the battle of the river.” A family of the name of Hacon still live in the parish, and are said to have migrated here 150 years ago.

BOUNDARIES

Hackney is bounded on the north by Tottenham ; on the east by Walthamstow and Leyton ; on the south by Bow, Bethnal Green, and Shoreditch ; on the west by Islington and Stoke Newington. It lies just within the London County Council jurisdiction, and is divided into three parliamentary boroughs—North, South, and Central Hackney. The first of these includes Stoke Newington.

HISTORY

Several ancient manors are to be found in Hackney, of which the principal one, Lordshold, formed part of the possessions of the bishopric of London. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, which omission Lysons accounts for by conjecturing it was included in the Survey of Stepney.

In 1551 Bishop Ridley surrendered the manor to the Crown, and it was granted to Lord Wentworth. It remained in the Wentworth family for a hundred years, until the estates of the Earl of Cleveland were forfeited to Parliament. After this it passed through many hands, remaining but a short time with any one holder, and eventually became the property of Francis Tyssen. His son succeeded him, but left only a daughter, who by marriage carried the property to the Amhurst (or, as it is now written, Amherst) family, and afterwards, through failure of male heirs, it reverted to another heiress, whose husband, William George Daniel, assumed the

name of Tyssen and the arms by royal sign-manual. His eldest son took the additional name of Amherst.

The manor next in importance was that of the Knights Templars, who purchased land in the parish in 1233. Lysons gives a list of their possessions in 1308 as follows: "£6. 1. 8 rents of assize; thirty-five acres and a half of meadow valued at forty pence an acre, certain services of tenants (*viz.* mowing twelve acres of meadow) valued at seven shillings; pleas and profits of court, half a mark and a water-mill value £1. 6. 8."

Lysons says these possessions were less than what the Knights had held formerly, and that was probably because they had granted part of them to one Robert de Wyke, or Wick.

Another document says that they held the mill only from the Bishop of London, and that when, at the dissolution of the Order, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem took possession of their property, they had a lawsuit over the mill. When the Knights of St. John were dissolved, in their turn, the lands were granted to Henry, Earl of Northumberland; at his death the Crown seized the manor, and it was known as the Manor of Kingshold. In 1547 King Edward VI. granted it to the Earl of Pembroke, who sold it in the following year, and then it quickly changed owners, and was eventually bought by Francis Tyssen, who held also the manor already described. The site of either manor-house is not known with certainty, though Brooke House is by some judged to be one of them.

The third manor of importance was that which the Templars had granted to De Wick, a manor within a manor, so to say. This was also Crown property at various periods of its existence. Maud, Countess of Salisbury, died possessed of it in 1425, having held it partly from the Bishop of London and partly from the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. There was also a manor of Hoggerston—*i.e.* Hoxton—which was considered to be within the parish of Hackney, but the site of it is not known.

The church was originally dedicated to St. Augustine, but changed its patron saint, it is supposed, out of compliment to the Knights of St. John. The rectory was itself a manor called Grumbold's. But the history of church and rectory belong properly to Central Hackney.

Strype also states that about 1352 the church at Hackney was granted to the precentor of St. Paul's in lieu of that of Stortford, in Herts, which had belonged to him. This was for "the maintenance of his quality." Lysons remarks that it does not appear that this patent ever took effect.

The only historical event of any importance in the parish history is that the Duke of Gloucester and his party appeared here in arms in the reign of Richard II., and from hence sent Lord Lovell, the Archbishop of York, and others on an embassy to the King. Strype describes the parish as "a pleasant healthful town" "where divers nobles in former times had their country seats."

Certainly the register shows a goodly array of noble names in support of this view; of these the following entries are a selection:

Margaret Brooke, daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized June 8, 1564.

Elizabeth, elder daughter of Lord Zouch, married December 27, 1597.

Sir Robert Rich, afterwards second Earl of Warwick, married in 1604.

Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, buried in 1604.

Richard Lovelace, afterwards Lord Lovelace, married in 1608.

Lady Susannah Rowe, buried in 1610.

Sir Christopher Hatton, married in 1630.

Earl of Westmoreland, married in 1638.

Sophia, a daughter of Daniel Defoe, baptized December 24, 1701.

The wells of Hackney were at one time famous. The list given by Strype is as follows: "Pig-well; one in Church-field; Well Street; one on the Downs." He adds there was a chalybeate well a little out of Church Street, towards Dalston, and that probably Shacklewell derived its name from some well in the vicinity.

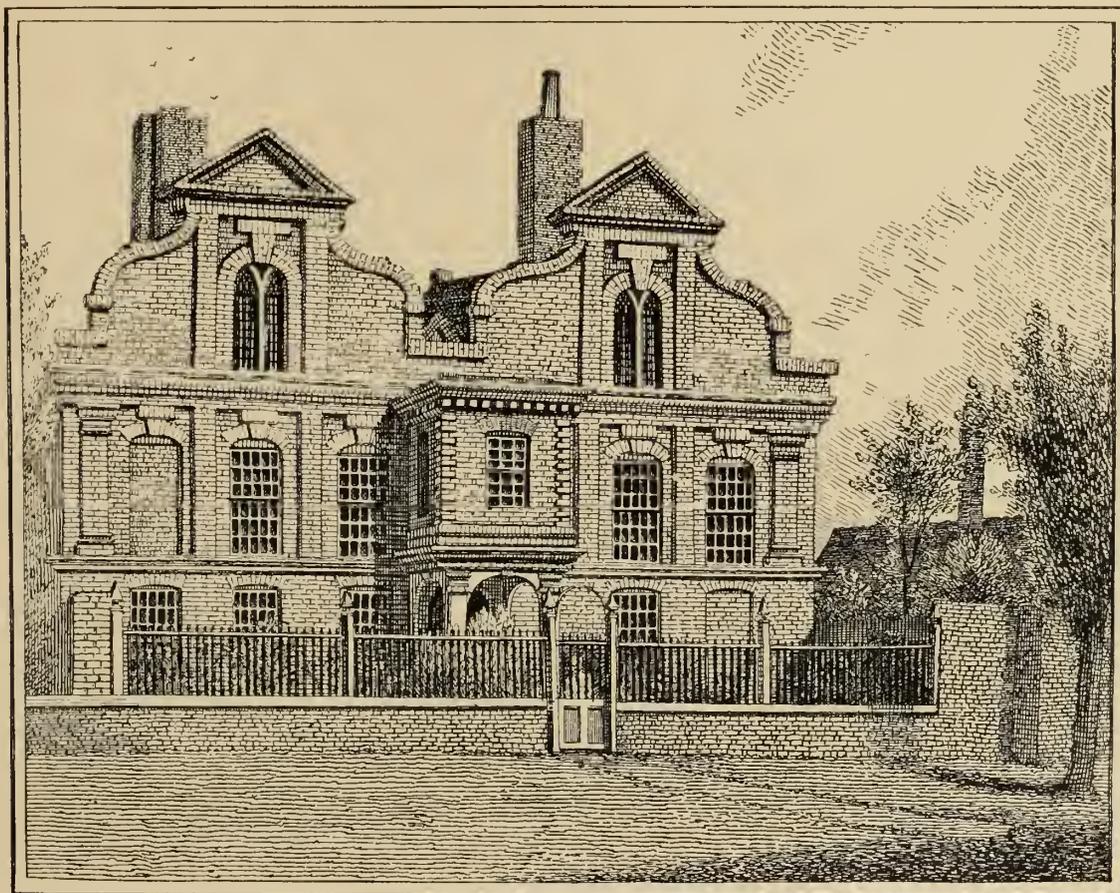
Besides this, Hackney is said to possess more open ground, more "common" land, than any other parish in the metropolis.

PERAMBULATIONS

Hackney Brook traversed the whole parish. It entered at Stamford Bridge, which was where the Stamford Hill Station now is. It ran on the north side of Stoke Newington Common to about St. Michael's Church. Then it turned south, keeping parallel and to the east of Shacklewell Lane and Rectory Road. It skirted the Downs, and turning on the south side, reached Dalston Lane about its junction with Amhurst Road. Dalston Bridge crossed over a broadened tongue of water. The stream apparently went underground even in Rocque's time, though it is from his map the above course is traced. He shows also a stream appearing again to the south of Humerton (Homerton), near Money Lane (Morning Lane), and running over the marshy ground near the river, apparently losing itself eventually in swamps.

The River Lea has been variously written Ley and Leigh, as well as Lea, and by the ancient Britons was called Logodunum or Logrodunum. It rises in Bedfordshire and passes through Luton, Hertford, and Ware, finally falling into the Thames at Limehouse. In 1481-82 the Abbot of Waltham was restrained from obstructing navigation and preventing the citizens of London from bringing corn, malt, etc., to London. In 1570 a new cut was made to aid navigation. Previous to this time the width of the river had been at least a mile over the low-lying ground through which it ran, but about that date an embankment near the Thames reduced this width. Various other cuts were added in connection with the original one, but these were

about 200 years later. The New River Company began borrowing water from the Lea at the end of the eighteenth century, and continued doing so until the greater part of their supply was drawn from thence. The West Ham Waterworks on the river were begun in 1747. In 1807 the East London Waterworks Company obtained an Act empowering them to take water at Old Ford, and the same year they bought the West Ham Waterworks. Various extensions of power were granted to the water companies from time to time. In 1833-34 the canal was constructed.



THE OLD MANOR-HOUSE, HACKNEY, IN 1800
It was formerly the residence of the Tyssen family.

The history of the ancient Lea includes one of Alfred's gallant repulses of the Danes, who came up in their flat-bottomed boats, and, by the King's ingenuity, were stranded waterless on the banks and reduced to sue for mercy.

The name Stamford in Stamford Hill has been derived from Staines or Stonesford, and as there was formerly here a ford over the brook, which could be crossed dry-shod by stepping-stones, this derivation seems not unlikely.

The road is a continuation of Stoke Newington High Street, and forms a portion of the Great Northern Road, down which King James I. entered London when he

came to be crowned King of England. The lower part is lined by good middle-class shops, and the upper, which is very wide, has fair-sized dwelling-houses standing back in gardens on either side. A grove of trees once crowned this hill, and its remnants are seen in the fine trees which still stand in the gardens and line the road. Trams run to the Seven Sisters Road. There is a very large Congregational chapel on the east side, about half-way up; this has a conspicuous spire, and was founded by Samuel Morley in 1870. Beyond it the size of the houses decreases, and rows of newly built little red-brick dwellings are to be seen. The same style of building covers the district to the west of Stamford Hill.

The Stamford Hill Road falls as steeply as it ascended before leaving the parish, and runs past more shops near Olinda and Ravensdale Roads. The Turnpike public-house recalls an ancient turnpike which once stood here. Ravensdale Road contains a little mission-house in connection with St. Thomas's Church, Clapton Common, and beyond this leads us right into open country—the Marshes. We feel we have got to the edge of the world—or, at any rate, to the extreme edge of London—as we stand on the broken heights of green grass and see the sudden drop in the ground which runs away to the stealthily flowing river, and beyond it again the shimmering sheets of water belonging to one of the great water companies, edged with stiff Lombardy poplars.

It is a queer place, with irregular trees growing on common-land; in the midst of it a group of neat Board-school buildings, and a modern—a very modern—and particularly hideous row of houses running out to the edge of the sloping ground. Hackney seems to have adopted as its own the most heart-breaking of all the modern styles of domestic architecture.

By Castlewood Road we can go to Clapton Common.

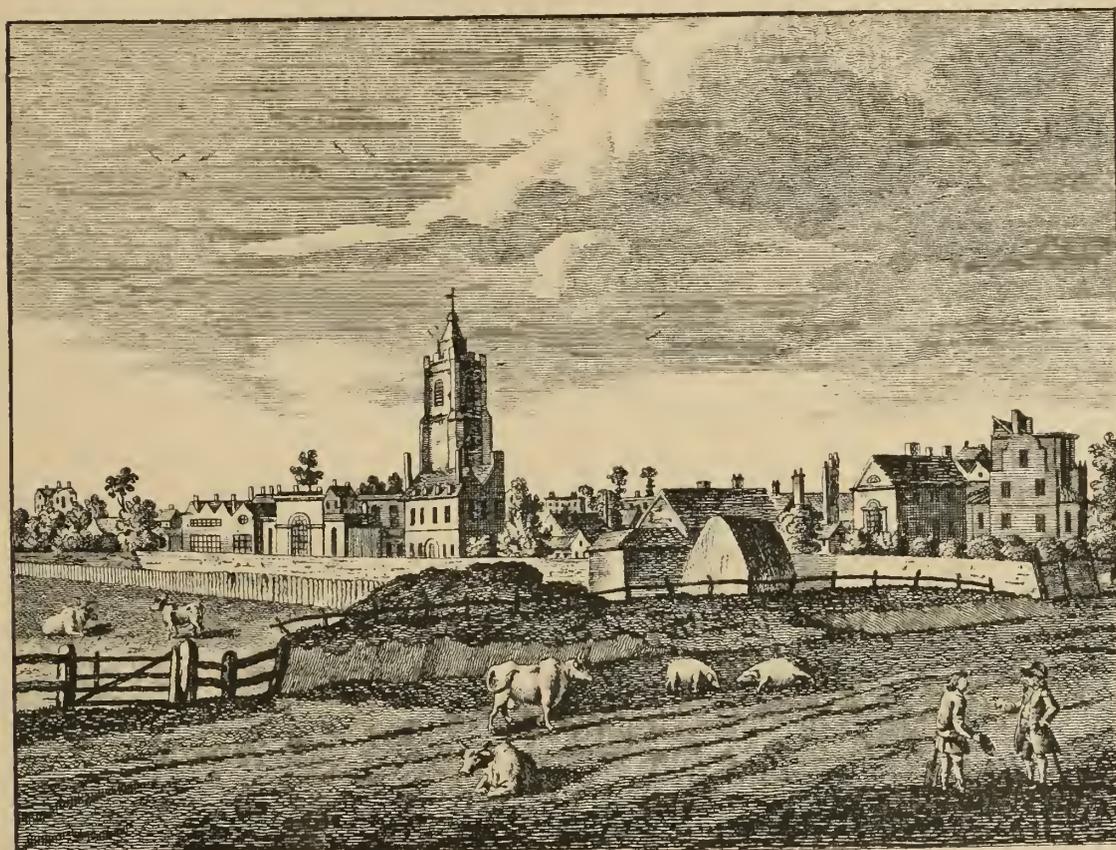
Clapton Common is a long, tapering strip of land, in form like a curving tongue with the thick end northward. At this end Craven Lodge stands in its own grounds. At the corner of Castlewood Road is a very remarkable church—remarkable in architecture and also for being the only one of its creed in the metropolis. It is called the Ark of the Covenant, and is built of stone, with the angles finished in dressed stone. The roof is red tiled, and the tower is flanked at the four corners with huge sculptured figures of the “four beasts” of Revelation. These are repeated in bronze higher up, and stand on pedestals, on which is inscribed, “God is love.” The effect of the whole is both picturesque and striking. The church was built in 1895. The windows are filled with old English glass, and were designed by Walter Crane, R.W.S. The congregation calls itself “The Church of the Son of Man.”

The houses on the north and east sides of the Common are very characterless. On the west they are older and more varied. The Church of St. Thomas stands at the corner of Oldhill Street. This was originally a proprietary chapel, built about 1777, but in 1829 it was enlarged and altered. Externally it is a plain brick building

with a projecting tower of three stories surmounted by a cross ; this is at the east end, and is rough stuccoed. The church inside is an almost exact replica of St. Clement's at Rome ; it was designed by Burgess.

Below this, with an additional strip of green in front, is a terrace of brick houses, probably about one hundred years old, with projecting wooden porches. They are in excellent preservation.

Lower down still is a substantial house with "The House of the Holy Childhood,



HACKNEY, LATE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

founded 1881," in large letters on the frontage. This is a Church of England institution, and receives from twenty to thirty children, who are brought up between the ages of three and sixteen and placed in service.

The streets behind the orphanage, between the Common and Stamford Hill, are all very modern and quite uninteresting. Cazenove Road is a long avenue planted with small trees. Oldhill Street is winding and irregular ; in it are Board schools.

Kyverdale Road is a long straight avenue ; it seems as if it had been ruled. At the north end is a big tramway depot.

At the backs of the houses on the east side of the Common the ground drops

sharply to the river, so that the view is of great extent. In the open ground below there are various intersecting paths, such as Spring Lane, a delightful country lane, and some fields and big trees. Springfield House, a rough stuccoed building, stands in its own grounds in a beautiful situation, looking out across the river.

From all these steep banks and this river ground various ancient coffins and also samples of rude pottery have been unearthed from time to time (see p. 555). On these heights "may have stood a Roman villa—part dwelling and part fortress or watch-tower—and the residence of the military commandant of this prominent and, therefore, important outpost of Roman London."

At the south end of Springfield Road there is a curious and interesting little hamlet lying on the water's edge. The streets are very steep, and some of them extremely narrow—mere passages, like the "wynds" in Edinburgh. Some of the little cottage buildings are modern, and so are St. Matthew's Schools, which stand on the side of Harrington Hill; but many of the little houses are very old and quaint-looking.

Mount Pleasant Lane encircles this little hamlet, and leads us past St. Matthew's Church (date 1869), for which a district was cut out of St. Thomas's parish. The church is a big, clean, modern building of rough stone, with a high spire, and nothing to mark it out from the hundreds of other churches built within the same period. It has an avenue of evergreens and a lych-gate. Beyond this Mount Pleasant Lane takes us on to another version of itself at right angles. This is a long bare road leading down to a group of small houses and outbuildings, among which is a little brick mission church covered with ivy. Above are several modern streets and a huge Board school.

Going back a little to Warwick Road, we find an avenue very similar to Cazenove Road, of which, indeed, it is a continuation. This was formerly Wren's Park Road, from a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren had a country house in the vicinity.

On the other side of Upper Clapton Road there is a Congregational chapel and mission-house, as well as National schools.

St. Michael's Church stands in the angle of Fontayne and Northwold Roads. The eastern part of Lower Clapton and Homerton consists of wide areas of flat, low-lying land called Hackney Marshes. These were obtained as recreation-grounds about 1891-92, when freehold and Lammas rights were bought out. Clapton is bounded by the somewhat circuitous course of the river Lea, and Homerton includes some ground beyond the river. On the Marshes flocks of sheep graze, and a few football goals stand up like the gallows of the highwaymen's time. To the north lie the filter-beds of the East London Waterworks Company, surrounded by a line of tall poplars. The canal is narrow and lined by a towing-path. Lock Bridge, Cow Bridge, Marsh Gate, and Wick Lane Bridges cross it in order from north to south.

On the river Lea we have the old ferry, or White House—supposed to have been the resort of Dick Turpin after some of his marauding expeditions—and Temple Mills. The latter name has descended directly from the times of the Templars, who had mills here, which passed to their successors, the Knights of St. John. Prince Rupert erected a water-mill in Hackney Marsh, and there invented a metal of which guns were cast and contrived.

In 1791 a bull was baited near Temple Mills in Hackney Marsh, and 3000 people assembled to see it. The bull broke loose and caused a wild stampede. The Marshes have frequently been flooded, and the footpaths and bridle-ways rendered impassable by heavy rains. Near Temple Mills Bridge is the White Hart Inn, said to have been built in 1513. Near Lea Bridge is a little hamlet, consisting of a few new terraces, a row of little old red-tiled cottages, wharves, the waterworks buildings, and a small mission church, not unpicturesque, in ragstone and red-tiled roof, dedicated to St. James.

The North Mill Field is composed of wide stretches of well-kept grass, with iron railings, and here and there a seat. In the north-west corner is a brickfield. Between this and South Mill Field is Bridge Road, laid out about 1750; this was formerly Mill Fields Lane, the only road from this district into Essex in Queen Elizabeth's time, and carriages could not get farther than the river.

South Mill Field degenerates in the south-east end into an extremely untidy bit of waste land, where refuse and broken bricks lie in heaps. There are great bald patches here and there; and a dilapidated railing, half broken down, forms no impediment to the free passage of the ragged horses who try to gain a scanty livelihood. To the west of Chatsworth Road there is an enclosed space for a football ground, and there are large elms and enclosed fields. These fields are under the London County Council's control. To the south of Millfields Road there are rows of streets, poorer to the east of Chatsworth, where small houses, exactly similar to each other, stand in lines, and dirty children play in the gutters. All Souls' Church and Schools, built in 1883, are in red brick.

There is a chapel in Glyn Road, a big Board school in Chatsworth Road, and a Primitive Methodist mission-room in Blurton Road. All Saints' Church and Schools are also in Blurton Road, farther west. The church is a neat building of ragstone, in the usual style, with no spire or tower. It is lined inside with red brick and a dado of glazed tiles. A row of very small windows filled with stained glass in either aisle is effective. Passing over into Homerton, we find in the south, near the Marshes, the hamlet of Hackney Wick. This name is derived from the manor which the Templars granted to De Wyke out of their own manor.

It is rather an unsavoury, but a very busy district, with dye, cloth, iron, starch, and other works. The Eton Mission is here established in a neat brick house, under the shadow of a fine red-brick church, well designed, lofty, and light. This

church is lined inside with Bath stone, and has pillars of the same material. A handsome screen divides the chancel from the nave. There is a small chapel on the south side. The Mission Hall and Workmen's Mission Club are close by the church. A couple of mission-rooms, Church and Congregational, and a Congregational chapel complete the religious buildings in this quarter.

St. Augustine's Church, close by the park, is of ragstone, with a very long roof of blue slate and no spire. It was consecrated in 1867.

Farther north there is a Roman Catholic chapel with campanile tower, and schools adjacent. In the Wick Road is a police station, and near it the Cassland rope-works. The view of this part of Homerton from the railway is indescribably dreary and depressing. Drab walls and drab chimneys rise in mournful monotony. A couple of Board schools, a hall, and a Wesleyan chapel are variously distributed.

A row of almshouses called the Retreat, otherwise the asylum for widows of ministers, stands near. The building was erected in 1812, for the benefit of eight widows of Independent and four of Baptist ministers. They were allowed £10 per annum, and on the death of the founder, Samuel Robinson, in 1833, £3 more was added to the original allowance. The almshouses are in a long straight building with battlemented parapet of drab stucco, pointed ecclesiastical windows, and six doorways. In the centre an inscription announces: "For the Glory of God and the Comfort of twelve widows of Dissenting Ministers this Retreat was erected and endowed by Samuel Robinson, A.D. 1812." On the grass plot before the houses is the altar-tomb of the founder, surrounded by iron rails. At the east end of Retreat Place is Ram's School for Boys, and at the west end we come across a Unitarian chapel, called the Gravel Pit Chapel, a modern building of ragstone with angles of dressed stone. A meeting-house, built in 1715, formerly occupied this site, and this was a successor of a previous one in the gravel-pit field, hence the name. Farther north there is an old Free School.

Then, turning down a diagonal path on the east, we pass by a congeries of buildings—schools, a Congregational chapel, and St. Luke's Church, a neat modern building, consecrated 1872.

Morning Lane is a very winding thoroughfare, which, from its turnings, may once have followed the course of a stream. In Rocque's map it is called Money Lane. On one side are huge colour factories, close by the railway.

At its eastern end the High Street is called Homerton Road, and leads into a mere footpath; farther west it is Marsh Hill, before attaining the dignity of High Street. The eastern part of High Street is extremely uninteresting; long straight streets varied by Board schools run off northwards.

On the south there is the Hackney Union Workhouse, in the usual style of such buildings. It is on the site of an old workhouse, which was an extremely picturesque building, if one may judge from water-colour sketches. It had gable

ends and quaint corners. Almost opposite is the old Adam and Eve tavern, refronted.

Beyond Brooksby's Walk we see St. Barnabas' Church Schools and the Vicarage, built of stone, with battlements and balustrades, in a mediæval style. The church was built in 1845, but has since been enlarged; the interior is effectively decorated. Near Brooksby's Walk a sarcophagus, cut out of a solid block of marble, was found; this was carved as if it had been formerly fixed in a wall with only one side showing. In the middle of the carved side was a medallion with a bust *alto relievo*. The man interred must have been six feet in height, and is judged to have been an engineer officer not of military rank. The interment was pagan Roman. In the area enclosed by Brooksby's Walk, on the east, Grove and Cross Streets, South Templar Road on the west, and Clifden Road on the north, stand the City of London Union and Fever and Smallpox Hospitals. These are surrounded by high walls, and are in the severely utilitarian style.

Returning again to the High Street, we see a big house standing back behind a neglected garden. It is of brick, with stuccoed centre, and has a deserted appearance. This was once a Dissenting college. The college was established at Hackney in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and came here in 1769. An older building then stood on what was subsequently the lawn and drive in front. This was pulled down in 1823, and the present houses erected.

The whole of the High Street shows the same un-lived-in, uncared-for aspect. The streets on the south, which go down under the railway, are singularly poor and uninteresting. The shops are small and dirty, the roadway narrow. There is the squalor of an unkempt middle age, but none of the attractiveness of a contented old age such as might have been expected. Yet Homerton has had some noble residents in its time. Lord Zouch, Lord Riche, Cromwell, and Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, were among them. Ram's Chapel, on the north side of the High Street, is like a big barn; the windows are filled with thick green glass. It might be passed without any notice; only from a little distance, as from the railway, where the quaint little cupola is seen, does it look like a chapel. It was built in 1723 by Stephen Ram. It is a proprietary chapel, but the services are according to the Established use. There are monuments to the founder and his wife on the walls. The boys' and girls' schools in connection are mentioned when we arrive at them in perambulation. At the extreme west end of the High Street is an old house, now St. John-at-Hackney Church Institute. This is conjectured to have been built of the rich materials of a much more sumptuous predecessor, which may have been inhabited by Sutton. In Homerton Row there is a Baptist chapel.

In Upper and Lower Clapton Roads there are many modern yellow-brick, two- and three-storied houses, with small shops on the ground-floor, and among them are a few of the old red-brick houses of former days. The line of the street is not

regular. Some of the houses are set back behind scraps of gardens, and some are level with the pavement. Tram-lines run down the centre of the street. Beginning at the south end, we have the recreation ground in front of the church on one side and Clapton Square on the other. In the succeeding block of houses a neat building contains the public baths. Then the road takes a sharp turn northward. Not far from this turn, on the east side, was Hackney House, built by Stamp Brooksbank about 1720. It was a large house standing in extensive grounds. It was purchased at his death by John Hopkins, the heir of Vulture Hopkins, memorably satirised by Pope :

When Hopkins dies a thousand lights attend
The wretch who, living, saved a candle end.

Eventually the house was bought for a Calvinist Protestant Dissenting College. It was pulled down in 1880.

Continuing northward, we come to a Congregational chapel on the eastward, which is of peculiar shape, like a horseshoe, with an octagonal tower on either side. It is two-storied, and the lower story projects with a balustrade. The style of architecture suggests a synagogue.

At the end of Linscott Street is an immense stuccoed portico which bears the words "Salvation Congress Hall," so that he who runs may read. This was formerly the well-known London Orphan Asylum, since removed to Watford.

A neat little street farther north, on the same side, is called Laura Place. This runs over the site of the house where lived the great philanthropist Howard. The only view of this house extant is one showing it by moonlight, as a rather long, irregular building, with bay-windows filled with latticed panes, and with several pediments or gables on the roof. It became the possession of John Howard on the death of his father, and he sold it in 1785 or thereabouts, though he seems to have had some affection for his birthplace and the home of his childhood. The house was pulled down in the first half of the nineteenth century.

A little farther north, on the west side, is a Deaf and Dumb Female Asylum in what has once been a substantial private house; two old red-brick houses attract attention beyond it, before we reach an open space where there is a strip of green and a basin-like depression, once a pond. Clapton House stood at the south-east corner of this, and Mildenhall Road runs over the site.

A charming row of one-storied brick almshouses, forming three sides of a tiny quadrangle, faces the Green on the same side. These are the outward and visible sign of Bishop Ward's charity. He was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and died in 1690. By his will he directed that ten poor old widows of Hackney should receive £5 yearly and a gown every second year, and should live in the "hospital house" which he had erected at Clapton. This is the identical building referred to, and here ten poor women have daily cause to bless the Bishop's name.

On the opposite side of the Green is a Wesleyan chapel in the stereotyped Pointed style, and beyond it, northward, St. James's Church, curiously built from a design by Hakewell. It was begun in 1840, and opened the following year. It has an octagonal tower in the south-east angle of the transept, and the effect is that of a congeries of small buildings rather than a whole one, but originality condones for a multitude of sins.

By Kenninghall Road is a small row of older houses, and then we come to Brooke House.

Brooke House is the oldest remaining house in the parish, and recalls the time when Hackney was a country place where wealthy men built their mansions out of town in the midst of large gardens. It is supposed to be the old manor-house of Kingshold. In the grant to the Earl it is described as a "fayre house, all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in." It is also said to have been enclosed by a broad and deep ditch. It is curious that the only date remaining is 1573, inscribed on two stones which were unearthed by the present occupant, and placed on either side of the front entrance. Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, granted the manor to Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, hence the present name. Lord Brooke reserved the house for his own use when he sold the Manor of Kingshold. A long and detailed inventory of the furniture and interior fittings of this house about the time of James I. is in the British Museum; from this a few extracts are given below:

In the little Parlor—Item—A story of the Rich Man and Death, a little cubberd by the chimney with lock and key, a locke to the parlor door, noe key.

In the Lardery—Item—one cubberd, one hanginge shelve, one iron hooke.

In Rowland Beresforde Chamber, Item. Two faire windows of VIII lights a piece besides thereto newlie glased with two casements and barres of iron with curtayn rodde, a portall of waynscott and three cubberd doers without locks and keyes, to the portall a latches, one dore of deal borde with the floor of the same, one bolte to the dore, no locke but a ringe, a dore to the study in that chamber with a very good locke and key, in that study a clere story of two lights, with one casement and iron barres and two shelves.

There is a great deal more of the same sort, but this is enough for a sample.

The house as it stands at present is used as a private lunatic asylum, in which capacity it has been employed for some time. The front toward the street is singularly dull, in the style of the end of the eighteenth century—a brick frontage, with steps up to the door. This part is panelled inside, and, within, is not unattractive. In old prints of Brooke House the part toward the road is represented rather as a group of buildings, and among these is a long narrow archway, circular-headed, which leads through into a quadrangle. This may have stood in the position of a doorway, which is now enclosed within the building. The original plan of the

house shows it to have been of the thickness of one room only, and running round a quadrangle. On the west side it was in the form of a long gallery. This gallery is now partitioned off into small rooms, but the exquisite ceiling, with its coats-of-arms and crests, is quite perfect. The vista of the narrow passage running along by the rooms is highly attractive, as the ornamental carving on the panels shows up well. Many of the overmantels and fireplaces are beautifully carved, and though the wood has been painted and varnished, it is good oak. The house abounds in stray corners, twisted staircases, and curious nooks, but the new part has been so adroitly fitted on to the old that there is no jarring line. The exterior of this older part is as attractive as the interior. The northern quadrangle, or courtyard, is like a bit from an Elizabethan picture. The windows, in Tudor style, with heavy upright and cross pieces, project, and are supported on brackets. The rough plaster of the walls is decorated by a scroll of lath, in fanciful design, let in, and small gable ends are perched in corners. Above all is the line of the rich red tiles, irregular with age and seasoned to a mellow tint. On the south side the house is yellow-washed, and the projecting chimneys picked out in vivid red. These chimneys are supposed to have been added about a hundred years after the house was built. On the west, outside the long gallery, the chimneys are of red brick; one has been rebuilt, others retopped, and several are wreathed in ivy. The cornice on the gable ends and running along the house is of carved wood. It is hard to believe a house 400 years old can still be standing in such perfect preservation, but there is no reason to doubt its age. Some of the woodwork recently removed in repair was absolute powder.

A large extent of ground is attached to the house; it contains broad green lawns bordered by neat edges, smooth walks, and several interesting trees. One of these, an old mulberry, is claimed by its owner to be one of the original mulberries planted by the Templars. The gardens of Brooke House have long been famous. Pepys (June 25, 1666) mentions going to Hackney to see two gardens, of which one was Lord Brooke's, and tells how he saw oranges growing for the first time, one of which he must needs purloin to taste, to see if it were like other oranges. Evelyn also mentions the garden as "Lady Brooke's."

Farther north than Brooke House is St. Scholastica's Retreat in Kenninghall Road; the chapel stands in an angle. Almost opposite is Christ Church, plainly built with a bell-gable in place of a tower. The roads to the south are extremely and severely respectable.

HACKNEY DOWNS

This is a wide, flat extent of grass-land, intersected by various straight paths. It is now under the control of the London County Council.

To the east there are Downs Chapel and a Presbyterian church at opposite

ends of Queensdown Road. To the south is the Grocers' Company School, a very large and red-brick building, with small central tower surmounted by a vane. A flight of steps leads up to the principal entrance, and the arms of the Company are in a panel of the central window. The buildings are capable of accommodating 500 boys. A large gymnasium and swimming-bath are on the premises. There are many scholarships to be won, and the school is open to all boys of good character and bodily health on passing an entrance examination.

At the corner of Rodney Road is a Congregational chapel. Near it is a fire station, and opposite the North of London Institute.

The streets between this and Amhurst Road are singularly devoid of character. The Manor Assembly Rooms and Theatre, a comparatively small building, is in Kenmure Road. The headquarters of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers is in an opening off Pembury Grove, and in the grove is a Methodist Free Church. "St. John at Hackney Grammar School," as the inscription over the portico informs us, fronts the Clarence Road. This is an oblong brick building with a stuccoed portico.

Clarence Place, passing across the north of Clapton Square, was formerly Clapton Passage; it is believed to have been an old Roman byway, which passed along a line of elms in the playground of St. John's Grammar School.

THE PARISH CHURCH

There is an entrance to Hackney Churchyard from Mare Street; close by this the old tower still stands. The church at Hackney has a very ancient history. It was originally dedicated to St. Augustine, but, apparently on account of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem holding land in the parish, the name was changed to that of St. John. Strype says:

The church of Hackney hath been of late styled by the name of St. John as though it belonged to the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem. . . . But in an ancient record of the Tower it is found to have been written *Ecclesia parochialis S. Augustine de Hackney*. And in the Cotton Library there is a volume about the Knights Templars wherein mention is made of St. Augustine's Hackney and of the lands and rents they had there.

In 1352 the precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral was allowed by patent to appropriate the church at Hackney instead of that at Stortford, in Herts, which belonged to him.

In 1477 a guild was founded in the church at Hackney, called the Guild of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. Strype also mentions a chantry founded in the church, in Edward I.'s time.

The Rectory, which is a manor, known as Grumbolds, was in the gift of the Crown until 1372, when it was granted to the Bishops of London, who held the Manor of Lordshold. The parish of Hackney is both a rectory and a vicarage, the former being a sinecure. The chief rectors have been: Cardinal Gauselinus, 1318;

Christopher Urswick, 1521; Richard Sampson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and subsequently of Lichfield, 1534; John Spendlove, afterwards Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, 1537. Principal vicars: Hugh Johnson, 1578; David Dolben (or Doulben), afterwards Bishop of Bangor, 1618; Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633; William Spurstowe, ejected as a Puritan, 1643; Peter Newcome, 1703; John J. Watson, afterwards Archdeacon of St. Albans, 1799; Thomas Oliver Goodchild, 1839; Arthur Brook, 1877.

Among the lecturers we note the name of Strype, so indissolubly connected with the survey of Stow; and Dr. Worthington in 1670.

(The above names are in accordance with the MS. notes of a lecture given by the Rev. Prebendary Shelford, Rector of Stoke Newington.)

In 1824 the Rectory and Vicarage were united, and the three parishes of Hackney, South Hackney, and West Hackney were then formed.

The Bishops held the Manor of Grumbolds until the reign of Edward VI., when Bishop Ridley surrendered it to the King, with the Manor of Lordshold. From that date its history has been identical with that of the Manor of Lordshold already given.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the church was taken down and rebuilt, and "it is probable that Sir Thomas Heron, who was master of the jewel-house to King Henry VIII., and Christopher Urswick (then Rector) were the principal benefactors to its re-erection."

It was in 1798 that the old church was finally taken down, with the exception of the tower, still standing, and the Rowe Chapel. It was of the Pointed style, with two side-aisles, galleries, and a number of monuments and tombs. The tower which remains is square, and has battlements on the summit. It is of stone, and is supported by buttresses at the four corners. It is said that in the demolition of the old church the monuments were shamefully treated, and some of the stones were broken up and used for paving purposes. However, a few, at all events, have been rescued and set up in the present church.

The Rowe Chapel was built in 1614, and stood on the south side of the chancel. It was built by Sir Henry Rowe as a kind of family vault. The most elaborate of all the monuments was that to Sir Henry Rowe, father of the founder of the chapel, who died 1611. This monument, which was carefully taken to pieces at the demolition of the chapel, is in the possession of the Vestry. Sir Henry Rowe and his wife are represented in effigy, kneeling, facing one another, beneath a canopy supported by Corinthian columns. Above are the arms of Rowe, of the Merchant Adventurers', Mercers', and Merchant Tailors' Companies. Below are smaller effigies of the three sons and three daughters of Sir Henry, also kneeling—the sons are in stiff collars and gowns, the girls in ruffs and the dress of the period; the whole is executed in black and white marble.

The Act of Parliament for the demolition of the old church was passed in 1780, and the new church was begun in the following year. The building was a very slow process, as funds twice ran short. The second time, in 1803, the trustees made application to Parliament to allow them to raise a further sum for the building of the tower, which had somehow been overlooked in the first estimate. The total cost was £25,000. The church is in the shape of a cross, and is built of brick, with circular stone porticoes, and has a stone tower of peculiar design. The pillars of the porticoes are of the Ionic order. The eaves of the roof are particularly wide, and the windows are circular-headed.

The principal entrance is from the north, and here there are spacious lobbies, in which the most interesting monuments are preserved. The finest of all is the Latimer monument above referred to, which is enclosed by an iron railing. This was repaired by the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a descendant of Lady Latimer. An effigy of Lady Latimer, second daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, who married John Neville, Lord Latimer, and died in 1582, is recumbent on an altar-tomb. In the four panels are shields and coats-of-arms; in all the lower panels inscriptions. Some of these refer to her daughters, of which a detached tablet gives the following account :

Earle of Northumberland took the first to wife.
The next the heir of Baron Burleigh chose,
Cornwallis happ the third for term of life,
And Sir John Danvers plucked the youngest rose.

On the east wall of the same lobby is a helmet supposed to have belonged to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1537, and was buried in the old church. In the corresponding lobby, on the east side of the entrance, are the monuments to Christopher Urswick and David Dolben, respectively Rector and Vicar of Hackney at different dates. The monuments are very interesting. In the former the brass effigy of a man lies beneath a marble canopy, richly decorated; in the other Dolben is represented in effigy, half-length.

There is here also an immense stone slab which has contained brasses of a man and woman; the latter is now missing. This has no inscription or date of any kind. Another monument to the Bannisters contains kneeling effigies of large size, and is dated 1628 and 1633. Two equally large effigies are unnamed and detached.

Within, the church is rather disappointing. It is extremely wide for its length, and a great semicircular gallery sweeping round emphasises this, giving the appearance of a great meeting-room rather than a church. The east window, filled with stained glass of sepia tints, is emblematic of the first day of Creation, and was put up in 1816. The reredos is of light carved oak with bas-relief panels. There are one or two monuments on the walls of no general interest, nor very ancient date.

The organ is in the west gallery, and is a fine instrument, in part removed from the old church.

The new church is not on the site of the old one, but a little to the north-east, and around both buildings there is a spacious graveyard. What is known as the new churchyard is that surrounding the present church. This was bought and added to the older ground in 1790 for the site of the new building. Some thirty years before this the churchyard had already been enlarged, and on the piece thus added the Rectory had been built. To the north is now a pleasant recreation ground, with flower-beds and seats; to the west, the Rectory, a square house, which looks about the same age as the church. The remainder of the churchyard is thickly studded with tombstones standing in the long grass. Many of these have been removed, and stand three deep against the walls. Public footpaths intersect the churchyard, and rows of trees add a certain picturesqueness. A fine row of large trees is on the east, and parallel with this is Church Well Path, which derived its name from a real well in the vicinity. Just over the wall is the old grammar school, built 1829. This was erected for a proprietary grammar school, and consecrated. At first it was very popular, but gradually declined, and was finally converted into a private dwelling-house. Sutton Place, in which it stands, recalls the founder of the Charterhouse, who was an inhabitant of Hackney.

On the other side of the churchyard, facing Mare Street, was formerly an old house, called the Church House, built in 1520. It was occupied as a rectory, for parish meetings, and as a free school at various periods of its existence. It was pulled down in 1802 and another building erected, which was used as a watch-house, engine-house, committee and ante rooms; this, altered in 1825, served as the old Town Hall before the new building was ready. There was originally a lych gate on each side of the old church-house, which was demolished in 1802, when the side of the street was set back.

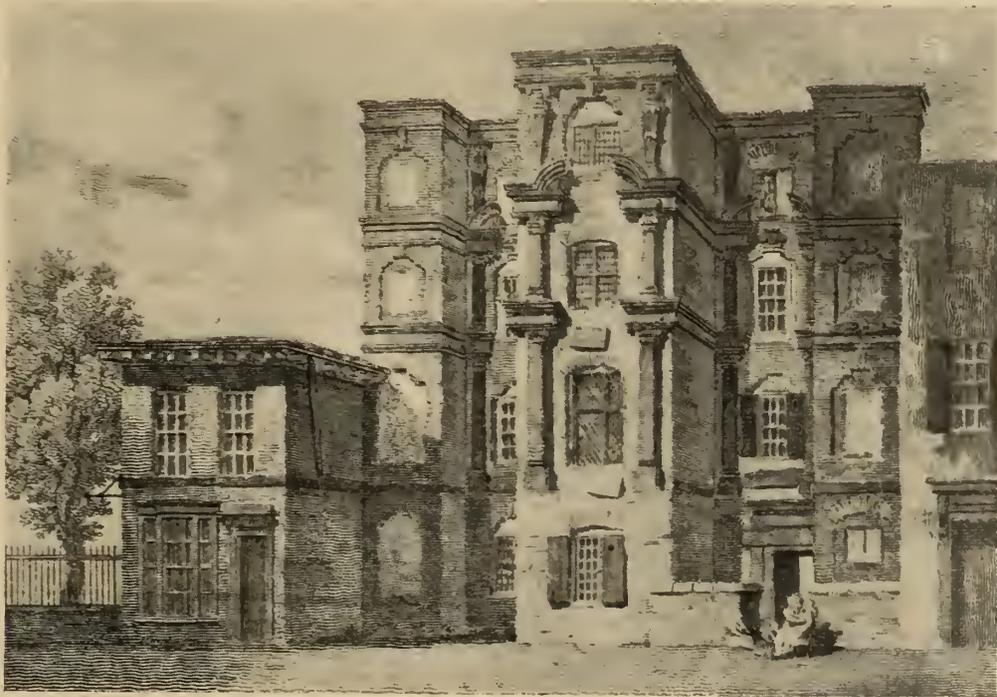
Mare Street is one of the most important streets in Hackney, on account of its old associations. It was formerly known for the upper half of its length as Church Street, and the name of Meare, or Mare, Street only began below London Lane. The name is derived from "mere" or "meer," a pond, in reference to the marshy ground hereabouts.

In Rocque's 1745 plan houses are shown running almost continuously on either side of Church Street. The upper part of Mare Street is now very uninteresting. It has a narrow roadway down which trams run. Small nondescript brick houses line the east side, and some rather better are on the west.

The Templars' House was opposite the entrance of Dalston Lane, in Church Street. It was pulled down about 1825, having, before its demolition, been let in tenements. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was a tavern, known as the Blue Posts Tavern, and afterwards as Bob's Hall, but all attempts to discover its

history for 200 years previous to this date have failed. All that is known is that it was called by tradition the Templars' House, and that the Templars are known to have had a house somewhere in this vicinity. The house had three projecting bays, and was of handsome appearance. Ionic pilasters, with entablatures and broken pediments, adorned the frontage. But it obviously was not of such early date as the Templars, and probably stood on the site of a much older building. Almost opposite to the Templars', at the corner of Dalston Lane and Church (now Mare) Street, stood another old house, built by J. Ward, a notorious person, who is thus satirized by Pope :

Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres and the Devil.



"THE TEMPLARS" AT HACKNEY

Demolished *circa* 1825.

It is not known exactly when the house was built, though the owner was in residence in 1727. Ward stood in the pillory for forgery, and was consequently expelled from Parliament. He also suffered a long imprisonment as the result of some of his frauds. The house has long been demolished.

There formerly stood close by the old church tower a most picturesque house, irregularly built, with a red-tiled roof, and a bay running up one side, terminating in a triangular pediment. On the garden side it "consisted almost entirely of windows."

It was built in 1578 by a citizen of London, whose arms, with those of the

Merchant Adventurers' and Russia Company, were for long over the chimney-piece and in the window. In later times it is supposed to have been a country residence of the Elector Palatine, whose arms, together with those of King James I., Charles I., and the Duke of Holstein, were in the glass of the windows. There is apparently but slight ground for this conjecture, yet certainly the house was known as Bohemia Palace, which may have originated in the Elector's subsequent title. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I., is supposed to have stayed here, but this is pure conjecture, suggested by the name.

The house subsequently became the property of the Vyner family, who enlarged and repaired it in 1662, and it was then called Black and White House, from the contrast between the more modern and darker part with the whiteness of the old building. The overmantels and ceilings were superb. The house was pulled down, however, in 1796, and thus another of the old landmarks of Hackney disappeared. Bohemia Place stands on the site. The North London Railway here crosses the road by a bridge. There are mean buildings and small shops on either side of the road until we reach the new Town Hall, a magnificent building. The foundation-stone of this was laid in 1864 by Mr. Tyssen Amherst. The building is of stone, in the French-Italian style. It has a centre and two wings. The centre is surmounted by a balustrade and a centrepiece for a clock. There is below a handsome porch, and the basement is rusticated. Among other things the Town Hall contains the well-known Tyssen collection of books and papers relating to Hackney, invaluable material for the genealogist and local historian. In this same room is the pillory found in the old church tower. The Town Hall stands on a plot of ground known as Hackney Grove, and from it stretches diagonally a narrow footway leading to Tower Street. Here lived Captain Woodcock, one of whose daughters married John Milton as his second wife in 1656. She only survived her marriage two years. To this street also Daniel Defoe came courting.

St. Thomas's Square is dated by a corner-stone 1772. It is a quiet square, with brick houses of no particular interest. Dr. Ainsworth, compiler of the Latin Dictionary, was for a time a resident here. From one end of the square runs Loddiges Road, recalling the name of a well-known nursery gardener. Loddige's grounds were very extensive, and people came from all parts of London to see them. The last of the tropical plants were removed to the Crystal Palace.

Barber's Barn is supposed to have been built about 1590. Tradition says it was the oldest house in Hackney, and that the Duke of York, in the time of the Wars of the Roses, slept here. It came into lay hands at the Reformation, but in 1552 King Edward VI. consigned the estate to the hospital of St. Thomas at Southwark. The site of the house was freehold, and was purchased in 1798 by Loddige. The name in its corruption was singularly inappropriate, for the house was of very stately appearance and Elizabethan architecture. It is supposed, however, that the name

"Barn" was merely a corruption of "bourne" or "boundary," as the house marked the termination of the estate. It was pulled down about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is perhaps worth while to mention that Barber's Barn was for some time the residence of the regicide Okey.

Not far from Loddiges Road, in Lyne Grove, are the Bakers' Almshouses, built round three sides of a square, facing north. Each of the three buildings contains four houses of two stories. The Bakers' arms are carved in stone, and the quadrangle has an entrance of brick in the form of a small pointed arch. The first stone was laid in 1820 by Lucas, when Lord Mayor, as an inscription on a tablet states, and the buildings are for "decayed members of the Worshipful Company of Bakers."

Close by is a row of eight almshouses, built in 1829 and known as "Thomes" Almshouses; but, except for their situation, these have nothing to do with Hackney. To the north there is a chapel, and in Paragon Road an infant school.

Returning to St. Thomas's Square we see at the south-west corner a Presbyterian church, with stuccoed front, like a chapel in style. This is the successor of an old Presbyterian Dissenting meeting-house, dating from 1600, which stood on the opposite side of the road. Philip Nye and Adoniram Byfield, two well-known Puritan divines, preached here between 1620 and 1640.

Farther south is a Catholic Apostolic Church, which has a curiously hard, flat appearance, as if it had been cut out of cardboard. Behind there is an extensive recreation ground, part of which was once a garden and part the graveyard of the Well Street Chapel. This was laid out in 1888, and is under the Hackney District Board of Works. The next object of attention in Mare Street is Lady Holles' School for Girls, founded in 1710 and housed in the present building in 1877. This is a neat red-brick edifice with stone facings. It is a middle-class school, with low fees, and several exhibitions and scholarships are attached. It is on the site of a large house, one of several which bordered Mare Street in its more fashionable days.

The Elizabeth Fry Refuge is in an old brick house on the west. Then we have a Baptist Chapel, founded 1812, burnt down and rebuilt 1854.

The Triangle is a desolate place, with a large building in Board school style, the Morley Hall, on the west side. This is used for popular entertainments, concerts, etc. A little above it, on the same side, is the Flying Horse Tavern, a quaint little building wedged in between higher neighbours. This is a really old inn, and was one of the posting-houses from London to Newmarket in Queen Elizabeth's reign. On the east of the Triangle a Roman Catholic chapel and school stand back behind some houses. The road continues to be known as Mare Street until we reach the canal. On the east there is the "Salvation Army Citadel," in ragstone with a rose-window. This was formerly a church, and below it is another of the Congregational chapels in which Hackney abounds.

In Rocque's map a triangular piece of water is marked in the Triangle, and

another tongue-like pond on the west. It is recorded that in 1723 one of the stage-coaches going to London was flung into a great pond in Mare Street, which pond was very dangerous, especially at night-time, and was subsequently ordered to be filled in.

London Fields are marked on Rocque's map very much in the same shape as at present. They are under the control of the London County Council, and consist of wide, flat grass spaces with intersecting paths and not too numerous seats. On the east side is St. Michael's Church, built by Hakewell in 1864 on the site of a brickfield. A Primitive Methodist chapel is farther south. The district between London Fields and Queen's Road is absolutely without interest. Long rows of extremely respectable brick houses, a militia barracks, a Congregational chapel, and a Board school fill up the area.

North of Richmond Road the same sort of district continues. St. Philip's Church, at the corner of the above road and Parkholm Road, is in the straight, narrow Pointed style, rather effective in churches, the long perpendicular lines carrying the eye upward to the spire. The church was built in 1841, and stands on freehold ground, the gift of a benefactor.

To the north of Graham Road is the German Hospital, an interesting building of brick, occupying a very large space of ground. It was founded in 1845, and the present building erected in 1865 from the designs of Professor Donaldson and Mr. Gruning. It was enlarged and altered in 1876. Though primarily for Germans, and possessing a German staff, English cases are admitted when urgent or in case of accident. An immense fair was held in 1848 in support of this institution, and among the patronesses, of whom Queen Victoria was the chief, there were no less than six duchesses, seven marchionesses, fourteen countesses, four viscountesses, and many others.

The trustees of the German Lutheran Church, which had been situated in Trinity Lane, City, rebuilt their church here when they were turned out for the needs of the Metropolitan District Railway. They offered the use of the church to the hospital, so that the former chapel was turned into a children's ward. The church stands just outside the gates, and is heavily decorated in stone.

Hackney Common.—This wide open space is very similar to Hackney Downs. It is a flat expanse of grass intersected by straight paths, under the control of the London County Council.

At the south-west end is a large brick building standing in its own grounds. This is the French Hospital—not a hospital for sick people, but a hospital or house of mercy for the aged. It is one of the most interesting institutions in Hackney. It is for poor French Protestants or the descendants of Huguenots residing in Great Britain. It was founded in 1708 by Monsieur de Gastigny, a French Protestant refugee in the service of the Prince of Orange; he bequeathed £1000 for the purpose,

and, other subscriptions having been added, the hospital was incorporated in 1718 under charter by King George I., the Earl of Galway being the first Governor. At first it was a temporary refuge for the oppressed of the class it was designed to aid, but now it is purely a home for the aged.

The first building was in Old Street, in the parish of St. Luke, but this site has now been let on building leases, and the income thus obtained has more than compensated for the removal.

In 1866 the present building was erected from the designs of R. L. Roumieu, and well the designer has done his work. Externally the building is handsome, in the French style of the time of Francis I., enriched by patterns of various-coloured brick and by many pinnacles and gable ends. A tower and spire rise over the main doorway, which is recessed in the form of a Gothic porch.

Within, the hall and corridors are open to the roof; the upper corridors run along handsome galleries with balustrades of varnished wood, enclosing panels of iron scroll-work. There are large sitting-rooms for both men and women, with as much light and window space as can possibly be obtained. These are on the ground floor, where there is also the refectory, where the men and women have their meals in common; a library, containing works relating to the early history of the French Protestant Church and many rare and valuable books; the directors' and court rooms, both very handsome apartments; and the chapel at the east end of the long corridor. The chapel is a well-appointed and neat little building.

The upper gallery contains dormitories, day-rooms for those unable to get up or down stairs, bath-room, and a door communicating with a gallery in the chapel for the use of the infirm.

In the basement, which is singularly spacious and airy, are the kitchen, laundry, heating apparatus, steward's room, store-rooms, and other conveniences. The internal administration of the institution is directed by a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, secretary, and directors, of which the scheme provides there should be not less than thirty-seven. There are also a chaplain, medical officer, steward and wife, besides trained nurses and servants. Forty women and twenty men are received, and the applicants must be at least sixty years of age. The hospital is not intended only for those of a poorer class, but for those of good family who by misfortune have become destitute. Everything is provided, even clothes if necessary, though there is no uniform of any kind.

An allowance of ninepence a head a week is made, whereby the old people can procure tea, cocoa, or coffee to suit their individual tastes.

A small portion of Victoria Park lies in Hackney. In the year 1840 an Act was passed by Parliament entitling the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to purchase "lands or hereditaments" in the parishes of "St. John at Hackney, St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow," with the proceeds

arising from the sale of York House—otherwise Stafford House—St. James's Park, and other hereditaments mentioned in the Act; and that the land so purchased should be a royal park called Victoria Park. This was the origin of Victoria Park, now under the London County Council control, and open to the public. As such a small part of the park lies within Hackney, the above comment is considered sufficient without any reference to the sites of interest lying within its boundaries.

In Wetherell Road is a congregational chapel, and behind it, stretching east and west, the Jews' burial-ground. The entrance to this is at the west end in Lauriston Road. Here iron railings and a gateway allow us to overlook the graveyard. The paths are unweeded, and a certain air of desolation hangs over the thickly set upright stones with their Hebrew inscriptions. The burial-ground was set apart in 1788.

Following the road northward, we come upon the Church of St. John at Hackney. This is a large building in the Decorated style, with flying buttresses. It is cruciform in shape, with tower and spire nearly 200 feet high, and was built in 1845 of Kentish ragstone, which has even now begun to crumble away and show signs of age. This church is the successor of a chapel of ease in Well Street, called the Chapel of St. John of Jerusalem, built 1810.

The churchyard is intersected by public paths. The area is about three-quarters of an acre, and was closed for interments in 1868.

In Church Crescent are Monger's Almshouses, a neat little row of buildings with three doorways. The inscription tells us the charity was founded by Henry Monger, late of Hackney, in 1669, for the benefit of six poor men. The almshouses were at first in Well Street.

A Baptist chapel is close by. The Goldsmiths and Jewellers' Asylum is in Holcroft Road. Hackney abounds in almshouses, as in Congregational chapels and open spaces. Cassland Road is so called from being built on the Cass estate. John Cass became Lord Mayor of London, and was knighted. He died in 1718, and by his will founded a charity for the inhabitants of Aldgate and Hackney in the form of two schools, elementary and advanced, the trustees to pass the scholars on from one to the other.

Well Street is one of the important streets in Hackney on account of its associations. Here stood formerly a house belonging to the priors of the Knights Hospitallers, otherwise called the Knights of St. John. This was a curious specimen of architecture, with three gables and a diamond pattern of lath and plaster on its frontage. In its later days it was cut up into tenements, and remained standing within the memory of living men. Another house standing on the site of Shore Road, sold in 1352 to John Blanch and Nicholas Shordych, came to be called Shoreditch Place. The name of the street is derived from an ancient well, or

perhaps a mineral spring, which stood hereabouts. All trace of this has now vanished.

The present Well Street is of little interest. The trams from Aldgate stop at the entrance and return to the City. The houses near Mare Street are poor and uninteresting. The street continues a little better than it begins, having medium-sized houses of drab stucco, standing back behind neglected little bits of garden. Beyond Percy Street it is worse again—extremely squalid, and the streets opening off it are mere alleys. The workhouse has a frontage covered with rough stucco, in imitation of stone, and stretches back behind the almshouses. It was originally a Dissenting seminary. In Percy Road is a National School, and in St. Thomas's Road a hall. King Edward and Victoria Park Roads, which intersect the ward laterally, are of good character. At the corner of the latter and Handley Road are the Norris Almshouses, in memory of the Rev. H. H. Norris, of South Hackney. These are for women, and the widows of the men who die in Monger's Almshouses are given the preference, as by the Monger scheme they are ejected on the death of their husbands. In Gore Road is Christ Church, with high-pitched roof—a simple and effective building. This is on the borders of the Park westward, and southward we come to the canal, with the dreariness that always seems to cling to the banks of a canal in a town.

Just over Cambridge Heath Bridge, before Wadeson Street, the parish boundary ends.

The way from London to Hackney was, during the last century, a way of terror. The newspaper-cuttings of the period show innumerable highway robberies committed, particularly about Cambridge Heath. Dick Turpin, whose favourite resort was the White Horse in Hackney Marshes, must have found this a happy hunting-ground, as numerous coaches passed from London northward and back again.

The part of the ward to the west of Mare Street is sordid and dull. The Cat and Mutton Bridge over the canal forms the extreme boundary of the parish, and what is now the Broadway used to be called Mutton Lane. On the east side of this stood a bun house, which once rivalled that of Chelsea.

Between this and Mare Street is a Board school, and a house, once a refuge for penitent females, now "King Edward's Certified Industrial School for Girls."

In Lamb Lane, to the north, a name which recalls former rural surroundings, is another Board school.

On the east side of Kingsland Road the district is poor, dull, and quiet. Rows of small stuccoed houses line the straight streets, rising into rather larger ones in Middleton Road. A few chapels and schools are dotted about, and Holy Trinity Church, a big substantial brick building, stands in Woodland Street.

Across Kingsland Road everything is very open. Wide roads run at right angles or correct diagonals. There are semi-detached two-storied villas in stucco. A Roman Catholic chapel, named Our Lady and St. Joseph, is in Culford Road.

This was opened as a chapel in 1850 by Cardinal Wiseman, but was not in the first instance intended for a religious building. A Board school is not far off. An Independent chapel in the south, and St. Peter's Church in the centre, are the principal buildings. St. Peter's was built about 1841, and is a handsome church, with octagonal turrets and pinnacles at each angle and at the four corners of the tower. It is in the Pointed style, and the material used is light-coloured brick.

De Beauvoir Square is built on the site of one of the great mansions for which Hackney was famous in bygone days. The mansion was built about 1540, and originally called Baumes or Balmes, after its founders, two brothers, who were Spanish merchants. It seems to have retained this name, even when it had passed from its original owners. It was a curiously shaped house, with a very long, sloping, red-tiled roof, in which were two rows of dormer-windows. Pilasters with ornamental capitals adorned the frontage, and the house is considered to have been one of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in England. Within there were very magnificent carved ceilings. The grounds were of great extent, and laid out with geometrical precision. This was about 1580, when an old print shows the house standing in open country.

Robinson, the historian of Hackney, mentions that there was some doubt as to whether it was in Hackney or Shoreditch, and says that in a survey of 1666 the boundary of Shoreditch was fixed at the top of Balmes Walk, a road "leading from Hoxton to Balmes House between an avenue of stately elms standing on either side." There are, however, entries of the end of the sixteenth century in Shoreditch Register which show it must have been at some time considered to fall within that parish.

He says there was a gateway of brick with date 1623, and that this was destroyed in 1794. He adds that only sixty years before he wrote (1842) the only entrance to the house was over a drawbridge, because of the moat. In 1680 the estate, which contained about 130 acres, came into the possession of Richard Beauvoir by purchase. Hence the name, which the present owner of the estate still retains.

Close by the spot where Dalston Junction Station now is was the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, the ancient leper chapel. It is supposed to have been built about the time of the Reformation, and is described as having been a small stone structure about 27 feet by 18 feet, and 20 feet in exterior height. As the roads around were raised, its floor remained below their level. A curious fact about the chapel was that it was in two parishes, the chancel being in Hackney, the body of the building in Islington. It was attached to the House of Lepers called "Le Lokes," a word of doubtful derivation. This was established in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in the middle of the eighteenth century was burnt down. It was rebuilt, but very shortly after the patients were removed and the site let for building. It is described as having been a substantial edifice of brick, with the arms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital over the door. The chapel, which had escaped the fire, remained in the gift of St.

Bartholomew's, and was pulled down about fifty years ago. Dalston Junction is still known by tram and omnibus conductors as Kingsland Gate. Dalston is spoken of in the *Ambulator* of 1774 as a small but pleasant village near Hackney. The old manor-house of Dalston, near Dalston Lane, is now used as a refuge for penitent females, and was instituted in 1805.

It is difficult to realize that in the time of Charles I. Kingsland Road was impassable by reason of its miry foulness, so that coaches often stuck fast ; and when Charles I. returned from Scotland, he and the royal party had to turn aside into the grounds of Balmes House, where a way had been especially prepared for them. Pepys mentions in his journal that as a boy he boarded at Kingsland and shot with bow and arrows in the adjacent fields. The lamps by the road from Shoreditch to Hackney were first lighted January 14, 1756. The buildings bordering the road at present are very dull. The most noticeable is the Metropolitan Free Hospital, built in the traditional workhouse style.

Passing on to Dalston Lane, and across it, we come to St. Bartholomew's Church, a very lofty church of brick. The district to the north, by Sandringham Road, has an air of severe respectability. St. Mark's Church has a curious tower, with projecting griffins and a clock face on one side and an aneroid on the other, of equal size. It was built in 1864. Within, it has a rich display of stained glass, including some oddly shaped windows in the roof of the nave. It is of great size and width, and is said to cover the largest area of any London church.

In Norfolk Road there is a German Orphanage, a pretty brick building of no great size, covered by creepers. An inscription on a stone states the foundation was laid by Baroness Schröder in 1883, and another inscription over the doorway indicates that the orphanage is for German children in London.

Shacklewell Lane curves like a real lane. On the north side the streets opening from it are of the poorest and most wretched description. On the south-east they are a trifle better. A little strip of green, with seats, is enclosed by the lane about half-way up.

At Shacklewell there was an ancient mansion, in which Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas More, and wife of Giles Heron, once resided. This was afterwards held by the Rowe family, who sold it to Francis Tyssen about 1600, and it was consequently known as the manor-house. It was pulled down in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Across Arcola Street is a neat terrace of model dwellings, the beginning of a better era. At the corner of these dwellings and the Stoke Newington Road is a very large police station, recently built, and not far off a large Board school. In Wellington Road—a long neat road, with an avenue of small trees on either side—there is a chapel.

Amhurst Road, named in honour of the holder of the manor, is a wide, curving

street of respectable houses. At the upper end is West Hackney Church. This faces Stoke Newington Road, standing a little back, with a massive stone portico of the Doric order. A cupola rises above the portico, and at the back of the church is a large piece of ground, the ancient graveyard. Within, the church has wide galleries on three sides, and no chancel to speak of. It is airy and well lit, with flat roof and a curious bit of stained glass at the east end, which is a copy of the altar-piece at Magdalen College, Oxford. The church was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, and built in 1824. The cost was borne by the Commissioners of New Churches and Chapels.

The graveyard running along the south side of Church Road is now a public



WEST HACKNEY CHURCH IN 1841

garden, with grass plots and flower-beds, gravel walks and seats. The tombstones are, for the greater part, ranged against the walls, but one or two remain upright, and others, horizontal slabs, are undisturbed in the short grass. It is a well-kept, neat, quiet garden. Across the road are the West Hackney National Schools, erected in 1837.

The streets hereabouts are of much better quality than those already passed through. Long vistas of tidy suburban villa houses exactly alike are seen everywhere. At the corner of Rectory Road is a very large Congregational chapel with a spire. In Benthall Road there is a Board school.

About Stoke Newington Common, farther northward, there is nothing much to say. It is now open to the public, under the control of the London County Council, and forms one of the nineteen public spaces of which Hackney boasts.

STOKE NEWINGTON

DERIVATION

THIS name is supposed to be derived from Stoke = a clearing, and Newington = New Town. Thus it means the new town in the wood. In Domesday Book it is written Newtowne, but the Stoke was prefixed as early as the fifteenth century. Newcourt says it was sometimes called Neweton Canicorum.

BOUNDARIES

It is bounded on the east by Hackney; south by part of Islington; west by Hornsey; and north by Tottenham. It lies just within the limits of the London County Council jurisdiction. In shape the parish is a long strip of ground from north to south, with a great piece like a bite out of its west side.

Two green patches, Clissold Park and Abney Park Cemetery, lie across the middle, and in the north two great reservoirs of the New River Company are strung together like beads on a necklet, while the New River itself meanders through parts of the parish.

In Rocque's map the only houses cluster about Church Street and High Street, while the remainder is grass land. Stamford Bridge, Lordship Lane, New Cutt, Dalston and Newington Bridge are the only recorded names, Dalston being marked in Stoke Newington, as well as a second time in Hackney. This is probably a mistake.

HISTORY

The history of the parish is the history of the manor, with which it is co-extensive. In 940 Athelstane gave this manor to St. Paul's Cathedral. It lies on ground which was, in former times, part of the great forest of Middlesex, and though this was disafforested by royal order in 1218, so late as 1649 seventy-seven acres of the manor of Stoke Newington are described as being wooded. Up to the sixteenth century the Prebendaries of St. Paul's held the manor, and in the middle of that century, 1550, the then Prebendary, Penny, leased the manor to William Patten for £19 per annum. William Patten was Receiver-General of Queen Elizabeth's revenues and "teller of the receipt" of the Exchequer—an important

person. He passed on his lease to John Dudley, who was of the family of the Earls of Warwick. Dudley died in 1580, leaving his wife and daughter to succeed him. The widow married again within two years, and her second husband was Thomas Sutton, steward to the Earl of Warwick, who afterwards founded the Charterhouse, in its present constitution. In 1602 Mrs. Sutton died, and her husband removed to Hackney. Dudley's daughter, Ann, married Francis Popham, son of Sir John Popham. This Francis Popham became a vehement opponent of King Charles, and was specially exempted from the general pardon. He was succeeded by his son, Colonel Alexander Popham, an officer in the Parliamentary Army, who purchased the fee simple of the manor when the church lands were sold in 1649. He managed to ingratiate himself with the King at the Restoration, and though the church recovered its rights, he remained lessee and obtained a new lease of the manor. The Popham family continued in possession until the end of the century, when they parted with the lease to John Gunston, a linen draper of the City, whose son Thomas built a new manor-house on part of the ground now occupied by the cemetery. Thomas Gunston only enjoyed his property for a short time, and his possessions went, at his death, to his sister Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London. Lady Abney remained at her place in Theobalds, however, until ten years after her husband's death, which occurred in 1723-24. Then she came to the manor-house, and in 1734 caused a survey to be made of her estate in the parish, from which it appears it was largely composed of meadow- and pasture-land. Isaac Watts, who was a resident in her house, came with her to Stoke Newington. Lady Abney was succeeded by her daughter Elizabeth, who died, unmarried, in 1782. During the time of these various successions the lease had been several times renewed. It was finally sold for £13,000 to the Eade family, who held it until the last lease fell in, and the property came again into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

THE PARISH CHURCH

The old and the new churches of St. Mary's face one another across Church Street, the one humble and picturesque, the other solid and lofty.

The old church is of very ancient foundation. It was "new builded" by William Patten in 1563, but how long it had stood on this spot anterior to that date is not certainly known. Prior to Patten's rebuilding, it is said to have been a small Gothic edifice of hewn stone, flint and pebbles. Patten's church was considerably smaller than the present one, consisting probably only of the nave and that southern part known as Queen Elizabeth's Chapel. In 1702 the south wall was damaged by a terrific storm, and had to be repaired. In 1716 the church was enlarged, and in 1723 the chancel was extended. In 1806 the walls were covered with cement to resemble stone. Comparatively recent additions carried the building out farther

from south to north, making it of ungainly proportions, bulging out to the north, and throwing the chancel out of the centre. Externally the disproportion is not so noticeable as in the interior, the effect of increased breadth being lessened by the false gable-ends. The church as it was in 1806, however, differed considerably from the present fabric; it had a square embattled tower and cupola of wood. In 1826 Barry (afterwards Sir Charles) was employed in a thorough restoration, in which he endeavoured to restore the building, in the true sense of the word, to what it had originally been.

In the interior the small chapel, still known as Queen Elizabeth's, is on the south side, and is separated from the nave by octagonal stone pillars and arches of the Tudor style. This little chapel is very low. The east window of the nave is filled in with stained glass, made up of fragments and reset in the latest restoration. "F. R. C. S.," in his *Memorials of Old Hackney and Stoke Newington*, gives an account of the previous windows. Originally the arms of Queen Elizabeth were in the centre, and four compartments, representing the Virgin Mary, the Preaching of John the Baptist, the Purification, and the Giving of Alms, around. In the north window were the Drapers' arms, and in the south those of the City of London.

The nave is separated from the extended remainder of the church by pillars similar in construction and style to those of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel, but much loftier, and obviously of far later date. In the northern extension there are large galleries supported by iron girder pillars.

There are a few monuments on the walls, and one of them is equal to any in London for beauty and interest. This is the Dudley monument, and stands on the south side of the chancel. Beneath a canopy, kneeling, facing one another, according to the fashion of the times, are John Dudley, Lord of the Manor, who died 1580, and his wife, who married for her second husband Thomas Sutton, and died in 1602. The husband is in armour, with his helmet behind him, and the wife in the dress of the period, with their only child, a daughter, behind her. Beneath is a long Latin inscription in verse, for which, it appears, the writer received 10s. The tomb was restored by old students of the Charterhouse, and a record of this is on Mrs. Sutton's side of the monument. The only other monument of interest is that of Dr. Gaskin, a former rector, which is against the north wall of the church, and, though cracked in pieces, has been fitted together. The story is that Gaskin, afraid that his bones might be disturbed, gave orders that he should be buried in his church of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street. As it happened, however, this church was demolished, and Mr. Jackson, Rector of St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, had the bones of his predecessor removed to Stoke Newington for preservation.

Among the dead buried in the church or in its precincts "Giltspur" gives the following list: John Dudley, Mrs. Sutton, Sir Francis Popham, Lady Abney,

Elizabeth Abney, James Brown (the celebrated traveller), Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Aikin, Arthur Aikin, and a long list of rectors of the parish.

Some of the Pophams were buried in a vault near the principal entrance, and adjacent is a curious small chamber, from which a flight of steps descends to the heating apparatus. This is supposed to have been the parish schoolroom!

Extracts from the old registers of the church have been printed, and date back to 1559. They prove conclusively that the parish was a place of fashionable residence in days gone by.

One entry has caused much controversy; this is "Bridget Fleetwood, buried September the 5th, 1681." This has been supposed by many—Lysons among the number—to have referred to the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who married General Fleetwood, but it has been absolutely proved that Cromwell's daughter of that name died at least nineteen years previously, and was buried in Blackfriars. She probably was never in Stoke Newington in her life.

Externally the church is picturesque enough. The prettiest view is, perhaps, that from Clissold Park at the back, where the two churches are seen in the same line of vision, and the steeple of the new building soaring above the old one emphasizes its hoary antiquity. The red-tiled roof of the little old church covers rough stuccoed walls; in the slope of the northern roof two quaint dormer-windows peep out between the trees, and the tombs in the small churchyard add to what is an almost ideal picture of an old parish church. The windows are in the Tudor style, and so is the principal doorway on the south side. Above this there is the date of foundation, 1563, and a motto, *Ab alto*, the meaning of which has been much disputed. Some have concluded it referred to a sundial, now vanished; others that it was a reminder of the verse, "I will look up unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." Over the other door, in the same wall, there is a small shield with the arms of the Patten family, the initials of the founder, "W. P.," and his motto, *Prospice*.

The churchyard around is only about three-quarters of an acre, and is intersected by a public footpath. Mrs. Barbauld lies here, beneath a plain altar-tomb close by the railings on the south side. Mrs. Stephens, sister of Wilberforce, lies in the churchyard also, and Wilberforce himself expressed a wish to be buried here. Wombwell, founder of the menagerie—perhaps better known than others who have more claim to recognition—lies here also.

The new church is in the French Decorated style. It was designed by Sir G. G. Scott, and consecrated in 1858; the spire, which for a time had remained incomplete, was finished by the architect's son in 1890. This spire and tower attain to a height of nearly 250 feet.

The church stands near the site of the old rectory, which was a most picturesque building of rusticated woodwork, with gable ends and an overhanging story. Prints of it are extant. It was originally surrounded by a moat. The

rectors are traced back to the fourteenth century, and include many learned divines and men of eminence.

The manor-house stood close by the old church, on the spot now occupied by the houses in Church Row. The original date does not seem to be known, but the building was probably contemporary with William Patten's rebuilding of the church. There was an old brick tower standing in 1763, which had perhaps been part of the offices, or of a pleasure-house in connection with the manor. This tower is shown, in most of the old views of the church, near the present Clissold House. It is said that Elizabeth, when Princess, was concealed here; if so, such concealment must have taken place before 1558—that is to say, in Patten's time, for Dudley did not come into possession until 1571. But this story seems in the last degree improbable, and the Queen's visits to the place in later times most likely gave rise to the tradition. She certainly visited the Dudleys here when she was Queen, and on one occasion, "taking a jewel of great value from her hair, presented it to their daughter, Mistress Ann Dudley" (Nichols' *Topog. Brit.*). Another story has it that Dudley's widow let the house to her husband's great kinsman, the Earl of Leicester, and that he resided here until she returned to the house after her second marriage. If so, it is very probable that the Queen visited Leicester here, and thus strengthened the connection of her name with the house. The walk behind, on the east of Clissold Park, where the great elms grow, still bears the title "Queen Elizabeth's Walk"; thus imagination pictures a secluded alley in the garden where, free for a time from espionage and attendants, the Queen talked with Leicester as woman to man. In 1695 this interesting house was demolished, and a little later the row of houses at present standing was erected. Before its demolition it was in a dilapidated condition, and had been let in tenements. The later manorial residence, Abney House, is spoken of in connection with the cemetery, on which site it stood.

The gateway of the old manor-house remained until 1892. It looked on to Edward's Lane; it was of Tudor pattern, and of great solidity.

Church Street is the nucleus of Stoke Newington. It can boast the first and second manor-houses, the old and new churches, and almost all there is of history in the parish. We have already commented on the churches at its western limit and the old manor-house, so, turning eastward, we will follow it to the High Street. Adjoining the churchyard, on the north side, we see the old houses of Church Row. These are most picturesque. One is embedded in wistaria; over others jasmine and ampelopsis, fig and vine, run riot; while the wrinkled glowing bricks peep through in places. Quaint doorways, each one of different pattern, add to the effect, and the houses stand a little back from the road behind small gardens.

They are the houses which were built at the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth, on the demolition of the old manor-house. One or two of them bear dates 1706 and 1709. It is said the old materials were partly

used in their construction. One of the houses—that nearest the church—was pulled down in 1841, and its site added to the churchyard; also a cottage, on the site of which the mortuary stands. There was also a summer-house, standing in 1820, in the garden at the back of one of the houses, which bore the initials E. A. G.—those of Edward and Gertrude Allanson, who lived in one of these houses. To No. 168, in 1750, Howard, the philanthropist, came as the lodger of a widow lady, whom, though she was twenty-three years his senior, he afterwards married. In No. 170 the elder Disraeli, author of *Curiosities of Literature*, lived, and his son, the Earl of Beaconsfield, was here as a boy.



BENJAMIN DISRAELI (1804-1881), EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

The red-brick building of the Free Library is on the site of four of the houses of Church Row. The public library does credit to the parish, which was the first in London to adopt the Act in 1890. The reference and news rooms and lending department are all on the ground-floor, separated only by glass and wooden screens, so as to be effectively under central control. Above 200 prints and illustrations of the neighbourhood, presented by Mr. Sage, hang from the walls of the reference room.

With one intervening shop we come to Edward's Lane, where the old manor gateway stood. The lane is called after a merchant taylor, Job Edwards, who had something to do with the building of Church Row. The houses on the west side of the lane are of considerable age, but of a poor class.

At the east corner of Edward's Lane stood a house called the manor-house, because the courts leet and baron were held in it after the demolition of the old manor-house. In 1752 it was bought by subscription as a residence for the Dissenting minister, and while the Rev. J. Bransby occupied it in that official capacity, he had as a pupil for some years the capricious Edgar Allan Poe, then about nine years of age.

Barn Street recalls in its name the outbuildings and farm of the manor; it is now composed of small modern houses.

In the next block there is the house used as vestry offices, which, if not so old as those already mentioned, is certainly not modern. A long, low, brick house adjoining is probably as old as any in the parish. One door leads to "Ye olde Toye Shop," a dingy little shop below the level of the street. Then, in the bifurcation of Lordship Lane stands an ancient public-house, the Old Red Lion, formerly called the Green Dragon. It is a delightful old inn, with its stuccoed walls and irregular windows, its partly tiled roof, and absence of any modernity save the very rampant lion on its street lamp. It was an important place in old times, and the branch off Lordship Lane to the east was known by its name. In the fork behind stood cage, watch-house, stocks and whipping-post, also the village pound, and, most important of all, the engine-house for protection against fire, erected in 1806.

Park Street at the first glance might be supposed to be wholly composed of the little villa houses which the modern builder strings up by the row. A second glance reveals an interesting group of buildings on the west. Here we have the Quakers' chapel and school and the Quaker almshouses. The latter, a long row of dwellings in white brick, with large windows, is separated from the road by a green quadrangle and iron railings. The central building is higher, with a large bow-window, and the stone parapet or coping, which bears the inscription, is covered by the leaves of a brilliant creeper.

The meeting-house is a house in verity, with an open portico, dull and uninteresting. Adjoining it is a cemetery of about three-quarters of an acre, bought in 1827 and enlarged in 1849. This is not open to the public, though it is still in use.

Continuing in Church Street we come to the gates of Abney Park, noted below. Then, as far as High Street, we have various shops in buildings of the most absolute ugliness, corresponding with those on the south side, also a timber-yard and one or two houses.

Fleetwood Street, a small cul-de-sac with the churchyard cedar rising above the wall at the end, marks the site of Fleetwood House. This house was almost as important a building as the manor-house. Its original style was Jacobean. In *Notes and Queries* (1872) Mr. E. J. Sage gave a minute description of this house. He says :

There are considerable remains of Elizabethan or early Jacobean panelling in and about the kitchen and passages on the eastern part of the house, which appears to be the oldest. There is a fine massive Jacobean staircase (of solid oak painted stone colour) leading from the first floor to the second story and attics. There is also a very elegant staircase leading from the hall to the first floor. This dates from early in the last century, and probably takes the place of one of much earlier date. Opening upon this latter staircase is the room from the ceiling of which the coat of arms of the Hartopps has been recently removed. When I first visited the room, I omitted to notice (and no one else seems to have noticed) that the four corners of the ceiling are also ornamented with heraldic heroics. They are as follows: (1) The arms of Ulster; (2) a ducal coronet—a part only of the crest of the Hartopps; (3) a coat which I recognized as the arms of Coke of Melbourne—gules, three crescents and a canton or; (4) a sun in splendour or, which is the crest of the Cokes. This discovery identifies at least the date of the ceiling, as Sir Edward Hartopp, who died in March 1657(8), married Mary, daughter of Sir John Coke, of Melbourne.

The south front of this house was Palladianised in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was a large building of some sixty rooms, with an extensive garden attached. In 1872 it was pulled down. It was built or remodelled by Sir Edward Hartopp, who was succeeded by his son and grandson. Sir Edward Hartopp's widow, Dame Mary, married for her second husband Fleetwood, the great Parliamentary general. She was his third wife, and one of her predecessors had been Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of Ireton. There was much intermarriage between the families at a later date. The Bridget Fleetwood in the Stoke Newington church register may well have been the second of that name. After marrying Dame Mary, Fleetwood took up his residence in the house which has since been known by his name. Here he lived amicably with his stepson, Sir John Hartopp. Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer, came to Stoke Newington as tutor to Sir John Hartopp's children. He had been educated at the Nonconformist academy in the parish, and his connection with Stoke Newington was lifelong.

At the end of Church Street, the corner of High Street, stands the Three Crowns, a large public-house which inherits a far-back tradition. It was originally the Cock and Harp, but was renamed in compliment to James I. when the royal procession came along the great highroad by Stamford Hill, and perhaps halted at this very spot.

The courts leet and baron were held here later, and in 1798, when a subscription was opened to help the King in protecting England against our "old and inveterate enemy, France," a meeting was held at this hostelry, where Benjamin Disraeli, De Medina, and Rivaz sat to consider the matter, and subscribed liberally.

The houses adjoining the Three Crowns are known as Stock's Charity. Four of these were left by one Thomas Stock to the parish, the income to be applied to the ordinary uses of education, apprenticeship, and the poor, and to the more unusual one of bringing New River water down Church Street. The fifth house, which he bequeathed to a minister, was afterwards bought by the parish and added to the

other four. This bequest was to come into force on the death of the testator's wife and son-in-law; but the widow resigned the property during her lifetime in 1682, and as the son-in-law was dead, the vestry received the trust then. The houses were rebuilt during the nineteenth century.

The south side of Church Street can hold its own in rivalry with the north. Lansell and Kersley Streets were built on ground which was once market-gardens. Adjoining the latter is Abney Park Congregational Chapel, exactly facing the gates of old Abney House. This building of brick, with immense portico and pediment, is of little or no interest, but as it is the successor of the old Dissenting chapel, and may be confused with it, a digression must be made here. The present chapel was built in 1838, but altered in 1862, and enlarged in 1877. The first meeting-house existed in the middle of the seventeenth century, and is supposed to have been pulled down to make way for the stables of Abney House. It was rebuilt in 1700 on the west side of Lordship Road, in Church Street. The old chapel was used at its latter end for assembly or meeting rooms.

On the west side of the present chapel we have a modern building with iron balconies, and then a long row of old houses with quaint doorways, but these are in a rather dilapidated state. They are called the High Houses. Of one of them a ghost story is told. Defoe Road is so named in memory of one of the greatest of the parish residents. Daniel Defoe was educated at a school on Stoke Newington Green, kept by a Mr. Morton. He was here between the ages of twelve and sixteen, and had as fellow-scholar Wesley, the father of Charles and John, who remembered Bunyan preaching on Newington Green. Another scholar, whose name was Crusoe, has been raised to fame by the adoption of his name for Defoe's celebrated hero. In later life Defoe lived in a house on the site of which this street is built. He came here on his release from prison. His house was still standing in 1845. It was on the south side of Church Street, a little to the east of Lordship Lane or Road, and had about four acres of ground attached, bounded on the west by a narrow footway, once called Cutthroat Lane.

In 1875 the house was destroyed to make way for the street. Cutthroat Lane is now absorbed in Oldfield Road, and the old wall on the west is the remnant of Defoe's garden wall. A near neighbour was Mrs. Barbauld, who lived on the other side of the above-mentioned lane, a little farther westward, and died here in 1825. The house still stands, and is occupied by a bookseller. Her brother, Dr. Aikin, occupied the house now called St. Mary's Mission-house, on the north side of the street, almost facing Marton Street. Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, lived in a house close by and was educated at Stoke Newington.

The Falcon public-house is on the site of another old parish tavern, mentioned once indirectly in the records of 1784. Behind it is a very old house, whose gables can be seen from the top of a passing omnibus. This is in the last stage of decrepitude.

old age; it is said to be the oldest house in the parish, and carries a tradition of having been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, which has no grain of fact in support of it. From here to the corner of Albion Road there is little which calls for remark. The shops mostly project from the ground-floors of the houses, and occupy what once were small gardens. Some of the buildings are of considerable age, others modern or refaced. At the corner of Albion Road is another inn with an old name, the Rose and Crown, rebuilt in 1815.

The houses in Church Street formerly continued in an unbroken line at this



THOMAS DAY (1748-1789)

Author of *Sandford and Merton*.

point, but in 1830 one and part of another were pulled down to make a new road to Newington Green. Beyond Albion Road is another most fascinating old brick house, with centre and two projecting wings; the latter are older than the centre, which has been rebuilt, and has its windows constructed in a later style. The new church and rectory have been mentioned. Beyond them the houses facing Clissold Park are more or less old. The Grange is a lovable old brick mansion, and near this stands the house in which Samuel Sharp, Egyptologist, was brought up by his admirable sister. Beyond this to the Green Lane we have only small shops.

Clissold Park was acquired as a public park for the people in 1889. It is well laid out with trees and flower-beds, neat paths, and has a bandstand. There are also two artificial ponds, but its area is chiefly made up of the wide open grass spaces dear to the heart of the Londoner.

Clissold House was built about the end of the eighteenth century by Mr. Hoare, of the banking family, who did not long retain it. It was held by Thomas Gudgeon later, and subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Crawshay, whose chief claim to notice is that he forbade his daughter to marry Mr. Clissold, a curate of the adjacent parish church. At his death the marriage took place, and the name Clissold has been perpetuated. This house is a brick building somewhat in the Palladian style, standing not far from the church.

Having thus cut through the heart of the parish, there are two great sections to be considered, that lying to the north, and that to the south.

THE NORTHERN PART

Here we have well-laid-out roads and neat villa residences, which are larger and better as we go northward. Lordship Lane (now Road), which runs from north to south, is one of the most important thoroughfares and one of the oldest. It is a long shady road passing between the two great reservoirs of the New River Company. The banks of these are covered with shrubs, and an old engine-house, with its water-tower, bearing an inscription recording it was erected in 1830-33, stands among the shrubs. By a narrow bridge the road crosses the river, and from here both the great sheets of water can be seen, with stately swans swimming about on them. The modern engine-house with its mighty tower is at the south-west end of the westerly lake, and the waterworks behind it are outside the parish boundary.

At the corner of Woodberry Down and Seven Sisters Road is the little new red-brick church of St. Olave. Seven Sisters takes its name from seven trees which were known as the Seven Sisters and stood at the Tottenham end.

Green Lane does not much merit its title ; it is a long, pleasant suburban road down which trams run. There are fairly large houses, and the road runs past the park for part of its course, which gives it an open aspect. To sum up briefly the buildings in the northern portion of the parish, we will mention that in Manor Road there is a Presbyterian chapel, and a house for the aged poor, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. This is a very large brick building, with statue of the Virgin and Child in a niche over the central entrance, and a central cupola. In Bouverie Road there is a Baptist chapel and a small temporary iron church. In Bethune Road the Church of St. Andrew's stands ; it is a nicely built modern edifice with high-pitched roof.

THE SOUTHERN PART

There is very little to recount of the southern portion of the parish, except long dingy streets of a poorer class of houses than those on the north. In Oldfield Road is a big Board school, with fine old trees in the yard. St. Faith's Church, in Londesborough Road, is solid and plain outside, and within it is peculiar: an arcade runs down either side, and on the arches are mural paintings of the conventional type, with the names of saints in the spandrils. Above, the large, very lofty windows are enclosed in a light arcade, and are perfectly simple, with no tracery. The east end is in the form of an apse.

To the west of Albion Road the streets are new, the north-east side of Park Lane and Carysfort Road having been laid out comparatively recently in long curving lines of symmetrical little red-brick houses. These are all built on one estate, called the Willows, the park and grounds of a house of that name. The descendant of this house is Willow Bank; a large brick building at the northern corner of Carysfort Road, overlooking Clissold Park. The New River runs through a corner of its grounds. The older house was visited by Mrs. Beecher Stowe and is mentioned by her.

The streets from this point, running between Green and Park Lanes, are very monotonous. All Saints' Church is in the severe first Pointed style and has no spire. At the open space, where several roads meet in the turn of Albion Road, there is a triangular strip of greenery, and a red-brick chapel of the Congregationalists, called the Raleigh Memorial Chapel. Here is also a cluster of shops.

On the north side of Stoke Newington Green, at the corner of Albion Road, still stands a charming old red-brick mansion with large garden behind; another old house vanished before the building of the London and Provincial Bank at the opposite corner. Next door is the stuccoed frontage of the chapel, erected in 1708, and enlarged in 1860. Among its ministers it can reckon the Rev. Mr. Barbauld and other men of learning. The chapel was first Presbyterian, but after a time became Unitarian. Samuel Rogers was a trustee for sixty-five years during the latter phase, and there is a tablet to his memory within the building. Lewis, in his *History of Islington* (1842), speaks of two old houses more important than any now standing. One, in the north-east corner, was of wood and plaster, built in the form of a quadrangle, and was still in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the latter part of its existence it was changed into tenements and called Bishop's Place. Mildmay House, on the south side of the Green, was another large important mansion, built by Alderman Halliday in the reign of James I.

A letter from Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, repudiating any tie between himself and Anne Boleyn before her marriage, is dated from Newington Green, and may probably have been written in the house called later Bishop's Place.

It was in 1745 that the centre of the Green was first railed in ; before that time it was left in a wild uncared-for condition.

There are many literary associations with this place, besides the school attended by Defoe and Day ; Samuel Rogers, the poet, was born in 1763 at a house on the Green, and Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin opened a day school here.

The detached portion of the parish, roughly bounded by Boleyn, Cowper, Brighton, and Stoke Newington Roads, is newly built upon and is known as the Palatine Estate.

This name has a somewhat curious origin. A piece of land, called the Gravel Pit Field, containing six acres, was presented to the parish, and in 1709 four houses were erected on it for the reception of the poor Palatines who had fled from Germany. The original donor's name is not given, but the gift was made previous to the first year of Edward VI. It still belongs to the church, to be used for "repairs or extremity," and part of it was recently mortgaged to provide funds for the new church. South Hornsey public elementary schools stand on this land.

St. Matthias's is a high brick church with a bell-gable instead of a spire.

A Welsh chapel in Barrett Road, with four pinnacles, is rather neat. It was built in 1884. A large theatre, to be called the Alexandra, faces Stoke Newington Road.

Stoke Newington Road is supposed to be the ancient Ermin Street of the Romans. This road led from Newhaven in Sussex through Surrey to London, and thence through Middlesex to Castor, then to Venta Icenorum, a little south of Norwich. The southern detached portion, which takes in the western side only, is of small projecting shops and buildings, irregular without being interesting.

This great highroad is in this part of its course known as High Street ; three houses stand out conspicuously. These three form a group together, and suggest having been originally one mansion, with a projecting centre and retreating wings, but they are really quite separate and independent buildings. That on the north is the Training Home of the London Female Guardian Society. It is of red brick, is the least interesting, and looks the most modern of the three, but it has an additional building with red-tiled roof which appears really old.

The central portion, with an effective stuccoed porch, is now a dispensary, and is in good repair.

The southern is the Invalid Asylum, which, from having something of a history attached to it, needs more detailed description.

The Invalid Asylum is a charming old house standing back from the street, with a flight of steps leading up to its front door. It is spoilt by the ugly wooden board which hangs over its gateway, announcing—

Invalid Asylum. For the Recovery of the Health of Respectable Women. Principally supported by voluntary contributions. Established 1825.

The front door, with its fluted pilasters and ornamental stucco work, is very handsome. It leads into a well-paved hall, from which rises a wide staircase with old-fashioned spiral balusters. The height and roominess of this staircase at once proclaim it to have been a comfortable dwelling-house, and this is true. One John Wilmer, a Quaker, formerly lived here; he died in 1764, and was so much afraid of premature interment that he left elaborate directions for periodical inspections of his corpse, and for the use of a bell, which was to be attached by a wire to his hand in case he needed assistance. He was to be buried in his own garden, but this portion of the garden is now within the yard of an adjacent timber merchant; the grave is still there.

To return to the Invalid Asylum. The rooms are all panelled with wood, and are comfortable. Tired, overworked young women find here a refuge. They are chiefly of the servant or shop-girl class, and contribute something to their own expenses. The Home is a unique combination of hospital and convalescent home, for it owns a staff of trained nurses. The back of the house is quite as attractive as the front, with its combination of red and yellow brick, its large windows and elaborate doorway, which differs but little from that in front. There is a large garden, and in the centre an iron gate of quaint design between two brick piers.

Farther north are more shops, and then the solid piers of the gates of Abney Park Cemetery.

Of Abney Park Cemetery we have already heard. The manor came into the possession of Lady Abney through her father, John Gunston. The manor-house, which stood on part of the ground now enclosed by the cemetery, is chiefly interesting as having been the home of Isaac Watts.

In 1694 Watts was appointed tutor to the Hartopps, who lived in Fleetwood House, adjacent to Gunston's new acquisition. It is probable that here he became acquainted with Lady Abney, for he went to her house at Theobalds on a visit to recruit his strength, and, returning with her to Stoke Newington, remained with her and her daughter until his death in 1748.

The cemetery was bought in 1840; it was to supplement that of Bunhill Fields. It is chiefly used by Nonconformists and is unconsecrated. It contains about thirty-two acres, and is composed of the grounds belonging to Fleetwood as well as Abney House. The latter house stood for four years after the cemetery was opened, and was used as a Dissenting college. On its site is now a monument to the memory of Watts, who lived beneath its roof so many years. His statue, in robes, stands on a huge pedestal, and an inscription states it was erected by public subscription in 1845. His epitaph is Dr. Johnson's eulogy. The record of his birth and his thirty-six years' residence in Lady Abney's house is also inscribed. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Watts is not buried here, but in Bunhill Fields.

On the north of the monument are the catacombs, and beyond these, again,

in the centre of the ground, a neat little Gothic chapel. There is a fashion in tombstones, as in everything else. Instead of the vast Egyptian mausoleums of Kensal Green, or the plain white marble slabs of the newer Highgate Cemetery, a pedestal surmounted by a small statue or an urn seems to find most favour in Abney Park.

There is one entrance only, from Stamford Hill, where solid plain piers of Portland stone support the gates, and are flanked on either side by lodges of the same material. But though there is only one entrance, there is another gateway closed. This is the old gateway of Abney House, opening into Church Street. The gates are of iron, with railings on either side. These are, unfortunately, boarded in, which divests them of all attractiveness. Not far from this spot, within the cemetery, is the grave of Mrs. Booth of the Salvation Army, whose funeral was attended by hundreds of people from all parts of England. There is no long list of celebrities buried here, as in some of our great cemeteries, but the graves lie thick and close together, so that it is difficult to realise the ground has been open such a comparatively short time. One magnificent old cedar tree spreads its branches over what was once a portion of the garden of Fleetwood House. In this tree, in the actual wood, there is enclosed a scythe, of which the story goes that a labourer hung it up one day, intending to return, and never came back. There the scythe hung year by year until the tree grew round it and buried it, and in one nook of its trunk there are still to be seen the two little knobs of iron which form the head of the scythe, which will soon be buried also.

From the foregoing pages it may be gathered that Stoke Newington, though not large in area, can hold its own for interest with any London parish. It has had within its borders as residents such men as Defoe, Isaac Watts, Isaac Disraeli, Samuel Rogers, Thomas Day, and the elder Wesley. There are slighter associations with the names of Charles and John Wesley, the first Earl of Beaconsfield, Edgar Allan Poe, Bunyan, and Mrs. Beecher Stowe; there are traditions of Queen Elizabeth and of Leicester. So the parish is exceptional even in London, where the very streets speak history, and we are reminded of the mighty dead at every turn.

SHOREDITCH

ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH

DERIVATION

VERY various derivations have been assigned for the name Shoreditch. Strype says: "I read of the King's Manour called Shoreditch Place in the parish of Hackney, but how it took that name I know not." He goes on to say that it had traditionally been claimed as the residence of Jane Shore, but it "is not unlikely to have been the Place of a Knight called Sir John de Soerdich, a great man in Ed. III. his Days, who was with that king in his wars in France and is remembered in our Annals in 14 Ed. III. He was owner of Lands in Hackney as well in Demesne as in Service, which he gave to Crofton his Chaplain. This Weaver notes, who thinks Shorditch to be named from the said Knight."

The word has been variously written—Sordig, Sordich, Soresditch, Shordych, and Soerdich.

In the history of Shoreditch, by Sir H. Ellis (1798), we read: "It most likely received its name from Shoreditch, *q.d.* Sewer ditch, *i.e.* Cloacinae fossa; whence also the family of Sir John de Sordig (lord of the manor here) derived their name."

Strype also mentions that Thomas Fauconer, Mayor, "caused the Ditch of the City and other the Ditches thereabout from Soresditch to Deep Ditch to be new cast and cleansed."

BOUNDARIES

Shoreditch is bounded on the north by Hackney and Islington; on the west by St. Luke's; on the south by the City; and on the east by Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, and Hackney.

HISTORY

Of history there is very little. Sir H. Ellis says that the first lord of the manor of whom he finds any account is Sir John de Sordig. John de Northampton, draper, who in 1381-82 was Lord Mayor of London, afterwards held the manor, but he fell under the displeasure of the Crown; his goods were confiscated

in 1383, and his manor reverted to the Crown. In 1391 it was granted to Edmund, Duke of York, his wife Isabel and his son Edward. This son, the Earl of Rutland, held it after his father, and hence its connection with the Manners family. The manor of Holywell or Halliwell, now included within Shoreditch, was early granted to the Prebend of Finsbury in St. Paul's. For further see p. 591.

Strype mentions that he had read that in the year 1440, the 18th of Henry VI., "a Fuller of Shoreditch appeached of Treason many worthy Esquires and Gentlemen of Kent; but he being proved false, was attainted, condemned and had Judgment to be drawn, hanged and quartered, which was done, his Head set on London Bridge and his quarters on the gates."

To gain some idea of the parish as it was at the end of the seventeenth century, we can refer to Stow's map. Here we see Holywell Lane marked Holleway Lane. Curtain Road is simply The Curtain. A long narrow passage not far from the present eastern boundary, and about the site of Appold Street, is called Long Lane. To the west of this is "Butcher's Close," a rectangular piece of ground marked with horizontal lines.

Prince's Street is named as at present, but the corresponding bit of Christopher Street is called King Street.

The eastern end of Worship Street is Hogg Lane; the western end is indicated, but not marked by name. To the north of this and the west of Curtain Road are a few, a very few houses, and beyond, right up to Old Street, bare fields. The main road, High Street, formerly called Holywell Street, is pretty continuously lined by buildings, and is diversified by small courts and alleys with such names as Holloway Court, New Inn Yard, King John's Yard, Hicks Alley, Cock Alley, Hare Alley, etc.

Above Old Street, Hoxton Square, the almshouses, the market, Charles Square and Street are as at present. Pitfield Street is Petfield. There are also Queen and James Streets between Petfield Street and the Square, and to the north the Haberdashers' Almshouses are pictorially represented. In the direction of Hackney Road we have Collier Road.

PERAMBULATION

Shoreditch contains two districts, those of Hoxton and Haggerston. The hamlet of Hoxton includes all the ground to the west of the Kingsland Road and northward to Hackney. It is an industrial suburb, inhabited by the workers at small trades, and is full of tenement houses. It has been characterised as "the city of the smaller industries and the lesser ingenuities." It was written of old Hoggston, but whether it had any connection with "pannage for hogs" is not recorded.

Lysons says: "In the year 1352 Sir John de Aspale leased his manor of

Hoggeston in Hackney to Thomas Harwold. It was in the possession of Elizabeth Aspale, his widow, anno 1372. In the year 1389 John Guy released all right in this manor to Henry Vanner and others. John Philpot died seised of it anno 1485, his son John being his heir. It was held by the Bishop of London by a quit rent of twelve shillings. I have not met with any other records relating to this manor, nor do I know its site. The hamlets of Haggerston and Hoxton are both within the adjoining parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. The former was a manor at the time of the Norman Conquest, being then called Hergotestane, the property of Robert Gernon."

The above account may very likely refer to Hoxton, for the boundary-line between Shoreditch and Hackney was in this direction at one time very uncertain, but it cannot possibly have referred to Haggerston, under which heading Ellis places it, for the history of Haggerston is known. Hoxton is recorded in Domesday Book as Hochestone: "In Hochestone the Canons of St. Paul have one hide. Land to one plough and it is now there; and three villanes hold this land under the Canons. Pasture for the cattle. The land was and is worth twenty shillings. This laid and lies in the demesne of the Church of St. Paul."

Starting in the south-east corner, we find that part of the Broad Street terminus lies within our limits; this stands on the site of the old Bethlehem Hospital Burial-Ground, which ceased to be used in 1814, when the hospital was removed to the other side of the river. An old inhabitant, writing in the *Shoreditch Observer*, January 8, 1898, says: "This part of the parish was once the headquarters of the wholesale cabinet trade in London until they were disturbed by the railway's coming there, when they migrated to Curtain Road in the early 'sixties, where they have settled and grown to the wonderful proportions they assume to-day."

The same observer speaks of Long Alley (now Finsbury Avenue, Appold Street, etc.) as one of the busiest foot thoroughfares in the parish at one time, and the busiest marketing centre for the teeming population of the alleys and courts near. The railway warehouses have quite altered the character of this thoroughfare. St. Agatha's Church, a little brick building in the Pointed style, stands at the corner of Whitecross Place. A little farther north is the Finsbury Polytechnic. Finsbury Avenue is only a paved footway, not a thoroughfare for traffic.

Appold Street was so named after a prominent parishioner. It is lined on the east by the railway wall. The streets to the west are all of a manufacturing character; Finsbury Market retains the name without the substance. It was "a square block of shops, ground and first floor only, with a wide covered footway all round and a four-cross footpath in the centre, with shops and houses on each side and a pump in the middle. The shops were nearly all greengrocers', but at no time had a healthy existence. Spitalfields Market being so close and on such a large scale seemed to take all trade away" (*Shoreditch Observer*, March 5, 1898). The centre is now

occupied by a large printing factory. The streets in the vicinity are made up of that blend of small tenement houses and modern business premises which is characteristic of Shoreditch.

Worship Street is one of the old parish thoroughfares, and is a wide commercial street, narrowing as it goes eastward. The part of the parish lying to the north of it, and west of Curtain Road, is of the same character as that which has preceded it. A large Board school and a couple of churches, St. Michael's and St. James, supply the educational and religious needs of the population. For an account of St. Agnes le Clear see *Clerkenwell*.

Holywell Row and Lane recall a sacred or holy well near which a priory was built. A charter of confirmation was granted to this priory by Richard I. in 1189, but the holy well can date its history further back than that, for the first Prebendary of St. Paul's who held it lived in 1104. Before 1127 the well and part of a field had been given to some religious women, and the priory was built to the honour of Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist, for nuns of the Benedictine Order. On the demolition of the priory many fine houses were built on the site, and were inhabited by noblemen and others. There is also a record of there having been here a great mound of earth from which the name Holywell Mount arose. This was traditionally believed to have been a plague burial-ground, but Lysons asserts it was one of the defensive breastworks erected by the Parliamentary Army in 1642. It was levelled in 1787, when several of the adjacent streets were built. For some inscrutable reason the middle part of this continuous street is named Scrutton Street, the parts to the north and south being Holywell Lane and Row respectively. At the southern end of this poor thoroughfare several old eighteenth-century houses, now let in tenements, still survive, but it requires some strain on the imagination to picture the days when the locality was peopled by noblemen!

The curious connection so often found, with apparently no reason, between a well and the drama is seen in this vicinity, for the adjacent road, Curtain Road, takes its name from one of the oldest London theatres.

The district belonging to the priory was known as the Liberty of Hallewell or Holywell. Part of the estate was bought in 1544, after the dissolution of the religious houses, by Henry Webb, and part by Giles Allen, from whom James Burbage leased it in 1576; he at once began to build a theatre on it, and this was opened the same year. It was called by the comprehensive name of The Theatre, as it was the very first of its kind in London. Plays were at that time forbidden in the City, and the site for the theatre was consequently chosen without, but near to, the City walls, and it was easy of access from Finsbury Fields by a footpath following the course of the present Holywell Row.

The Theatre apparently justified its promoter's hopes, for he built a second play-house, The Curtain, on or near the spot where the present St. James's Church

stands. This did not derive its name from the familiar appendage to the stage which is said to have been first introduced in it, but from the ground on which it was built, which is mentioned in a lease of 1539 as "Curtein."

Stow, in his first edition, under the notice of Holywell Lane, says: "Neare thereunto are builded two public houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and histories for recreation, whereof the one is called The Theatre and the other The Curtein." This reference is omitted in the 1603 edition.

Both theatres were mentioned in denunciation in a sermon at Paul's Cross by John Stockwood on August 24, 1578.

But the great glory of the district lies in the fact that Shakespeare himself took part in the drama at The Curtain. For a short time after he came to London nothing is known of his experiences, but in 1594 he found Chamberlain's Company performing at both theatres, and in the December of that year his name is in the play-bill with the company who acted before the Queen at Greenwich Palace. He is also said to have lived in the neighbourhood at a place known as Gillum's Field, but this fact is not authenticated. His play *Romeo and Juliet* is said to have been first produced at The Curtain, as was also, at his intercession, the play of his friend Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Own Humour*. From 1576-98 the two theatres were closely linked, having one company and one management. In 1599-1600 Alleyn and Henslowe caused The Fortune, in Golden Lane, to be built as a further venture. (For more details see *Clerkenwell*.) Much opposition was roused against this acting by the Puritanical section, so that the promoters pretended the new theatre was to take the place of The Curtain instead of being in addition to it. The Theatre was about this date removed to Southwark. When The Fortune was finished, the performances at The Curtain still continued, though many efforts were made to suppress them. After 1603 the Chamberlain's Company became the King's Company, and departed to carry on their dramatic career elsewhere, and another company, calling themselves the "Queen's," continued to act at The Curtain. But the theatre gradually lost its repute, and in the end was merely used for the exhibition of prize-fighting. Maitland, writing in 1772, says some remains of it were standing at or about that date.

Though the above account runs in continuity on account of the connection between the two theatres, it is obvious that the latter part should come properly under the heading of Curtain Road, which takes its name from the theatre.

St. James's Church, mentioned above as being on the site of this play-house, is a neat and attractive structure, with an arcade on its front wall. It was built in 1839. Within it there is a memorial window to Shakespeare, recalling his connection with the vicinity.

Holywell Mount, in the rear, has been already referred to. In the early part of the nineteenth century the ground at the back of the church was a burial-ground,

which became so disgracefully overcrowded, in consequence of the lowness of the fees, that the people in the neighbourhood rose in rebellion and tore down the gates and offices. The ground was subsequently closed. Curtain Road is at present mainly dedicated to wholesale cabinet-makers and furniture dealers. It is a busy and not unpleasant thoroughfare, and is of great width.

Great Eastern Street, which crosses it diagonally, is another thoroughfare of the same type. It carries its date in its name, being built at the time of the railway extension; it was cut through a number of slums and courts, to the great benefit of the neighbourhood. The district lying between this and the High Street is not yet altogether opened out; there are many noisome alleys remaining, but at the time of the building of the Town Hall something was done on the north. The *Shoreditch Observer* characterises the slums then removed as "fearful dilapidated hovels."

Shoreditch High Street is a fairly wide thoroughfare, with the imposing frontage of Bishopsgate Station rising on the east side. It is lined by shops and public-houses of varying size, and diversified by entries to timber-yards, etc. The Standard Music Hall displays flaring posters, and a bank adds respectability.

The *Shoreditch Observer* (December 11, 1897) remarks: "Although so closely adjoining Spitalfields, the silk industry introduced into that parish by the Huguenots never spread into Shoreditch, but went northward into Bethnal Green. That industry being almost extinct now, we have little left except the old French names of some of the old families, and the names of two thoroughfares into Shoreditch at that end—Fleur de Lis Court and Sclater (pronounced Slarter) Street."

The writer goes on to describe High Street as it was fifty years ago, when encroached on by costers' stalls and barrows to such an extent that a street keeper in uniform was appointed to regulate them. Many of the stalls still remain. He mentions innumerable slums and alleys obliterated by the railways, such as Swan Yard, near which were two quaint timbered houses; also Leg Alley, Bowl Alley, Three Cup Alley, etc.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH

Sir H. Ellis speaks of the predecessor of the present church as a neat old structure of Saxon origin! Even if not quite so old as this, St. Leonard's has a very ancient lineage. Timbs tells us it is mentioned in grants early in the thirteenth century. The old church was peculiar in the fact that it had four aisles. It had also four gables in a line and a low square tower. It was celebrated for its bells, and we read that in Queen Elizabeth's progress to Enfield she heard the bells, and expressed herself much pleased with them. Above the gate of the old churchyard was the music of the 100th Psalm, and over it a skeleton lying at full length, as an emblem of mortality; this was surmounted by an hour-glass, which had a skull on each side.

The pavement of the old church was seven feet below that of the present one, and its position is still pointed out in the vaults. In 1675 the church was repaired. In 1730 a high wind carried away the corner of the steeple. In 1735 a temporary tabernacle was erected in the churchyard during the building of the new church, which was opened on August 24, 1740. The senior Dance was the architect, and his building is well proportioned and follows generally the lines of the period. It has a vast projecting portico, supported by four Doric columns and surmounted by an angular pediment. The steeple is peculiar. It is in several tiers or stories, of which the most remarkable is one ornamented by four scrolls, on which stand columns on pedestals upholding a dome. Above the dome is the tapering spire. The body of the church is of brick, with round-headed windows of the usual type. Within it is large and high, with a flat decorated ceiling. The side galleries have been removed, and in the western gallery is the organ. The pulpit is of oak, and on either side of the chancel are boards recording the names of parish benefactors as far back as 1585. Many handsome tombs were formerly in the church, but disappeared long ago. The most important of these was one to several ladies, members of the Rutland family; another was to Sir John Elrington, who died in 1481. The knight and his lady were represented in repose on an altar-tomb, with their feet resting against a little dog, to signify they died in their beds. There were six niches for statues on the sides of the tomb. The tomb stood on the north side of the altar, and it seems difficult to conceive how it can since have disappeared.

The only relics of the older church remaining are a black marble slab to the memory of two brothers Austen, who died in 1658 and 1659 respectively, and the eastern window, which was a gift of the Austen family in 1634. This window has peculiarly rich orange as the predominant colour, which, though striking, is somewhat lurid in effect. The parish, as might be supposed, was formerly a favourite residence with actors, and in the register we find the names of Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, who died in 1560; Tarlton, a famous clown, 1588; the two Burbages (James and Richard), father and son, 1596 and 1618-19 respectively; Gabriel Spenser, the player, who fell in a duel with Ben Jonson in 1598; and William Sly and Richard Cowley, two original performers in Shakespeare's plays. Besides the names of actors, we find recorded in the registers the death of the Countess of Rutland, only child of Sir Philip Sidney.

The burial-ground around the church contains about one and a half acres of land, and is a public garden. Many of the tombstones still remain, but there are none of any especial interest. The garden is of the usual style, with seats and walks, and is a pleasant interlude in a densely populated neighbourhood.

Shoreditch Cross stood in the open space at the end of Old Street, but had been, even in Stow's time, superseded by a smith's forge. The old vicarage, built in 1631, stood also near this spot, but was pulled down in 1784, when a

watch-house was built on the site. Since that date the vicarage has been in Hoxton Square.

For the history of Old Street see *Clerkenwell*.

The part of the street falling within this parish is very dull. Immediately after the railway bridge on the south side is the Town Hall, on the site of twelve almshouses built by Judge Fuller. Opposite is a row of almshouses with various inscriptions, announcing that houses for eight women were built by a Mr. Porter and others for sixteen women by a Mr. Walter. A second row beyond these has been turned into shops. Beyond these the street is of a more or less poor character. A Congregational chapel stands back on the south side of the road behind a neat little garden. Then there is an open space with an obelisk, where many roads meet. The County Court faces this, and farther on St. Mark's Church falls just within the parish boundary. This is a plain little building in the usual Pointed style, date 1848. Behind it are large vinegar works.

The Eagle Tavern, at the end of Shepherdess Walk, was in the early part of the nineteenth century an old-fashioned public-house with tea and pleasure gardens, called the Shepherd and Shepherdess Inn, and in front of it was a bun-house, where the lads and lasses used to congregate and discuss with evident relish the ginger-beer and Chelsea buns which were the speciality of the Brothers Bush, who for many years kept the place. "The old public-house was pulled down about 1845, and the present Eagle Tavern or Grecian Salon was built by Tommy Rouse, when he remodelled the grounds, built a bandstand with dancing platforms and a very nicely constructed theatre, where he produced English opera on a scale that was really good" (*Shoreditch Observer*, January 22, 1898).

There are almshouses in Nile Street.

All the streets eastward to the south of Murray Street are of the same dreary character.

To the east of East Road the same state of things prevails.

Charles Square has one or two small old houses of the eighteenth century to break the hideous monotony of early Victorian brickwork. The name is taken from that of a Mr. Charles, who built the square in 1771; it was, however, known for many years simply as the New Square.

In Pitfield Street, so called after a prominent parishioner, is the Free Library, in a large red-brick building with basement and window-casings of terra-cotta; this building contains also the Public Baths. The foundation-stone was laid May 1, 1897, and the library was opened by Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury) on April 20, 1898.

To trace back the origin of the library to its earliest source is to discover an ardent book-lover, John Dawson, an officer of excise and a parishioner of Shoreditch. This man collected books between the years 1710 and 1763, and kept the records of his

purchases with extraordinary neatness and care. The total amount he spent on books during these years was £300:16s. By his will (1765) he left this library to the Vicars of Shoreditch, and it was housed in the church. Unfortunately, as the years elapsed, 218 volumes were lost out of the total 870. Among those preserved perhaps the most important are a huge volume of one of the earliest editions of Chambers's *Cyclopaedia*, date 1741; various ancient histories of America; first editions of *Robinson Crusoe* and *Gulliver's Travels*; and several early atlases. There are also to be seen a quaint little volume on *The Present State of London*, date 1761, and a Commercial Directory, date 1740, the remote ancestor of Kelly's and the City Press Directories. Dawson's library was granted to the parish by the Vicar, and formed the nucleus of a Free Library. A temporary news-room was opened in Great Eastern Street in 1893, and a lending library a year later. The present splendid building in Pitfield Street has now superseded these. The entrance hall has a fine frieze in low relief, representing four scenes from Shakespeare's plays. On the ground-floor are the boys', the newspaper, and the lending departments, the latter fitted with the newest folding iron bookcases. Above are the magazine room, ladies' room, and reference department. This room is a triumph of modern art, with its artistic ceiling and galleries. The landing outside is lit by a window of stained glass, depicting Caxton presenting some specimens of his work to Edward IV.

It must be noted, however, that there is another almost equally fine library in the Haggerston division of the parish, and that the above is for the Hoxton division only.

Northward is the Haberdashers' School, otherwise Aske's School. This originated in a charity founded by Robert Aske in 1688. He was a member of the Haberdashers' Company, and his scheme included homes for twenty poor freemen of the Company and the education of 220 sons of freemen. The building was very magnificent, with a covered piazza running the whole length of the frontage, 340 feet, with the statue of the founder in a niche over the central portico. The chapel was consecrated by Archbishop Tillotson in 1695. But in the year 1875-76 the almshouses were removed. The building now standing is the third in succession, and dates from about 1820. The school was removed in the summer of 1898 to West Hampstead, and the building at Shoreditch taken by the London County Council for the purposes of a Technical Institute with a strong industrial side. St. John's Church is a solid building in the Georgian style dating from 1826. It is of light brick with tower and cupola, and the entrance is enclosed in two large fluted Ionic columns. It is the third oldest church in Shoreditch, the seniors being St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, Haggerston. It is surrounded by a wedge-shaped burial-ground, now open as a public garden. This comprises $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There are many of the inevitable slab tombstones grouped together, and a few of the horizontal coffin-shaped stones, more mournfully suggestive than any other form of monument.

A few young trees and grassy spaces combine to form a pleasant retreat. The space between Pitfield and Hoxton Streets is very poor.

Hoxton Square, with ruinous broken pavement and many dilapidated houses, presents an intolerably dreary aspect. "A Shoreditch Observer" tells us that at the beginning of the present reign this and Charles Square were occupied by a "highly respectable" class of persons. St. Peter's Church, at the north-western corner, was built in 1875. At the north side of the square is a chapel and priory of St. Monica.

In George Square northward there are more almshouses.

Hoxton Street is of great poverty and squalor; it is one of the open-air markets of the poor, and is lined by perpetual barrows and stalls. It is rather narrow at the south end, but very wide farther northward. The Britannia Theatre is on the west side of the street.

The Jewish burial-ground, about a quarter of an acre in size, was in use during the greater part of the eighteenth century; the last burial took place in 1795.

Board schools, stone-yards, and more almshouses characterise the ground between Hoxton Street and Kingsland Road. But the connecting streets, at any rate to the north, are more respectable than those just traversed, if quite as dreary. Huntingdon and Essex Streets have a better class of houses.

Mary Street is no thoroughfare for traffic; it is shut in at either end by two beautifully worked iron gates. Beyond it is Shoreditch Workhouse, built under an Act of Parliament dated 1774; on August 19, 1778, the Bishop of London consecrated a burial-ground behind the workhouse. There is a small court named the Land of Promise at the back of the building which we cannot refrain from commenting on, because of the irony of the name in such a situation; possibly it refers to the former burial-ground!

Across the street we have Ivy Street and Ivy Lane, which in sordid dreariness mock their names. A large Board school, with playgrounds on the roof, towers up on the north. St. Anne's Church is under the alternate patronage of the Crown and Bishop, and was built in 1870. There is a dull workaday district to the north; the canal is lined by wharves. St. Andrew's Church shows a row of round windows set in gable ends, which differentiates it a little from the usual mission style of church. Adjoining it is a large school.

St. Saviour's, in Hyde Road, is in the ordinary style, and was consecrated in 1866. In New North Road there is a Wesleyan chapel of some pretension, called the Barbican Chapel because the congregation moved here from the Barbican. In the same road is Christ Church, built by the Metropolitan Church Fund in 1839. The streets opening off on the right and left are long, straight, and uninteresting, lined by little rectangular, two-storied box-like houses of hideous monotony. The roads are wide, and though the district is poor, it is quite respectable.

To the north of Wenlock Street is a small volunteers' drill-ground.

On the south, in Trinity Street, are Trinity Church and Schools. The latter stand on a plot of ground given by the incumbent, and, as an inscription states, were built mainly at the expense of the employers of labour in the neighbourhood. They were opened in 1864 by the Bishop of London. The church, which is fairly large, is in the early Pointed style, and was built in 1848. Shepherdess Walk has been mentioned. Beyond it and Wenlock Road is Wenlock Basin, an arm of the Regent's Canal, about which cluster great works, such as zinc-works, gutta-percha works, iron-works, and a saw-mill.

We have now traversed Hoxton completely, and can pass over into the portion of the parish lying eastward of the Kingsland Road, and known as Haggerston.

HAGGERSTON

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor was held of the Crown by Arminus, a freeman who had power to dispose of it. In 1086 it was held by Robert Gernon of the King and was then valued at 40s. per annum. This Gernon had assisted William I. in his invasion of England. The next mention of Haggerston is in the Fee Farm Roll in the Augmentation Office, dated August 26, 1535, and it is there mentioned as part of the possessions of the dissolved priory of St. Mary Spital without Bishopsgate. Kingsland Road, running due north and south, forms the great north road for the London traffic from the city. It is wide, but extremely dull. After passing under the railway bridge, we pass a police station and many narrow entries to courts and yards. In one of these, Basing Place, are almshouses.

As we go northward the dreary houses are a little better built. On the east side we have the picturesque almshouses of the Ironmongers' Company. These stand back behind a wall and have a charming secluded garden. They are two stories in height, of brick, of the time of Queen Anne, and in the style known by her name; they have tiled roofs, pediment, and cupola. A statue of the founder, Sir Robert Geffereyes or Jeffryes, in a flowing wig and the habit of the Lord Mayor of London, stands in a niche over the central doorway. He died in 1703, and was buried in the chancel of St. Dionis Back Church.

Closely adjoining, on the north, is a more modest row of one-storied almshouses built in the same style. These belong to the Company of Framework Knitters, and were founded in 1734 by a Mr. Bourne for twelve poor freemen of the Company or their widows.

On the west side of the road, a little farther north, we pass the workhouse already noticed, and St. Columba's Church, in red brick, built 1868, with schools and clergy house near it. The parish boundary ends on this side a few yards beyond the canal, but continues on the other to Acton Street.

Of Haggerston as it is at present there is really very little to say. It is a

working district intersected by straight streets running north and south from end to end. The canal traverses it from east to west, and north of the canal the houses are better, and the character of the district more suburban. Some of the roads, such as Livermere, Queen's, and Shrubland, are quite pleasant, with a lining of greenery in the small front gardens of the eminently respectable middle-class houses.

The poorest district lies south of the canal in the extreme east of the parish. Goldsmith Row was once called Mutton Lane, from the Cat and Mutton public-house just over the border in Hackney. At the extreme north end was a bun-house as celebrated in its way as the famous Chelsea bun-house (see *Hackney*). The entrance of the row is now very narrow, there being space for one vehicle only in the roadway, but it broadens lower down.

Goldsmith Square is now a public garden and playground, much used and very well kept. This end of the row has neat modern buildings and respectable shops.

Just before entering Hackney Road we pass the Great North-Eastern Hospital for Children, first erected about 1868 on the site of a house and grounds belonging to a private resident. To this institution the Goldsmiths' Company granted £600, which enabled the building, unfinished since 1880, to be completed.

Hackney Road, a curving thoroughfare traversed by tram-lines, is sordid and depressing. Speaking of some sixty years back, the *Shoreditch Observer* says it is little altered, with the exception of a few private houses being turned into shops. St. Augustine's Church has a high-pitched roof which peeps over the frontage of the houses in the road; the building was consecrated in 1867. An "additional" burial-ground of St. Leonard's, not far from Union Street, is now a public garden—a plain gravelled space with seats and a border of flowers.

Nichols Square is called after John Nichols, F.S.A. It is a quaint square, the centre filled in with double-gable-ended, semi-detached houses, with a touch of originality in their design. The red-brick church of St. Chad stands in one corner. This is chiefly remarkable for the number of its rose or wheel windows. It is of an effective design, and was built in 1869. A couple of Board schools in Brunswick and Shap Streets are the only objects of remark until we come to the parish church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

This is in the Pointed style, and was built by Nash in 1827, but altered in 1862. It has a high, rather slender square tower with flying buttresses, and externally is rather attractive. Internally, there is a decorative chancel, and a penthouse timber roof; long slender columns line the aisles. Altogether it is an exceptionally attractive church. The organ was built by Father Smith, and was originally in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The church is constantly open for

private prayer; all the seats are free, and efforts are made to suit the services to the needs of the worshippers.

The church stands in a considerable extent of ground, now green lawns with paths and seats open to all, but a few tombstones remain to remind the wayfarers to what circumstance they owe their open space. Several almshouses stand in the churchyard, and across the road are the Shoreditch Almshouses for twenty poor widows; these were built here in 1851. The garden in front of them has a pleasant countrified aspect, and the houses themselves are in a convenient and not unpicturesque style.

In the district to the north of the canal we have All Saints' Church in a good situation at the junction of roads. This is a small building, by Hardwick, consecrated in 1856.

St. Paul's, in Broke Road, is in the Pointed style, built in 1860 by A. W. Blomfield, and the buttresses on the south side are clothed in clustering ivy. A couple of mission churches near the top of Goldsmith Row complete the ecclesiastical equipment of Haggerston.

The huge works of the Gas, Light, and Coke Co. in Whiston Street on the one hand, and between Laburnum Street and the canal on the other, occupy too much space to be entirely unmentioned.

Before leaving Haggerston we must not omit to state that the celebrated astronomer Halley at one time lived in the district, though his exact place of residence is not known.

EAST LONDON

THIS quarter stretches, properly speaking, from Bishopsgate Street Without and Kingsland Road eastward to the river Lea, and northward from the river to Stoke Newington. But as Hackney and Stoke Newington have been dealt with separately, they may be ignored, and the other side of the Lea with West Ham, Stratford, Plaistow, and Canning Town is included instead. The territory thus defined consisted formerly of a marsh lying under a low cliff receding at Tower Hill and approaching the river again at Ratcliffe, and turning in a north-easterly direction to join the rising ground on the bank of the Lea. When the wall was constructed, the ground behind it, although cultivated, was not built upon, and the cliff remained, so that its name survives.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an effort was made to get people to settle in Wapping on the Wall, or Wapping in the Ooze.

Wappin is to this day chiefly inhabited by Seafaring men, and Tradesmen dealing in Commodities for the Supply of Shipping, and Shipmen. It stands exceeding thick with Buildings, and is very populous; having been very much improved by human Industry. For this Place and the Parts about it were formerly one great Wash, covered with the Waters of the Thames. Afterwards, it was by Pains and Art, gained from the River, and made a Marsh or Meddow-Ground, commonly called Wappin Marshes; and was defended from the Irruptions of the Thames by Walls; which were very chargeable in the continual maintaining of the same. And between the Years 1560 and 1570, the force of the Water was such, that it break the Wall in sundry Places and overflowed the whole Marshes. About the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the most Part of these Marshes came to the Queen, that then reigned, till a great Sum of Money should be paid; and She rented out the same.

The Rents here being somewhat uncertain, by the Breaches of the River into the Grounds, about 1571 when the Water had again broken in, a View was made by the Commissioners of Sewers; who thought it necessary, that the Walls should be builded upon by any who would. Whereupon many took Land upon the Walls to build. And among the rest one William Page who took a Lease of a hundred and ten Foot of the Wall, and laid the Foundation of his Building, and bestowed a great Sum of Money in making the Wall very strong; and in building to the strong Defence of the said Marshes, and Commodity and Ease of the Repairers and Maintainers of the said Wall. But in the Year 1583 the Queen issuing out a Proclamation for stopping all new Buildings, this Building was hindered for a Time: and Page was fain to make an humble Petition, and set forth his Case to the Lord Treasurer: and praying his Allowance to go on with his Building: showing how it would be a Benefit to Her Majesty, in Continuance of her Rent; and that it was not hurtful to any; and that his Building began before the Proclamation. What Success Page's Petition had, I am not able to say: but it appears it afterwards went forward, since all the Wall is now thick built upon (Strype).

The people who lived here speedily discovered certain advantages and privileges peculiar to the place, for they were outside the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Corporation. They could carry on their crafts and trades as they pleased: they could make bad work and sell it for good; they could take as many apprentices as they liked, and for as short a time as they chose; they lived in a kind of Alsatia, being practically outside the law; they had no church and no schools, no magistrate, no court, no constables. More or less this state of lawlessness continued until the building of churches, the foundation of schools, and, finally, the sweeping away of a great part of the place to make room for the docks.

The Isle of Dogs was left as a huge marsh by the recession of the cliff. For some reason or other—probably a reputation for malaria, the imperfect draining of the interior, or the gibbets on the river wall—it had a bad name. No one lived there; it became a pasture for cattle and sheep, and was reputed to produce the fattest and finest sheep for the London market. It has been populated for no more than fifty years; the map of 1834 shows a mere fringe on one side of a few mills and works, and besides these, not a house upon the place. For an account of it as it is at the present day see farther on.

The ground behind the cliff was a broad level of fertile ground under cultivation from an early period. The manor, beginning at the Whitechapel Bars and extending to the Lea, belonged to the Bishop of London, who had a palace here; it was called Stebenheth or Stebenhythe. No extension of London was possible in this direction so long as the Bishop could forbid it. The citizens, however, possessed the right of hunting in the woods. These began on the north, covering the whole of what is now Hackney and Stoke Newington.

Of mediæval history connected with East London there is little indeed. Later on the quarter contained houses belonging to the families of Vere, Rich, Zouch, Brooke, and Rowe, but these names are mostly connected with Hackney. It was a favourite place for Nonconformists. At West Ham there was a Quaker colony. All through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the grave and severe merchants rolled in to their business in the City in their coaches, and returned to their stately houses, of which one or two still remain. In the nineteenth century we were busy in pulling down and destroying as much as we could of the historic houses in East London, as well as other quarters.

As regards the present population of East London, it may be roughly stated as entirely industrial within the limits of the County Council. Thus, the riverside population is engaged about the docks; the Isle of Dogs, not yet completely built over, is inhabited by well-to-do working men employed in the various factories established in that place.

Let us visit it on a tour of inspection.

If we arrive at Blackwall terminus, outside the station we shall find, at the

entrance to the East India Docks, a broad terrace with seats overlooking the river; these are always full of men sitting down: they appear to be well-fed men—not dock labourers—and they look as if they did not want work; they seem, in fact, to be quite happy in staring at the river all day long and all the year round. There are very few days when it is too cold to sit here, though the air is always fresh. The river always presents something of interest. From Blackwall to Poplar Station runs a road along the wall of the docks. Here are frequently little cottages with little gardens in front, and always a tree whenever practicable; virginia creepers grow everywhere, and everywhere are forests of masts and yards. Trees, creepers, flagposts, masts, and cottages are all mixed up. At Poplar Station we may turn south, and here see quite pretty little cottages, though very tiny, only one story and a garret above. By turning south we enter the Isle of Dogs. Here are the vast West India Docks, covering ninety acres. We can look in at the entrance, where two policemen are on guard, questioning every man who goes in or out.

On the right hand, the river side, we now begin to pass wharves, works, and dry docks; one is big enough to contain one vessel, a fine sailing-vessel of four masts: the bowsprit and figure-head are poked over the wall and over the street in a friendly and confiding fashion. The yard is littered about with casks, and ropes, and blocks, and gear of all kind.

The road is broad; the houses on either side are quite small, and rather new; the shops are chiefly provision shops; the public-houses are frequent. The children playing about are well grown and well fed; there is not the least touch of privation about them, and the house-fronts are clean. We are now beyond the docks and in the industrial part of the Isle of Dogs. Works succeed one another all along the shore. Here is a list.

Vulcanising wood-yard; Bermuda's yard; oil-storage wharf; Cubitt Town Dry Dock; Rice-mills Wharf; boiler-makers' works; the Poplar Dry Dock; Alpha Wharf; saw-mills; decorative earthenware works; copper-depositing works; lead-smelting works; iron, lead, and glass warehouse; oil wharf; iron and bridge works; oil, colour, paint, and varnish works; disinfectant fluid works; iron and brass foundry; antimony and gold complex ore works; metal and machinery works; the Platinum Metal Company; shipbuilding yard; the Patent Cask Company; van and cart works; oil-mills; tank and cistern works; ships' stores; chemical works; steel-plate factory; gas-tubing works; boilermaker's works; Electrical Power Storage Company; barge-building works; a timber-yard; a Stave and Cask Syndicate; a Coal and Coke Company; bottle-makers; mast block and oar makers; lubricating-oil works; a Preserving Company; Chain and Anchor Wharf; Colonial Produce Wharf; tarpaulin manufactory; hard-wood merchant's yard; sack, bag, and canvas factory; sail-maker's works; steering-gear works; wire-rope maker's works; foundry furnisher's works.

These are some of the industries practised in the Isle of Dogs. It is for the working men of these factories that the streets of small houses have been erected ; there are no houses for the better sort at all. There are two churches, both new, and one a handsome building with an excellent spire ; there are schools, but there are not, apparently, any places of amusement, though there are theatres and music-halls within easy access at Greenwich and Poplar. The place has been provided by the London County Council with a very lovely garden, covering 3 or 4 acres of ground ; it is laid with grass, with flower-beds at the borders ; there are seats ; there is a long terrace overlooking the river exactly opposite to Greenwich Hospital, and there is a playground asphalted and furnished with a few rough gymnastic things for the children.

There is not a book shop in the place, of course, but there are one or two news-agents, and in making observations I saw one little shop whose windows were filled with copies of the *Illustrated Police Budget*, a paper whose name describes its interests. Each number is illustrated by a blood-curdling picture—a lady biting the nose off another lady ; a burglar appearing in a bedroom at night ; “The Revenge of Jealousy,” in which a revolver plays an important part, and so on. I am convinced that the people read these things, but this is the only evidence as to their reading that I can produce. I saw no slums ; I saw no hooligans, larrikins, or any of that tribe—perhaps they were all at work ; I saw no drunken men, no beggars, no sign of misery. I conclude that the Isle of Dogs contains an industrious and prosperous population ; the atmosphere that they breathe might be poisonous from the many kinds of things that are made in their midst were it not for the river, which brings up fresh air twice a day with the tide from the broad mouth off the Essex shore. It is an enviable place for a boy—there is the spirit of adventure in the very air.

Returning to Whitechapel we find it chiefly occupied by the poorer Jews, who keep the small shops and carry on their various trades in its dull and dreary streets. Stratford, Stepney, Old Ford, Bow and Bromley are filled with the working classes of all kinds. West Ham is a town of 270,000 people, all of the working class. Bethnal Green and Spitalfields were formerly the centres of the silk-weaving industry. Speaking generally, it may be said that this city of the East End is without a gentry or a wealthy quarter. It has no newspapers, except one or two of small account ; it has no magazines ; it has no booksellers' shops, except one or two second-hand book shops. The literature of the past and present appeals to those few who frequent the free libraries accessible. It has no permanent art galleries, no public schools except the Board schools, no colleges except the Medical School of the London Hospital, no university, no centre. By the new Bill it is proposed to create artificial centres ; they will be administrative centres, but they will not and cannot become centres of local interest, with that trend of patriotic affection which belongs to

towns which have grown naturally round a central church, whose natives are bound to the place by ties of ancestry, of history, and of common interest. There is but one centre possible for London; there is but one place to which all Londoners look as to the rock from which they have been dug—it is the Guildhall of the city.

When we turn to the industries and trade of East London, we have to refer to the invaluable work of Mr. Charles Booth on the subject. One of his tables (vol. iv. p. 3) shows the rough division of the population in 1881, according to their



OLD HOUSES IN HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL, NOW PULLED DOWN

trades. Another table shows the percentages, including those dependent on the workers—in other words, the whole population.

Next there is the table showing the whole number of persons—*i.e.* wives and families, as well as workers—supported by the various classes of work :

Agriculture	8,529
Fishing and mining	1,838
Building	70,147
Manufacture	333,498
Transport	123,148

Dealing	111,158
Industrial service	93,426
Public and professional	46,947
Domestic	60,757
Indefinitely employed	29,752

A more detailed analysis of the East London industries is given in the ninth volume, where the general results of the examination are set forth. Briefly, the industries of the quarter may be divided into :

1. Dock work.
2. Tailoring, which is carried on as a wholesale industry, the contractor, generally a Jew, having under him men who do nothing except one part of the work, contrary to the old custom of the trade, which assigned to one man the whole of the garment. The work employs a great number of women, and is one of those trades most cursed by the sweater, who, for his part, is generally sweated as cruelly as his own workmen and workwomen.
3. Boot-making, also carried on in wholesale factories.
4. The furniture trade.
5. Tobacco workers. This trade is almost wholly in the hands of Jews.
6. Silk manufacture, a trade which is rapidly dying out, though efforts are being made to restore it.
7. Women's sewing work—shirts, ties, trimmings, umbrellas, corsets, fur—box-making, brush-making, match-making, confectionery, caps, artificial flower-making, book-folding, feather-dressing, laundry work, etc.
8. The building trade. This includes many crafts, such as carpentering, joinery, plumbing, painting, etc.
9. Wood-working. This includes carving, upholstering, funeral furnishing, basket-making, and some other trades.
10. Coach and carriage building.
11. Coopering.
12. Shipbuilding, including the building of barges and boats.
13. Metal-working, including engineering and all kinds of smith-work.
14. Gold and silver smiths' work and watch-making.
15. Instrument-making.
16. Making of sundries, such as brushes, combs, glass, earthenware, pottery, soap, candles, glue, chemicals.
17. The leather and fur trade.
18. Saddling.
19. Printing, paper, book-binding.
20. Textiles—a very wide branch, including working in silk, jute, hemp, fibre, etc. ; also dyeing and cleaning.

21. Indiarubber goods, floor-cloth, etc.

Such are some of the many trades carried on in the busy city known as East London.

If we inquire into the condition of the people of East London, we must again refer to Mr. Booth's work.

Let us spread out before us his "Descriptive Map of London Poverty in 1889," and confine our attention to that part of it which contains the district under consideration.

The streets are all coloured. There are seven shades. They are as follows :

Black, representing the very lowest class—vicious, semi-criminal.

Dark blue, representing the very poor—the casuals.

Light blue, representing poor—wages from 18s. to 21s. a week.

Light purple, representing mixed—some comfortable, some poor.

Light red, representing fairly comfortable—good ordinary wages.

Dark red, representing middle class.

Orange, representing upper middle and upper classes—wealthy.

The map is dotted with black spots. They are most numerous in the western parts. Whitechapel and Bethnal Green contain about a dozen black streets; the neighbourhood of Cable Street, St. George's Street, and Commercial Road, with Ratcliff and Poplar, show small streets, in number about twenty, marked with the deep hue of woe. In the whole of the remaining portion there are but two or three black spots. Now as regards one place, at least, figuring as a large settlement of black in 1889, containing Old Nichol Street and his "daughter," we may report that a great part of it has been swept away, and that the Vicar of Holy Trinity—that is, of the new church placed in the midst—has been civilizing the remainder, so that the colour of this part must be changed from black to blue, and, I believe, to light blue. The same may be said of many other of the black streets.

So that, of the actual old-fashioned slum, the resort of the criminal and the casual, there are at this moment not more than thirty or forty small and obscure streets in this vast wilderness of streets.

The prevailing tints of the whole area are light blue, light purple, and light red—that is to say, in street after street, and over miles of streets, the million people who live between Aldgate and the river Lea are either moderately poor or moderately comfortable: they are able to be self-respecting; they can live decently. Here and there are streets coloured dark blue—that is, streets filled with the very poor. There are some north and south of the Commercial Road; a good many in Bethnal Green. On either side of the great highways, Whitechapel Road, the Mile End Road, Bow Road, Commercial Road, there are lines of deep red—that is to say, the people are of the comfortably middle-class order: they are well-to-do; mostly they keep the shops. Some of them live in the streets and squares on the north and

south of the Bow Road. Of the orange tint, that of the wealthy class, there is no sign. There are no wealthy people in this quarter.

WHITECHAPEL: MILE END ROAD—COMMERCIAL ROAD

One of the most populous districts of the East End of London is that lying in the angle between the Whitechapel and Mile End Roads, the Commercial Road and the river Lea. Portions of the parishes of Whitechapel, Mile End, Stepney, Bow and Poplar make up this very populous section. The High Street, Whitechapel, is to-day just as Strype spoke of it, "a spacious, fair street for entrance into the city eastward. It was the Essex Road, and was accommodated with good Inns." The numerous wagons of the florists, market-gardeners, and those with hay, etc., coming in from Essex show that it still holds its own. The largest hay and straw market in the kingdom is held in High Street, the wagons filling the centre of the street and crowding many of the side streets and yards. The parish church of St. Mary Matfelon is in the High Street, and standing as it does well by itself, with its huge clock and tower, is very conspicuous. The name—Matfelon—has been explained in a variety of ways, the most satisfactory of all seeming to be that of Timbs, who derives it from the Hebrew "Matfel, a Hebrew woman recently delivered of a son." Whitechapel was originally a chapelry of the parish of Stepney, but in the seventeenth century was made a separate parish. Stow says that he finds a record which says that this parish was called *Villa Beatae Mariae de Matfellow* in 21 Rich. II., so that this title of Matfellow would appear to have been the original name of the church, and not to have been given in the time of Henry VI., as commonly supposed. In 1591 the south aisle was added. Several churches have stood on this site. In 1675 a new one was erected to take the place of one then torn down; this was pulled down in 1875, and a much larger edifice erected, which was destroyed by fire in 1880, but was again rebuilt and opened in 1882. It was in the church of 1675 that the rector, Dr. Welton, caused much scandal by setting up an altar-piece of the Last Supper in which White Kennett, Dean (and afterwards Bishop) of Peterborough, was depicted as Judas Iscariot. Parker, the leader of the mutiny of the Nore, for which affair he was hanged, was buried in 1797 in the church vaults. The open-air pulpit is a feature of this church. Large gatherings meet at night-time in the angle of the churchyard to listen to the discourses. The Church House and other buildings are all in the church grounds.

On removing the brick walls of the seventeenth-century church, it was found that they had been entirely built on the old walls of the mediæval church, and so great had been the accumulation of the soil that the old floor-level was eight feet below the then existing one. The tower, also, had been partially taken down to that level, leaving the turret staircase with its newel steps existing below, and

the lower portion of the west door, with its plinth and mouldings, and also the tower arch.

The church consisted of a nave and north and south aisles, with a tower at the western end, and a chancel with aisles of equal length. A respond of the nave arcade with a three-quarter attached shaft remained *in situ* at the north-west end of the nave, and at the north-east there were the remains of a wall running in a southerly direction, evidently the foundation of a division wall or arch between the north aisle of the nave and the chancel aisle.



ST. MARY'S, WHITECHAPEL

Further to the west were the remains of a north door, and either a buttress or the wall of a north porch. The tower arch was of the full width of the tower, with late Perpendicular impost mouldings; the staircase turret was in the corner formed by the south wall of the tower and the west wall of the south aisle. This, however, remained very perfect below a certain level, the modern turret staircase being smaller and only partly built on the old one, the newels not being concentric. No remains earlier than the fifteenth century were discovered in these walls, or anywhere else on the site, so that if, according to Pennant's assertion, a church was here in 1336, all trace of the building had disappeared. The mouldings of the jambs of

the west door were not very remarkable, being the ordinary Perpendicular mouldings, and the design was rather meagre, agreeing with the late character of the work, and very similar to the west door of the neighbouring church of Bow; the hooks for the hinges of the door remained. The old floor remained and was of concrete six inches thick, and the plastering on the old rubble walls, which were composed of clunch; on the plastering were the remains of some colour decoration in red, green, and yellow. The floor was originally laid with tiles, as many were discovered of plain red and yellow glaze.

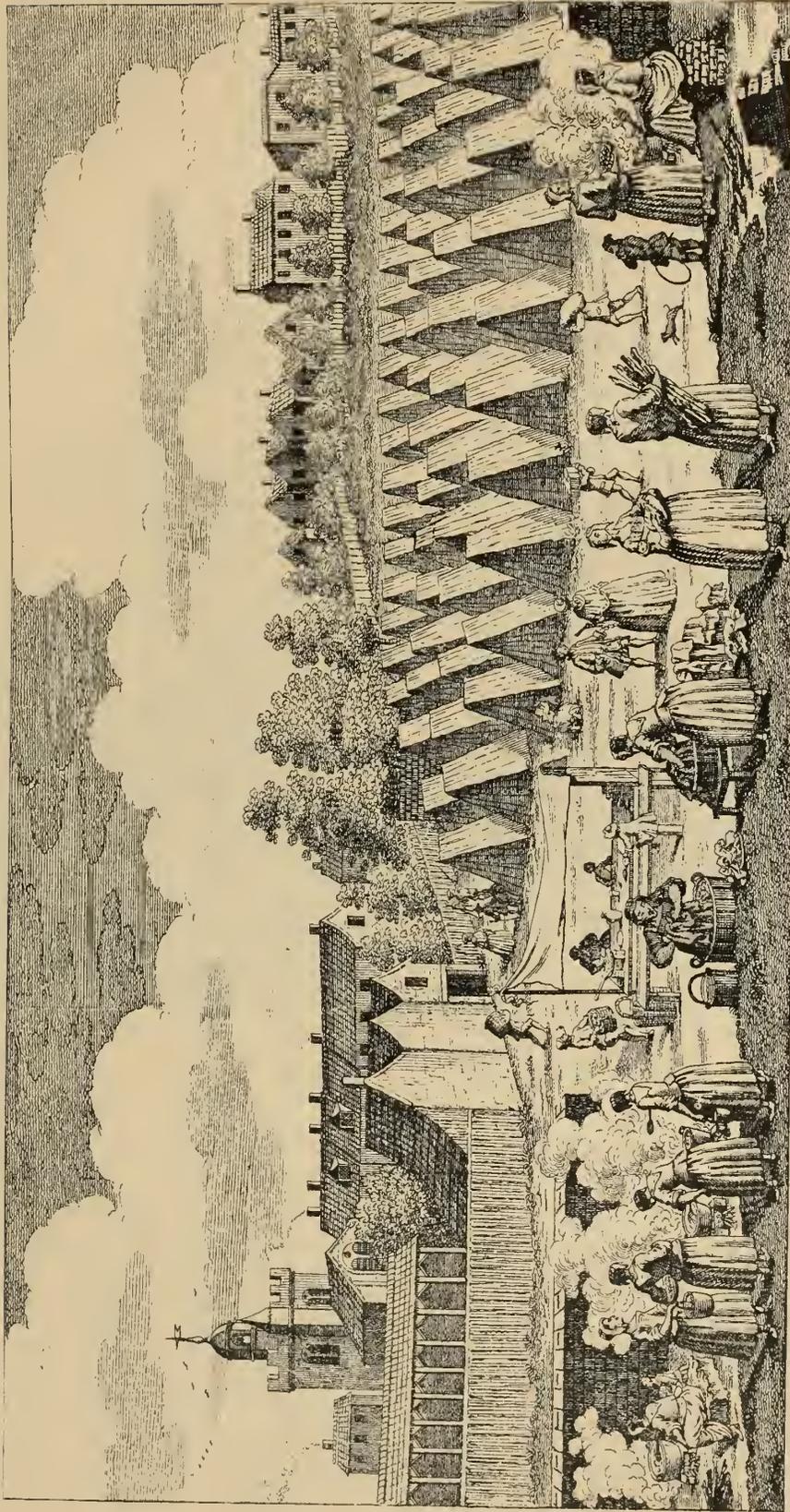
Portions of the tower had only been re-cased, and the tower arch was perfect under the plaster.

Behind Whitechapel Church, in White Horse Lane, in some fields by the side of the road, were encamped in the reign of Anne, 1708, some thousands of distressed Palatines, who had left Germany in consequence of their country having been invaded and plundered by the French armies under Marshal Villars and the Duke of Berwick. Two thousand found their way to England, and were first supplied with necessaries, for they were in a starving condition, by the Queen's benevolence, and afterwards by the English nobility and people, and a subscription was started, realising some £22,038, and by means of this they were sent to America and Ireland.

At the corner of Plumbers' Row is the bell foundry of Mears and Stainbank, established in 1570, which turns out a great many bells; amongst some cast here are those of the Royal Exchange and the great bell for the Westminster clock. The neighbourhood at the back, and as far east as the intersection of the New Road, includes a large percentage of Jews—for the most part tailors and cigar-makers—a great many of whom use their dwellings as workshops.

The education of the children is well looked after here, and, in fact, all through the most crowded parts of East London the number of schools is very noticeable, and the attendance excellent, whilst the grounds, being clean and dry, afford hundreds of little ones a place of exercise. The majority of the people in the neighbourhood are labourers and workmen of the poorer class. In the Whitechapel Road is the East London Theatre, a famous local house, liberally patronised by those fond of ultra-melodrama. Adjoining it are Megg's Almshouses. Continuing eastward we come to Mount Place and the London Hospital. Mount Place and Street are named from the Mount that was formerly here, said to have been made by the rubbish carted from the ruins of London after the Great Fire.

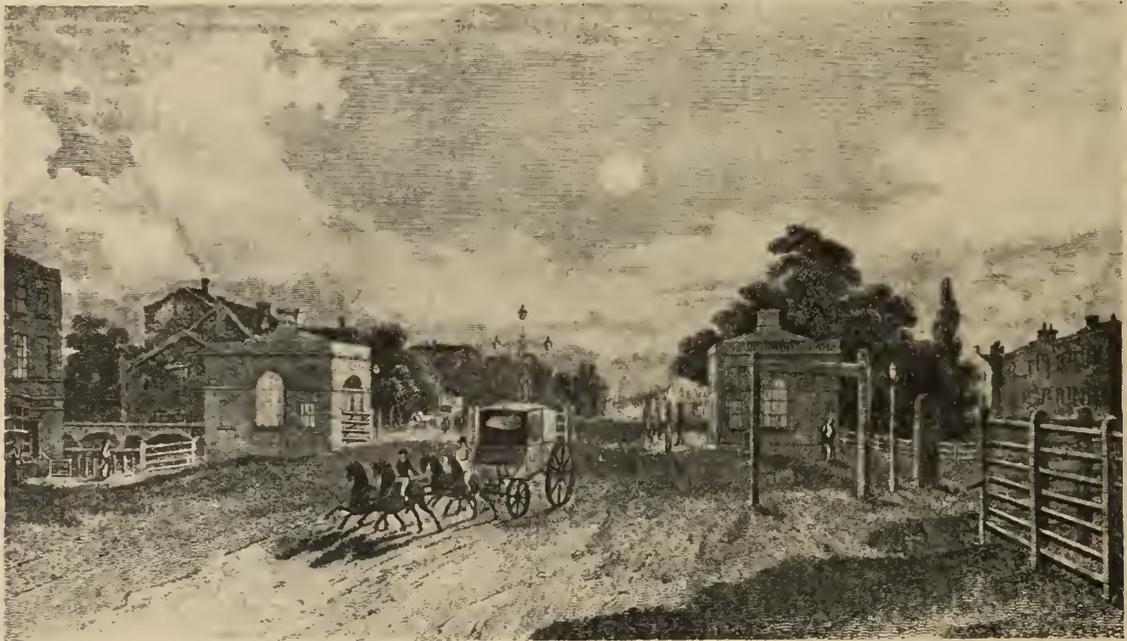
Parliament in 1642 erected a fortification here, consisting of a large mound surrounded by a ditch, on which sailors as well as women and children were employed. In surveying the ground for some new houses, Sir Christopher Wren shows the mound on his plan marked as The Fort. Tradition also speaks of there having been here a great burial-ground for the victims of the plague in 1665. The *London Hospital* was originally established in 1740 in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields;



British Humanity Exemplified - A View of the Palatine Camp for the Whitechapel fields - Drawn on the Spots.

From an engraving published in 1764.

but when the houses in which it then was proved inadequate the present site was purchased, the foundation-stone laid on October 15, 1752, the building finished by December 1759, and fitted up with 130 beds. Since then constant additions and alterations have been made. Accidents and minor casualties make up by far the greater part of both the out-patient and in-patient cases. So many Hebrews are treated here that special wards have been provided for them, with their own kitchens and cooks attached. The residences in the streets round are for the most part small, and house a great many petty employers—mostly Hebrews—in the tailoring and fancy trades. The Mile End Road commences just above the hospital, and was so called, according to Strype, from its distance from the middle parts of London, or,



THE ENTRANCE TO LONDON AT MILE END

Drawn by Schnebbelie for Dr. Hughson's *Description of London*.

more probably, from its distance from Aldgate, Mile End Bar, where it begins, being exactly a mile from Aldgate. Gerard, in his *Herbal*, mentions the profusion of pennyroyal growing at Mile End. Eastward from here, as far as Stepney Green and Belgrave Street, the character of the streets improves, and the people are of a better class, a great many of them being engaged in the shipping trade or in the many factories. This neighbourhood still retains a good many traces of the days when it was full of seamen, evidence of which can be seen in the names of some of the public-houses, as the Greenland Fishery, Royal Oak, The Victory and the Lord Nelson. Stepney Green is in the centre of a crowded district, to which the opening of the Green and the churchyard of St. Dunstan's has proved a boon. Other open spaces have also been laid out and thrown open as recreation grounds,

and the crowds who use them attest warm appreciation. Builders are at work among the old houses on the Green, and a row of the very old cottages on the east end has just given way to flats of a large size. The Green was the scene of Wat Tyler's uprising in June 1381, and it was from here—then named Mile End Common—that the rebels started to join the Kentishmen, and with them passed through the city, destroying the Savoy Palace and the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. In Smithfield, however, two days later, Tyler met his death at the hands of Sir William Walworth. Shakespeare mentions this part of London, and Pepys also speaks of it. Sir Walter Raleigh dates correspondence from here in 1596. In Jack Cade's rebellion, the men of Essex encamped in Mile End, probably on this very common. At the lower end of the Green is the parish church of St. Dunstan. The church is very old, being mentioned in a manuscript from the collection of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, dated "Wednesday before the feast of St. Lucy, 1302." Amongst the vicars of the church may be mentioned Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; William Jerome, burnt at Smithfield in 1540; Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School; and Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus. The father of Strype, the historian, Matthew Mead, the famous Nonconformist divine, and other noted men are buried here. There is a curious monument to Dame Rebecca Berry outside the east wall of the chancel, to which quite a romantic story attaches. Facing the churchyard on the south are the almshouses of the Mercers' Company, founded in 1691 and rebuilt in 1856. There is some doubt as to the derivation of the name Stepney, the termination of which is generally conceded to be the Saxon *hyth*, a wharf or haven, whilst the rest of the word is by some pronounced a corruption of "Steven," the word thus meaning St. Stephen's Haven. Lysons suggests the derivation from *steb*, a tree-trunk, thus indicating Stepney to have been a timber-wharf. Originally this parish was very large, and really comprised all of what is now called "East London," and it is spoken of in 1794 as containing about 1530 acres of land (exclusive of the site of buildings), of which about 80 acres were then arable, and 50 occupied by market gardens, and the remainder were meadow pasture and marsh land. The plague of 1665 was very severely felt here, and Stepney was almost depopulated. East of Stepney Green, as far as the Regent's Canal, the people are not so densely packed, with the exception of one or two spots near the Gas Company's works, where the small streets and alleys are full of the labouring class, who find casual work in the vicinity.

It is necessary here to pause for a while and make an excursion northwards, to clear up those districts which have been left aside, before we continue eastward to the very outskirts of greater London.

The People's Palace, due in its conception to Sir W. Besant's book, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, stands on the north side of the Mile End Road, a little west of the canal. It was at first entirely a philosophical institution, endowed by J. T.

Barber Beaumont, who died in 1841, but the enthusiasm evoked by the idea of high-class and educative entertainments determined the merging of this into a greater building. Accordingly, in 1887, the People's Palace was opened by Queen Victoria. It has large halls for concerts, etc., library, gymnasium, reading-rooms, and technical class-rooms. The Drapers' Company generously built and equipped the last-named. Though this account is more general than detailed, it is necessary to mention Toynbee Hall in Commercial Street. Its name is known far and wide wherever the English language is spoken. Founded in 1884 as a university settlement for Oxford and Cambridge men, eighteen residents, it has provided help and education for hundreds of poor inhabitants. Behind the People's Palace is the Mile End Workhouse, in grim contrast, and behind that, again, the Victoria Park Cemetery. This takes its name



By permission of the Secretary.

TOYNBEE HALL, WHITECHAPEL

from Victoria Park to the northward, which lies partly in the three parishes of Bow, Bethnal Green, and Hackney. This was formed under an Act of Parliament dated 1842. It is of about 250 acres, and affords a welcome playground for all the densely populated districts around it. Bordering it are the French Hospital and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Bonner's Fields, the east end of which is now covered by Victoria Park, recall Bonner's Hall, an old residence of the Bishops of London, but why the name of one particular bishop should be associated with it is not known.

West of the Park and north of Whitechapel Road lies the immense and thickly populated district of *Bethnal Green*. Originally it was celebrated for its weavers, but these are now giving place to costermongers. The streets are frequently lined with costers' barrows, and form an open-air market of the very poor. Fruit and

frills hang side by side ; greenish grapes tinged with the unwholesome brown of decay share in the melancholy mood of yards of billowy embroidery, which can be bought in great quantity for a few pence ; there are stalls where is openly displayed horseflesh in leathery heads of equine shape and cuttings and strips of a nauseating red-brown. The whole of the cats of Haggerston and Bethnal Green could not consume so much ; is it all meant for them ? Old clothes and crockery, unwholesome bedding and second-hand books, lie side by side, and the street reeks of the mingled odours of unwashed garments and fried fish. This is one type of street frequently



WHITE'S ROW, SPITALFIELDS, IN 1845

met with in the East End ; another is that composed of little brick boxes looking just as if they had been dumped down out of a cart one after another and set up on end. To the south, bordering on Whitechapel, is Spitalfields, which derived its name from being on ground once belonging to St. Mary Spital ; it is chiefly known from its association with the French *émigrés* expelled from their own country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The *émigrés* brought with them their knowledge of silk-weaving, and the most delicate fabrics of glorious hues were turned out from this quarter, and the handicraft spread over much ground. Nicholas Culpeper, the herbalist, lived at Red Lion House, Spitalfields, and died there in 1654. Christ Church, Spitalfields, was consecrated in 1729. The parish is a

Rectory cut off from the parish of Stepney in 1728, and the church was one of the fifty new churches erected from the funds granted by Parliament in 1710; the foundation was laid in 1723. The earliest date of an incumbent is 1718-19. The patronage was in the hands of: the Principal and Scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford, who presented the first rector in 1718; Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., who first presented in 1867.



NICHOLAS CULPEPER (1616-1654), WRITER ON ASTROLOGY AND MEDICINE, AND HIS HOUSE AT SPITALFIELDS

In 1732 there was a charity school for 30 boys and 30 girls; also almshouses for the poor.

Bethnal Green was itself a hamlet of Stepney until 1743, and a small detached part of Stepney still remains to the north of Whitechapel, hemmed in by Spitalfields and Bethnal Green on the west and north.

The parish church of Bethnal Green is St. Matthew's, built in 1740, and designed by George Dance; and now there are altogether no less than thirteen district churches in addition. In the hamlet of "Bednal Green," within the parish of

Stepney, there was formerly a chapel, but it was not known to Stow whether it was a chapel of ease or a private chapel. It was recorded in the London Registry that Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, Ann I., Edward VI., leased out this chapel to Sir Ralph Warren for ninety-nine years, they paying the said Bishop and his successors iv d. a year.

But the glory of the district is its museum, best known for the famous loan exhibitions which take place from time to time. The museum was opened in 1875. The old iron roofs, contemptuously designated the "Brompton Boilers," from South Kensington, form part of the building. The museum is open free, except on Wednesdays, when sixpence is charged.



EDMUND BONNER (1500?-1569)

Bishop of London in the reign of Mary, and notorious for his persecutions of Protestants.

The Columbia Market borders on Shoreditch. This was opened in 1869 by the generosity of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

We have indeed wandered far from our point of departure, and must now go back to the place where the Regent's Canal cuts the Mile End Road.

The district on this side of Burdett Road, and as far south as Commercial Road, is another large group of small streets, with a more or less transient population, most of whom find work in the neighbourhood, at the docks or in the works along the canal. Crossing Burdett Road, another class of people is encountered. The houses all have gardens and yards in front. The streets are planted with trees, and are very clean and healthy; well-fed children are met everywhere. A good many of the residents in this district are employed in the City as clerks, or in the docks; others, again, are in positions nearer home. As far as the river Lea the people are all a

hard-working class, with the exceptions of a few spots south of the Limehouse Cut, the houses being trim and clean and the inhabitants respectable. The docks, railroads, and riverside yards give employment to many artisans and labourers, whilst numbers of the houses have apartments to let for the use of numerous seamen whose ships lie in the docks near by. The New Bridge, at the east end of the Barking Road, greatly relieves the enormous traffic over the river at other points. In the district known as Bromley Marsh is the extensive plant of the Commercial Gas Company, covering many acres, and giving work to many hundreds. The river Lea from here to Stratford-le-Bow has many mills and factories on its banks, but there is still a good deal of waste land as yet unbuilt on which offers a grand playground



BONNER'S HALL, HACKNEY

From the *Illustrated London News* of November 9, 1844.

to the children. The School Board has two large schools in this district, and at the corner of the Barking Road the Poplar Hospital takes care of the many cases of accidents constantly occurring in the docks. There is a very clean and well-supplied free reading-room and library in the Abbott Road, which is extensively patronised by readers of both sexes. North in the Brunswick Road the old Bromley Manor House and Hall have been absorbed in the grounds of an oil company, and are flanked by an immense pyramid of petroleum barrels. Facing the Flour Mills Distillery is a row of old houses with overhanging stories and lattice windows, one of them an old-fashioned inn with the sign of "The Woodman." The Limehouse Cut joins the river Lea here, and its eastern branch is Bow Creek. There is considerable traffic through the locks, and on the banks are flour-mills and wood-yards. The casual

wards of the Poplar Union are in High Street, and farther up are the great buildings of the Bow and Bromley Sick Asylum, with a large new wing recently added. This is one of the worst localities in the east for squalor, poverty, and ignorance, and the residents are a shiftless, casual population of mixed nationalities. Across the bridge is the Stratford Union, situated very pleasantly, with great gardens in front stretching along the railroad. There is a very populous district between here and the Lea, full of working people who find employment close by. On the west side of the road the old houses have been pulled down for improvements, almost to the corner of the



THE OLD BRIDGE AT STRATFORD-LE-BOW

High Street, Bromley, where stands the old Seven Stars public-house at the end of a row of ancient weather-beaten wooden houses with tiled roofs and dormer windows. The parish church of Bromley—St. Leonard—stands in the High Street in a quaint, quiet neighbourhood of fine old houses, just a stone's throw away from the busy Bow Road. The Stratford-le-Bow Bridge over the Lea took the place of the old bridge torn down in 1835, the name being derived from the ford through the river at the place where the Roman road to Colchester crossed, to which was added "Atte-Bowe," from the shape of the bridge built here in the reign of Queen Matilda. We all know Chaucer's insinuation against the French language of "Stratford atte Bowe." The parish church of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow, which stands in the centre

of the High Street, is situated within the precincts of the parish of Stepney and belongs to the hamlets of Stratford and Old Ford, the inhabitants of which, in 1311, petitioned the Bishop of London for permission to build this chapel, on the ground of their distance from the parish church. It was built probably shortly after 1311, and about 200 years after it was agreed that this chapel should be regarded as annexed to the church at Stepney, its mother church.

In 1719 John, Bishop of London, consecrated this church, built out of the grant by Parliament for fifty new churches. There was an ancient custom for the inhabitants of this parish to go in procession to St. Peter, Westminster, at Whitsuntide, in token of some dependence of this parish upon that church. They were released from this in the reign of Henry VIII., through Thomas, Bishop of Westminster. The earliest date of an incumbent is 1456.

The patronage of the church was in the hands of: The Vicars of Stepney; the Principal and Scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford; the Bishop of London.

Houseling people in 1548 were 360.

Helen Holland, widow, founded and endowed a chantry here, which was worth £2 : 10s. in 1548. Few monuments of note are recorded by Stow. The most notable is that of Mrs. Coburne, a great benefactor to the parish, the details of whose gifts were inscribed on her monument in place of an epitaph. She died in 1521. There was also one in memory of the Rev. Mr. White, a minister here, and Rector of Stepney. No names of benefactors, save Mrs. Coburne, are recorded. An almshouse was built near Bow by the Drapers' Company, the gift of a Mr. Edmundson. Samuel Henshall, Public Examiner in the University of Oxford in 1801, was a rector here; also Frodsham Hodson, Principal of Brasenose College, 1809-22. A statue of Gladstone stands in the churchyard facing the Bow Road. Opposite the church are a number of old houses, and in the numerous adjacent yards and at the corner of Devons Road are some fine specimens of old architecture. Mrs. Bowry's almshouses and those of the Sailmakers' Company face the High Street. The district through which the Devons Road runs is mainly composed of small houses, the homes of the mechanics and workmen belonging to the numerous works situated here, and to the large yards and shops of the North London Railway, which cover several acres. The works of the Gas, Light, and Coke Company, in the Bow Common Lane, furnish a livelihood to many living in the little streets between this and the Limehouse Cut. North of the gasworks is the great City of London Cemetery, in which interments still take place, and probably will for some years to come. The neighbourhood between the cemetery and the Bow Road has a good class of residents, occupying, for the most part, detached houses with large gardens. The better class of working Jews are gradually moving into the smaller streets and forming colonies, as in Whitechapel. In the Mile End Road are the buildings of the City of London Infirmary and Union and the Whitechapel Union, each taking up the

entire block from the main road to the cemetery. From Bow to the canal bridge in the Mile End Road the volume of business steadily increases, the old houses gradually giving way to new shops and stores. Almost all the old-fashioned houses, of which there were lately so many, are gone, one small cluster on the east side above the People's Palace being about the last remaining. From the Mile End Bridge the traffic and business grows larger, till Whitechapel is again reached and the City begins.

THE RIVERSIDE

The High Street, Wapping, lying contiguous to the upper pool, and the headquarters of most of the principal local steamer lines, is one of the busiest of the waterside streets. The street is blocked with wagons loading and unloading every kind of merchandise from the steamer wharves, while long lines of teams stand waiting their turn in the streets near by. It is strange to read that in Nightingale Lane King Charles, in 1629, killed a stag, which he had chased from Wanstead. The headquarters of the General Steam Navigation Company, the British and Foreign Steamship Company, and others are here, and the constantly arriving and departing boats allow no cessation of work. Going east, the entrance to the London Docks is crossed on a swing-bridge, and the Dock-Master's office and Customs examination offices are passed. Here one of the six original penny post offices was established, but after a short successful business career was suppressed by the Government. The streets in this neighbourhood, formerly containing fine buildings, have all been pressed into business service, and long lines of tall warehouses take the place of residences. There are, however, a few of the older houses still standing in Hermitage Street and also in Bushill Street. The name tablet on the corner house in Hermitage Street bears the date 1726. The residents of the neighbourhood are mostly workers in the docks or wharves.

The Carron Line steamships, plying to Scotland, have their wharves on the High Street, and farther eastward are Watson's, the Albion, St. Helen's, and Brewer's Wharves. The Wapping Basin of the London Docks is here, and the road crosses on a hydraulic swing-bridge. The Dock Company has a number of fine houses on the entrance banks tenanted by employés. There is a considerable traffic through this gate, as it is the principal entrance to the west dock. These docks were built in 1806 at a cost of £4,000,000, the wall above costing £65,000; they have a water area of 40 acres, and a land area of 59 acres, for the most part covered with sheds and warehouses. In this dock is the kiln called the Queen's Tobacco-Pipe, used till recently for burning illicit tobacco. Near this entrance stood till 1876 the house in which Orton, the claimant to the Tichborne estates, was born, and adjacent the one in which Nelson is said to have got his outfit previous to going to sea. North of the London Docks is

St. George's Street, formerly Ratcliff Highway, where the great animal salesman, Jamrach, had his headquarters. In 1596 Sir Walter Raleigh lived here while organising his expedition to Cadiz.

The Church of St. John the Baptist, Wapping, was rebuilt in 1756 by Joel Johnson. The Rectory stands in the old churchyard, which has been divided by Church Street diagonally through the centre. The Rev. Francis Willis, George III.'s "mad doctor," was at one time Rector of Wapping. Immediately behind St. John's is the Catholic Church of St. Patrick, and on the other side of the Green Bank a recreation ground has been laid out by the London County Council, with bandstand and gymnastic appliances. This is a real boon to the neighbourhood, as it is composed for the most part of the very poorest houses, and the streets swarm with children. Wapping Old Stairs have been immortalised in song by Percy. The stairs of the Thames are rapidly falling into disuse, and lower down the river several have been closed up altogether. Next the Old Stairs are the Sufferance Wharves, and then the New Stairs. Wapping, being situated on the Pool, close to the original docks and the head of navigation, has always been the waterman's abode, and to-day the best of the craft are to be found here. This district is below the high-water level of the spring tides, which now and then overflow the low places.

Opposite the New Stairs is Well Alley, at the back of which were the Old Swan Tavern Fields, at one time noted as a spa, the waters of which were highly esteemed in the last century. Execution Dock was a little farther east, and was the chosen place for the execution of pirates, who were usually bound to a stake on the foreshore by chains, and there remained until the tide had flowed over them three times. On March 23, 1701, Captain William Kidd, the notorious buccaneer, was hanged here. Sir George Sandys also paid the death penalty at this place in 1618 for highway robbery. Wapping is mentioned by Stow as Wapping in the Woze (or ooze), signifying as much, says Strype, "as in the waster in the drain." It was originally a great waste watered by the Thames, and first recovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The alleys and courts on the north side of the street are very small, crowded to suffocation, and house the remains of the old waterside population described in *London in the Eighteenth Century*. A century ago seven roughs were hanged at one time in the Swan Tavern Fields for shooting at the landlord of the Roundabout Tavern in Shadwell. The Thames Police have a station here, from which is maintained a constant control of the river.

Eastward are the Tower Buildings, erected by the Industrial Dwellings Company in 1875 to take the place of rookeries pulled down. King Henry's Stairs or Wharf is on the right. One of the old-fashioned public-houses is at the corner, and has sanded floors and a big general room with open fireplace and high settees. The Wapping station of the Great Eastern Railway is at the Thames Tunnel. Gravel

Lane, which runs from St. George's Street to Wapping, was fortified at its north end by Parliament in 1643.

Between the High Street and the East Basin of the London Docks is a densely crowded neighbourhood, but of a better class. The small houses, such as are met with in Meeting-House and Chandler Streets, are gradually making way for the many-storied industrial dwellings which are met with everywhere. St. Peter's Catholic Church is here. The houses in Bostock Street, with the White Lion Inn, are old, and speak of bygone respectability. At the back is Raines Street, so called from Henry Raines, a former brewer of this parish, and founder of the charities bearing his name; there is a hospital erected in 1736, and there are schools to the westward. The workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East is in this street. Keeping towards Wapping Wall comes Prusom's Island, with the gasworks, and almost opposite the enormous new crane wharves. Wapping Wall here is very narrow, with old houses given up to marine trade, and King James's stairs affording ingress to the Thames. After the pumping-station of the London Hydraulic Power Company, which furnishes power all through this region, comes the Shadwell entrance to the London Docks. Beyond this, in Lower Shadwell, the County Council has torn down whole rows of houses, and on the waterside is erected the New Shadwell Fish-market, already no mean antagonist to Billingsgate. The fish steamers discharge directly into the market, and are reloaded with ice, leaving again for the fishing-grounds with very little detention. The ice is chopped fine by machinery in the cold-storage department, and loaded directly through tubes into the vessels' holds. The houses on St. John's Hill, just north of the fish-market, are very old, and built on a steep declivity, whilst the corner house of Chigwell Street is marked with the name of the street and the date 1678.

St. Paul's, Shadwell, is situated on the south side of Upper Shadwell. The parish of Shadwell lay within that of Stepney until the reign of Charles II. The Church was first built in 1656, and made parochial in 1666; the tower bears the dates 1671 and 1683. The consecration took place in 1670-71. The earliest date of an incumbent is 1671.

Broad Street, Limehouse, with its breweries and wharves on one side and shops opposite, leads to Ratcliff Cross, so named from the junction of the street forming a cross. If we skirt the river along Narrow Street, we come to the Limehouse Cut which was cut through from the Thames to the Lea at Bromley in 1769. This was formerly a very busy neighbourhood, the works employing thousands of hands. Now it is very quiet. The entrance to the Regent's Canal Docks is here. Limehouse, mentioned in old records as Lime-hurst or Lime-hostes, probably takes its name from the limekiln which stood conspicuously on the bank of the Thames south of the Limekiln Dock, at the foot of the Three Colts Street. Dickens came to Limehouse Hole for two of his characters in *Our Mutual Friend*—Roger

Riderhood and his daughter Pleasant. Pepys also mentions the neighbourhood, having come down to Limehouse to Dick Shore to see a ship launched. Dick Shore Alley of Pepys's time, now Duke's Shore, runs to the David and Harp, where a set of stairs leads to the river. The western end of Narrow Street was formerly a fine residential street for the skippers doing business on the Thames, but the old houses are gradually giving way to warehouses. St. Anne's, Limehouse, was designed by Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and was erected in 1724, and consecrated in 1729; but on Good Friday, 1850, was damaged by fire. It has been carefully restored. In Three Colts Street can be seen a building which is probably a remnant of the original Limehouse. It is used as a storehouse for lime, etc., and stands close to the river-bank. The beams and ironwork are very massive, and the old building is a curious specimen of architecture. The streets in this part of Limehouse are very narrow and crooked, and are mostly the residence of the poorer classes working around the docks and yards. Considerable block, boat, and mast building is done here. In Garford Street is a Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home and a row of the dock officers' houses. The bridges over the Limehouse entrance to the West India Docks have been widened, and the road graded, in consequence of the ever-increasing traffic.

The West India Docks were built in 1802, and contain an area of 104 acres of water and 160 of land. Originally a separate company, they are now incorporated with the East India Docks. These were the first public wet-docks on the north side of the Thames, and comprise three parallel basins, with warehouses and sheds around each. The Import Dock covers 30 acres, with a length of 2600 feet, is 500 feet wide, and is flanked by half a mile of warehouses. Tea-ships use this basin for discharging, whilst most of the sugar finds room at the north quay. At the wood wharf can be found timber of every description—teak, ebony, lignum vitæ, mahogany, rye woods, and others. The Rum Quay has capacity for 40,000 puncheons, with vaults of brick 154 feet wide. Rum for export is mixed here in vats that hold from 320 to 15,000 gallons. The centre dock is the Export Dock, with 24 acres of water, a length of 2600 feet, and 400 feet wide. The south-west dock was opened in 1870, contains over 26 acres of water, is 2650 feet long by 420 feet wide, and has a depth of 29 feet. The wool warehouses were built in 1873. The portion of land from the docks south to the river is the Isle of Dogs, the origin of which name had been much debated. The popular theory is that it was so called because the spaniels and greyhounds of Edward III. were kept on the point opposite Greenwich, so that they would be near to the Essex hunting-grounds. Old historians say the name arose from the fact that a waterman murdered a man who had a dog with him on the island. The dog swam across the river back and forth, was noticed and followed, and the murder was discovered. The dog afterwards snarled at a strange waterman, who was accused of the murder, acknowledged

it, and was duly executed. The original name was probably given to a small island in the river at Drunken Dock, and has since been applied to the whole peninsula. A map of the Thames by Adams, dated 1588, shows this small islet termed the "Isle of Dogges" at Drunken Dock.

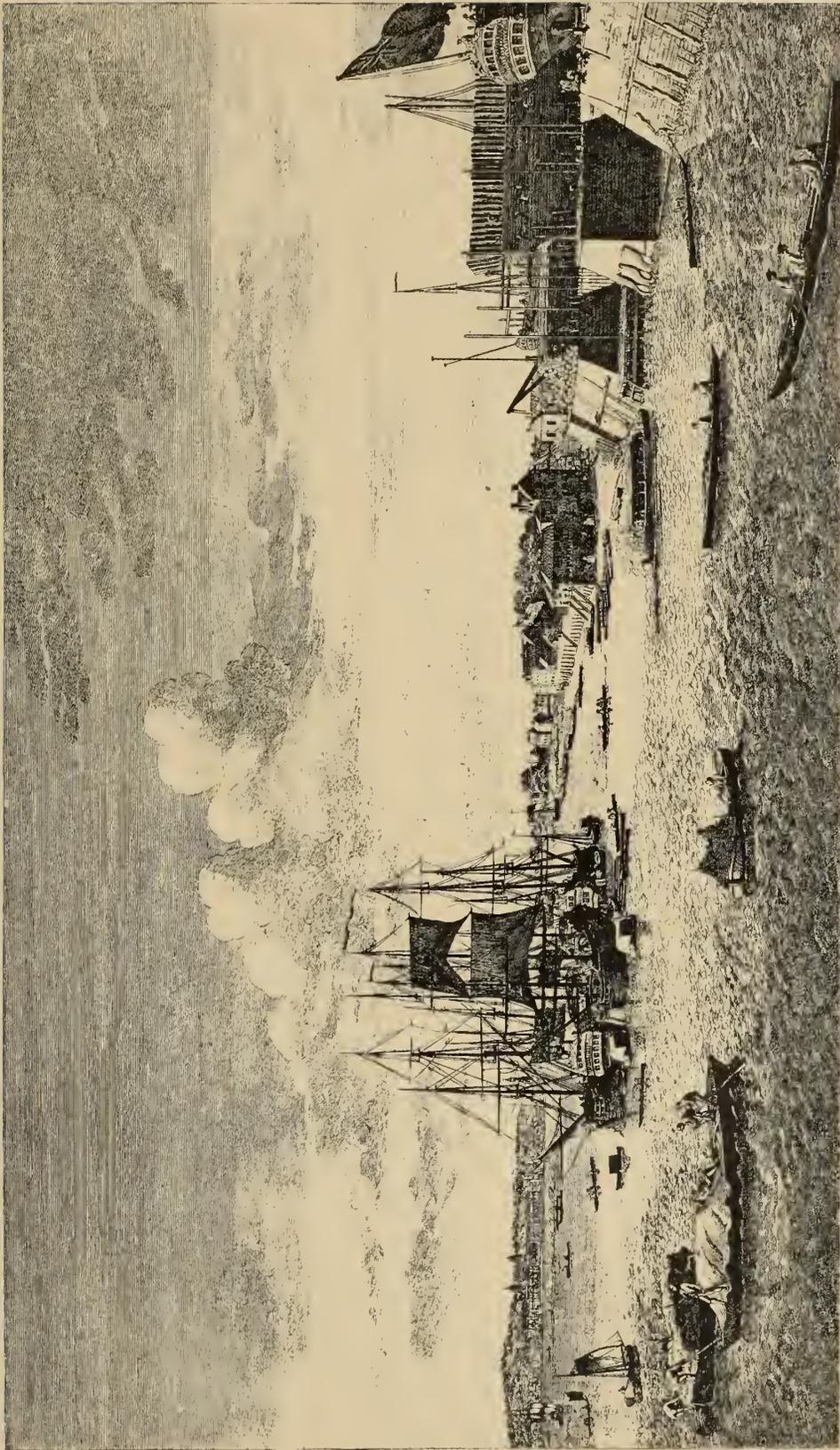
Millwall begins just south of the West India Docks, and derives its name from being the Windmill Wall. The seven mills that stood here are frequently mentioned by old writers, and pictures of them are still to be seen. The original walk along the Mill-wall is now almost entirely closed up by the pushing through to the river-bank of the many manufactories that line the West Ferry Road. Adjoining the "Windmill" at the Millwall pier is a portion of the foundation of one of the old mills. The entrance to the Millwall Docks is in the West Ferry Road. These docks take up a large portion of the centre of the Isle of Dogs, and with the land enclosed cover almost 200 acres. When they were built the old Chapel House and the last of the turnpike-gates were swept away. The dry-dock is 430 feet long by 65 feet wide on the bottom. The Chapel House mentioned by old writers as being in the Isle of Dogs or Poplar Marsh was the remains of a stone chapel of St. Mary, probably the chapel dependent on the Monastery of St. Mary of Grace near the Tower. The fertility of the Isle of Dogs has always been noted, and to-day this can be seen by the hundreds of little gardens full of vegetables, with which the labourers cover every vacant space. The ferries in this neighbourhood are very old, the west ferry running to Deptford, and the east ferry to Greenwich. At the entrance to the Millwall Docks stands the new Sailors' Institute and Bethel, a gift of Lady Ashburton. The *Great Eastern* was built here in Millwall, but the greater part of the shipbuilding trade has gone, and southward on Millwall manufactories have taken the place of shipyards. Copper-works, bridge-building works, ironworks, and preserving and sanitary establishments follow each other. Adjoining the railway station, and on the river-bank opposite to Greenwich, is a small strip of ground, part of the King Charles Estate that has never been built on, and which is now being prepared as a pleasure ground. The view of Greenwich Hospital from here is very good ; an account of it will be found elsewhere.

Cubitt Town, on the south-east side of the Isle of Dogs, is named after William Cubitt, M.P., to whom the building of the church and most of the houses round here is due. The church is quite a landmark from the river. The whole of this district is protected by embankments, and though no disastrous floods happen now, the name of the Poplar Gut evidently shows that the Thames did make a breach in the banks at an earlier day. Leaving Cubitt Town, the streets towards Blackwall are filled with a superior class of artisans' houses. Every one here is dependent on the shipping trade for his livelihood. Crossing the gates south of the West India Docks and the Blackwall Basin, Blackwall is entered. New streets have been cut through to main roads and rookeries swept away ; the whole neighbourhood is being

changed. Green's shipbuilding yard is here, and being gradually surrounded by the enormous depots of the different railway lines. Money Wigram's yard was sold to the Midland Railway in 1892. The earliest mention of the name of Blackwall was in the time of Queen Elizabeth; it was given to the place from the blackness or darkness of the river-bank. On the east side of the shipyard stands the old Brunswick Tavern, now a depot for emigrants, but formerly a noted whitebait house. Another old landmark, the Artichoke, has disappeared. This was also a great place for whitebait dinners. Opposite the Artichoke, by the Globe Stairs, was an old house which is said to have been occupied by Sebastian Cabot and Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Blackwall Railway, with a station at the Brunswick Pier, was originally run by cable with the Minories and Blackwall, but owing to the expense was changed to a steam road. The view from this pier of the Thames is one of the best to be had. The entrance to the East India Docks is through the Basin, which was enlarged in 1874, and deepened to 33 feet of water at ordinary spring tides, with a depth of 31 feet of water on the sills. The docks have an area of 32 acres of water, and were opened in 1806, and amalgamated with the West India Docks in May 1838. The Brunswick Dock was built in 1789 by Mr. Perry, but was enlarged to form the export basin of the East India Docks, and opened by William Pitt. In 1879 the south quay of the Import Dock sank; it was immediately rebuilt with many improvements and made larger. In digging these docks a buried forest was found, with nuts, fossils, and bones in great quantities.

The district between the docks and the river Lea is given up almost entirely to manufactories, yacht-building, asphalt works, and the like. The Trinity House has a large wharf and repair shops at the mouth of the river, and here most of the work in connection with buoying the Thames is done. The main gateway to the East India Docks is in the road of that name, which was partly built by the company, who put down a tramway of granite blocks from the Commercial Road to facilitate the work of hauling. The population of Poplar outside the dock gates is very dense, but improved dwellings have done good for those who formerly herded in small tenements. The name is derived from the poplars which formerly covered the neighbourhood and gave it a very different aspect from that it has at present. The parish church is dedicated to All Saints. Close by is the Poplar Recreation Ground, laid out with playgrounds and flower-beds, on land obtained from the East India Dock Company. At the back of this is Poplar Chapel and graveyard. This is the old East India Company's chapel, and was built during the Commonwealth. The old manor-house is near, and its garden faces the main road. In the yard of the station is a statue to Richard Green, the shipbuilder of Blackwall Yard and founder of Green's Home for Sailors. There is a very fine sailors' Bethel and reading-room, recently built, overlooking the recreation ground. So much for the



BLACKWALL, LOOKING TOWARD GREENWICH
From an engraving by Boycill, published in 1750.

north side of the river below the Tower Bridge, a district squalid enough, and given over to those whose work is hard and unbeautiful, to those who live amid unlovely surroundings, and whose artistic sense, perhaps because of their surroundings, is dormant. The riverside by Wapping and Shadwell and Limehouse has a bad name. Murders, thefts, and all kinds of vice dwell here; yet there are also streets and streets of "mean houses" in which there live people who work honestly, men and women who live uprightly, whose children go to school. There are churches doing missionary work and proving themselves centres of civilisation. Gone, it is true, are the poplars and the open country in which King Charles could hunt the stag; but gone also are the executions by stake and high tide, the brutalising influence of which must have been felt far and wide. No longer are men hanged on the foreshore to make a public holiday. The tendency upward may be slow, but it is sure.

WEST HAM

East of the river Lea to the London boundary, and from the Stratford and Romford Roads on the north to the Thames on the south, is one of the most populous districts in London. Most of this territory is in the parish of West Ham, subdivided into Stratford, Plaistow, and Canning Town, with an area of 4706 acres. The marshes on which this district stood have been drained and filled in, and to-day there is no better or healthier suburb. Dickens spoke of it as "London beyond the border," but it can no longer be called so, being closely connected with the City by the line of the Great Eastern Railway and the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway, and a network of roads which encircle the Victoria and Albert Docks. The river Lea on the west and the Thames on the south, with the docks, are the chief factors in the prosperity and building up of the locality, which is daily growing and spreading everywhere, while all the large railway companies have miles of sidings, yards, and warehouses for the goods that flow in a steady stream in and out of docks and factories. Canning Town is the busiest part of this busy section, and here are some of the largest works. In the Victoria Dock Road, on the right from the Barking Road, are the great yards of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, covering a triangle of several acres, and facing the Lea; these employ in busy times an army of workmen, who build and repair all manner of vessels. Most of the great liners using this port are dry-docked and overhauled at these yards. The people in this neighbourhood on the east side of the Victoria Dock Road are of a poor class as a rule, the children dirty and the houses small and squalid, with filthy streets, large flaring public-houses, and little shops. A music hall provides entertainment for some, but the very frequent public-house is the chief centre for passing idle time.

The principal shopping street in this locality is Rathbone Street, and east of it the character of the streets and people improves steadily till the open fields are met.

The streets bordering on the fields are all of the very best type—clean houses and healthy children, flowers and trees are to be seen everywhere, and there is a general air of prosperity. Here the large elementary schools can be seen in course of erection in the fields away from all houses, waiting for the streets to be built up to them. West Ham has taken particular care that its children shall be well educated, for there are nearly thirty schools, with cookery classes, technical and night schools attached, and these are in lofty buildings, which tower over the houses everywhere. The average dwelling-house is of brick, two stories, with small garden front and back, well drained, and facing on wide macadamised streets, for the most part bordered with trees. Gardening has a strong hold on the people, for wherever a patch of ground can be obtained it is at once filled to its utmost capacity with vegetables and plants, and as the soil is exceptionally fertile it well repays the labour. A few feet below the surface are the gravel-beds, which underlie the whole east end, and are widely used for road-mending, as well as for concrete in foundations. Brick earth is also found in places, but the rapid advance of the houses has thrust aside the brickyards, until the last one in Queen's Road is now in the builder's hands. East of Queen's Road there is still considerable open ground, for the lines of the roads, though laid out, are not more than half built upon. Running from the Freemasons Road to Prince Regent's Lane, on the Beckton Road, is the new public recreation ground for Canning Town, of 22 acres, laid out with flower-beds, and containing a bandstand and pavilions, a large gymnasium, and playground for the children. South of this park, as far as Argyle Road, and eastward to the London boundary, is open land, for the most part taken up by market-gardeners, with here and there the shanties of squatters with their piggeries.

The whole of this eastern part of Canning Town has been built up within the last five years, and it would appear as though low rents and comfortable houses were appreciated, as they are very rarely vacant and building goes steadily on. The workers in the docks and factories adjacent live here, and great numbers of outsiders also come to live on account of cheap rents and low railroad fares.¹

South of the Dock Road is the Victoria Dock, with the Albert Dock to the eastward, and between these and the Thames is the North Woolwich Road. The Custom House is in the Victoria Dock Road, and opposite is a mission branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, which does a great deal of good among the crews of the vessels in the docks. The western entrance to the Victoria Docks is by a lock 325 feet long by 80 feet wide, containing a depth of water of 28 feet. This lock is crossed by the North Woolwich Road on a swing-bridge, and leads into the Tidal Basin, thence into the dock proper, which was opened in 1856, and covers an area of some 200 acres, of which 100 acres are water.

¹ The scandalous expenditure of the West Ham Guardians had not been revealed in 1900, and the magnificent schools and other luxuries spoken of by the writer had yet to be bitterly paid for.—ED.

To extend the dock and avoid the necessity for passing the Woolwich and Bugsby reaches in the Thames, the Dock Company, in 1880, opened the Albert Dock, which is 6500 feet long, 490 wide, and has a depth of 27 feet below high-water mark. The cut connecting the two docks is 200 feet long by 80 wide. The basin at the Beckton Gate has an area of 12 acres, and it is here that passengers and troops are embarked. The Albert Dock is also used for victualling ships belonging to the Government. The total water area of the two docks is about 185 acres; the land area is 430 acres. There are two graving-docks connected, respectively 500 and 410 feet long. Hydraulic machinery is in use everywhere for loading and unloading, etc., and with the electric light, telegraph, and a complete system of railways, the system is almost perfect.

These basins were sunk through a peat soil, in which were found large quantities of hazel, yew, oak, nuts more or less fossilized, together with the bones of a whale, and a canoe, 27 feet long, which is now in the British Museum.

North of the dock entrance in the North Woolwich Road is a goods-yard of the Midland Railway, many acres in extent, and across the road is a large cricket ground. The road to Woolwich follows the bend of the river, and the banks are lined with factories, big chemical and manure works, lofty sugar houses and refineries, guano works, soap works, and varnish works. Occasionally a good view of the massive dykes that hold back the Thames can be had. Then we pass some vacant lots of building ground; then great new chemical and soda works, with creosoting yards, Silver's telegraph works (after whom Silvertown is named), Tate's sugar refinery, the gasworks, a pumping-station of the sewage works, and, finally, the London boundary is reached.

Clustered around Silvertown Station is a narrow fringe of houses and shops, for the most part small and respectable, with the exception of a few streets opposite the soap works, which are very poor. The winding, cheerless Connaught Road from Silvertown goes over the swing-bridge between the docks, while the railroad tunnels under it. Here there is a wonderful collection of small gardens on the vacant land adjoining the dock cut, and a wide ditch skirting the docks for drainage. At length we come to the Prince Regent's Lane; following this past the toll-gate at the corner of the Beckton Road, we see market-gardens again, and pass field after field of cabbages and potatoes on both sides of the road. Swarms of children are fishing in the open ditch that borders the lane on the west side. Here the Coopers' Company, who own a great deal of the land, have built a row of concrete houses on a rise at the roadside; across the fields to the west can be seen Cumberland House, now occupied by the proprietor of the market-gardens, but formerly in the possession of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., who formed and kept a racing stud here. In the farmyard is a very ancient tithing barn, which was arched like a cathedral, and probably formed part of West Ham Abbey property, but the storms

of a bad winter broke in the roof and reduced it to a ruin. Farther north Regent's Lane rises and crosses the embankment of the Northern Outfall Sewer, which has been railed in, seated, and made into a promenade for its whole length in this parish by the authorities. Between the sewer and Barking Road the people are of a poor class, but east, as far as Blind Lane, the houses in the main road are excellent, and those in the side-streets are of a superior grade and command beautiful views of the Kentish hills over the rolling green marshes to the south. This part is being built up rapidly, but there is considerable open ground yet, though the notice-boards foreshadow its disappearance. The western end of Barking Road is a popular market street, but going east from Canning Town the shops gradually give way to rows of houses and villas, and at Gipsy Lane these merge into fields. Both shops and houses are of a good class and well kept. The local fire brigade has one of their main stations in the busy part of the road, close to the Roman Catholic Church and the new Public Hall, which was opened in 1894, and is a very imposing building of brick and Portland stone, with fine entrance and offices downstairs, and upstairs a large hall with gallery and stage, and a seating capacity of 1200. Adjoining is the Free Public Library, one of the most complete in London. The news-room has accommodation for 300 readers, with a lending library of over 15,000 volumes; and upstairs is a well-supplied reference library.

The district north of the Barking Road, and bounded by the outfall embankment, the Tilbury and Great Eastern Railroads, is all of the same style—houses, for the most part containing a well-to-do working class, with a narrow fringe of poor streets near the Great Eastern Railway. A great deal of this ground is still used as market-gardens, but the new streets are pushing through them, while to the north the East London Cemetery occupies a very large area, which is used by East Enders as a recreation ground on account of its accessibility. The most deserted and miserable looking part of all this district is that near the gasworks on the Lea banks. Here are small streets, poor houses, starved-looking children, and squalor; white clouds of dust rise from the unswept roads, and dense volumes of smoke from the gasworks sweep over everything. The Lea is lined with wharves, busy timber-yards, barge-builders' works, forage and hay contractors' premises, iron merchants' yards, etc. A pumping-station of the sewage works adjoins the vast works of the Imperial Gas Company, which has docks and wharves for receiving coal, and employs great numbers of men, who live principally in the neighbourhood. In Bidder Street is a newly opened recreation ground, with seats, flower-beds, and walks, probably the smallest one in existence, being not quite 50 feet square, but it is strictly kept under the same rules as the largest enclosures.

East of the gasworks is a great deal of open ground under cultivation, but most of it is advertised to be let on lease for building purposes. Beyond the Tilbury Railway are the Abbey Marsh and Mills, with the pumping-station of the North

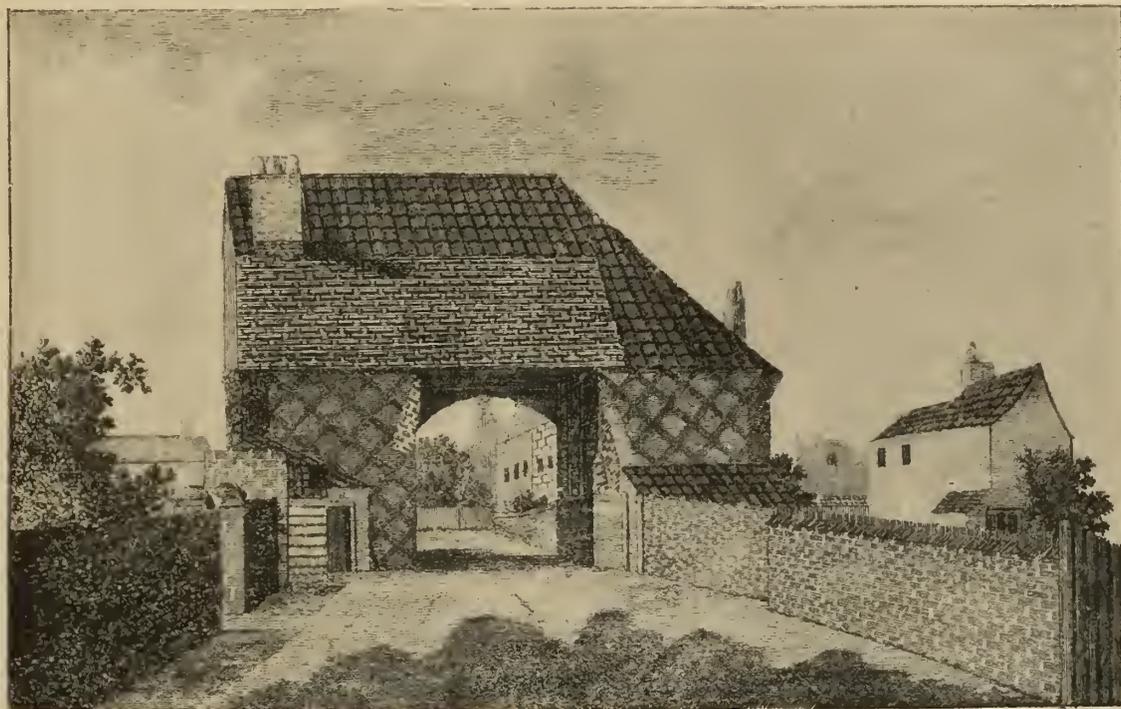
Metropolitan Main Drainage Works, and the Northern Outfall Sewer, the Three Mills Distillery, West Ham Gasworks, and many factories. The Lea is here divided into several channels, some of which are said to have been cut in the year 895, by order of Alfred the Great. The Danes had at that date towed their ships up the river as far as Ware, but when the water was lowered by the "cuts" they were compelled to abandon them, and about the middle of the eighteenth century what were supposed to be the remains of these ships were dug out near Stanstead Bridge.

Along the banks of the Lea at the point we have reached are several chemical, artificial stone and cement works, gas, pitch and oil works; the vacant land in the centre is all taken up by miniature market-gardens belonging to workers in the locality. The Abbey Lane and the south streets over the outfall embankment furnish quarters for large numbers of labourers and mechanics, some of whom also live in the side-streets near Stratford Station. Facing the High Street, Stratford, are white-lead, oil, varnish, building material, starch, pickle and preserve works, cask and vat makers, and coal and lime wharves, whilst a great number of small machine and engineering works, with a row of model dwellings, are located in Sugar House Lane. Stratford was formerly a famous place for bakers, who supplied the London market, and probably lived here on account of being near the forest for their faggots, and the Abbey Mills for flour. The mills on the Lea are very old, and all the early writers make mention of them; the "Three Mills" being spoken of as in the possession of a master of London Bridge in 1303.

The High Street, Stratford-Langthorne, from Bow Bridge to the Channelsen Bridge, is the old causeway, put in order for Queen Matilda at the same time as the bridges were built by her order. The origin of the name Langthorne is in doubt, but probably came from the length of the thorns and underwood in this part of the forest, or perhaps from Langton, in allusion to the length of the street. This thoroughfare at its western end is very quiet, with old houses and small shops, but nearing Stratford Market the trade improves vastly. This market is controlled by the Great Eastern Railway, and is mainly devoted to potatoes and the heavier vegetables, although some fruit is sold. There is an important trade, and the railroad yards and station adjoining obviate the re-handling of produce, thereby effecting a great saving. The railroad company have their own large printing establishment located here, in which is done all the necessary printing for their business.

Behind Stratford Market is the site of the old Abbey of Stratford-Langthorne, commonly known as West Ham Abbey, suppressed by and resigned into the hands of Henry VIII. in 1538. No trace of it exists, the stones having been used in other buildings, one of which is supposed by popular tradition to be the Adam and Eve Inn. The monks were at one time flooded out, for the abbey was in the marshes, and the river suddenly rose, so they removed to a cell or grange at Great Burghstead till King Richard II. restored their abbey and brought them back.

In both Abbey Lane, leading to the West Ham Church, and in Church Street are some very old houses, with tiled roofs and overhanging stories. The Angel Inn is a good specimen of old architecture also ; and, as the road has been raised, the low ceilings appear even lower than they are. The parish church of All Saints, itself very old, stands on a site where a prior church stood about 1181 ; this is proved by the fact that it was given to the Abbot and Convent of Stratford-Langthorne by Gilbert, son of William de Montfichet, during the reign of Henry II., who by his charter, dated from Winchester in 1181, confirmed the gift. Behind the church are the Bonnell Schools, established in 1769, and a row of almshouses built in 1745.



WEST HAM ABBEY GATE

Up West Ham Lane, past the distillery on the east side, are market-gardens, with Whalebone Lane skirting them on the north ; they are already encroached on by the Eastern Road. The Conference Hall, Stratford Hospital, High School for Girls, and the new Police Station, as well as constant building of shops, have altered the suburban character of the road. The neighbourhood is well built with substantial houses of good style, occupied by a good class of tenants for the most part, who work close by.

The Broadway is the centre of the business part, and here is the Town Hall, opened in 1869 ; it is of stone, with columns of red granite, and is surmounted at the western end by a tower. In it are the municipal offices and a public hall, and near is the chief station of the fire brigade, and the County Courts. The trams and

omnibuses going in all directions start from this point. In the middle of the road is an obelisk to Samuel Gurney, erected in memory of his benefactions to the parish. Here also is the Church of St. John, built in 1835, on the village green, with a fitting memorial to the Stratford martyrs—eleven men and two women—who were burnt on the site in June 1556. This was then called Gallows Green, and apparently extended as far east as the present green, but was gradually built over, until the name is almost all that is left. The Public Library in Broadway is in an old-fashioned house, but will have a handsome permanent building on the Green before long. Adjoining is an old mansion—Rokeby House—formerly the seat of a rich family, and on the other side of the road is a row of old vine-covered cottages, with tiled roofs and venerable weather-beaten appearance.

Romford Road, as far as Gipsy Lane, is lined with fine large houses standing in good grounds, though in places the more modern villas and shops are beginning to appear. The greater part of the district south as far as West Ham Park and Plashet Road is quite new—in many cases the ends of the roads are still being built—and though it is well covered, there is still a good deal of open space hidden behind the houses, apparently reserved for future speculations. There are several churches along this road, and in the Tavistock Road is one belonging to a congregation of Welsh Calvinists.

Upton Lane, with a fine stone bank standing at the corner, is a shopping street where it crosses the main road, but gradually merges into a residential street as it nears West Ham Park.

Gipsy Lane, so called from its being a noted rendezvous of gipsies, is well built over, and has lost all semblance to a lane. It was once lined by hedges, in which grew fine old elm-trees.

Between Plashet and Harold Roads, and from Percy to Dacre Road, there is a large market-garden under close cultivation and well stocked. Upton Park Station, on the Tilbury line, provides communication with the City, and as the fares on the line are low it is largely used. The centre of business is immediately around the station, the district being known as Upton Park. Plashet Road leads west to West Ham Park, originally called Upton Park, when it was the residence of the Gurney family, from whom it was purchased by the Corporation of London, who opened it to the public in 1874. It contains about 80 acres, beautifully laid out and maintained, and has proved a great boon to the people, old and young. A drinking-fountain in the park marks the site of a former mansion, Ham House. In Upton Lane, at the north-west corner of the park, is the Spotted Dog public-house, with tea-gardens and a large cricket field. The house is quite old-fashioned, with low ceilings, and it was here that the City merchants met during the years of the plague, 1665-1666, to hold their exchange. East from here, in St. George's Road, is a convent and a school of the Ursulines. There are a few of the old mansions

still left around the park, amongst others Upton House, formerly standing in extensive grounds, now built over ; and The Cedars, long the residence of Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer.

The park is bounded on the south by the Portway, which name is locally supposed to be of Roman derivation, a supposition supported by the Roman remains which have been found near by. In this road is a very quaint and ancient thatched house and outbuildings, in excellent repair and occupied. Most of the road is lined with private houses, but at the west end business houses are taking their place ; in fact, this part is undergoing a complete change, old houses being transformed and shops rebuilt.

South of the Portway to Plaistow Road is a residential district devoted mainly to a labouring population ; there is a great open space below Plaistow Road ; this is still rented as a farm, and tumble-down barns and haystacks are clustered in the middle of the dusty fields. The Southend Railway Company have works here adjoining Plaistow Station, where they build and repair rolling-stock.

Across the railroad bridge is the High Street, Plaistow, a name which is, by the way, derived from the family of De Plaiz, a family who held the manor in 1269, and from Stow, the Saxon word for a place or seat. The parish church of St. Mary's, in the road of the same name, was erected on the site of the old manor-house and is an imposing edifice. Clustered round the church are the remains of the old village.

High Street was formerly Cordwainer Street. Here stood several old mansions, amongst others Hyde House, spoken of as the retreat of the monks of West Ham Abbey after the closing of their house. A fine large house in Richmond Street is named after an Earl of Richmond, who is said to have resided on this spot ; it is now overshadowed by a factory of sanitary compounds.

At the top of North Street are some curious old wooden houses, tiled, with overhanging stories and lattice windows, and large exterior brick chimneys. They are occupied, but fast going to decay. A footpath leads eastward from here across the market-gardens and gravel-pits to Green Street. Here is Green Street House, commonly called Anne Boleyn's Castle, and now used as a reformatory. In the garden, amongst splendid yew-trees, stands an old embattled brick tower, which tradition says Henry VIII. built for the reception of the luckless queen, and afterwards used as a prison for her.

Green Street is fast filling up with good houses, yet there is still a great deal of open land between it and Greengate Street. The streets here are very wide and clean, with nice houses and gardens and flowers everywhere. A smallpox hospital is located in Samson Street and a cottage hospital in Prugel Street, but these are apparently not much used. Many of the roads are bordered with trees, and all are excellently kept, the road-mending material coming from the neighbouring gravel-pits, which belong to the local Board.

Running between Greengate and Balaam Street is a public park, and as the soil is very fertile, the garden has been made very beautiful; part of it is retained as a playground. Essex Lodge stands in this park, facing Greengate Street; it was so called from one of the Earls of Essex having lived here, though the present house is not the one he occupied, but is built of the materials of a predecessor. Over the entrance-gate can still be seen a ducal coronet wrought in iron. At the corner of Balaam Street (probably a corruption of Baalm, an ancient West Ham family) stands the Coach and Horses Inn, with which tradition has connected Dick



BARKING, ESSEX

From a drawing by S. Prout, published in 1804.

Turpin's name. This noted outlaw worked at one of the adjoining mansions before he took to the road. Plaistow Green was at the junction of the roads, but it has long since disappeared. In Balaam Street are some fine old mansions, now greatly modernized and altered. One old building, a few doors from the corner, used as offices, stands far out into the street, and with its strange square architecture, steep pointed roof, and a peculiar window overlooking the footpath, is very noticeable. Farther down this street, on the left, over the sewer embankment, is another recreation ground.

On the right hand the space between Barking Road and Chargeable Lane is

well built up with good houses, but with the usual patch of market-gardens in the centre of the block. Barking Road, from Greengate Street to Canning Town Station, is a busy thoroughfare, and is lined with fine shops for the greater part of its length.

Hermit Road traverses a thickly settled district covered with a medium class of dwellings; these are for the most part very clean and respectable. Poor people and small dirty streets are the exception all through West Ham.

APPENDIX I

DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE AND THE STREETS THEY LIVED IN

- Abdy, Sir R.**, Penny Post House, Lime Street.
- A'Becket, Gilbert**, Old Jewry, E.C.
- Abernethy, John**, 14 Bedford Row.
- Abington, Mrs.**, 19 Eaton Street, Pimlico.
- Ackerman, Rudolph**, Beaufort Buildings, Strand.
- Adam Brothers**, Adelphi, Strand.
- Addington, Dr. Anthony**, 7 Clifford Street, Bond Street.
- Addison, Joseph**, Haymarket; Holland House, Kensington; St. James's Place, St. James's Street; Manor House, Sand's End, Fulham; Kensington Square.
- Aikin, Dr. John**, 4 Broad Street Buildings, Hampstead.
- Aikin, Lucy**, 18 and 8 Church Row, Hampstead.
- Aikman, William**, Leicester Square.
- Ainsworth, Robert**, Bethnal Green.
- Akenside, Dr. Mark**, Bloomsbury Square; Craven Street, Strand; Old Burlington Street, Hampstead.
- Albemarle, Duke of**, Clarendon House, Albemarle Street; Fleet Street.
- Alison, Sir Archibald**, 93 Eaton Place.
- Alleyn, Edward**, Bankside; Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street Without.
- Amory, Thomas**, Orchard Street, Westminster.
- Angelo, Henry**, Carlisle Street, Soho Square.
- Angerstein, John Julius**, 100 Pall Mall; Ely Place, Holborn.
- Anson, Admiral Lord**, Burlington House.
- Anstey, John**, Hertford Street, Mayfair.
- Arbuthnot, Dr.**, Chelsea.
- Archer, John**, Winchester Street.
- Arne, Dr.**, King Street, Covent Garden; Craven Buildings, Drury Lane.
- Ashmole, Elias**, Middle Temple Lane.
- Askew, Dr. Anthony**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.
- Astley, Sir Jacob**, Schomberg House, Pall Mall.
- Astley, Philip**, Westminster Bridge Road.
- Atterbury, Francis**, The Deanery, Westminster; Church Lane, Chelsea.
- Aubrey, John**, Gray's Inn Lane.
- Austen, Jane**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; Hans Place, Sloane Square.
- Awdeley, John**, Little Britain, Aldersgate Street.
- Babbage, Charles**, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.
- Bacon, Anthony**, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- Bacon, Francis**, *see* St. Albans.
- Bacon, John**, 17 Newman Street; Wardour Street.
- Bacon, Sir Nicholas**, Charing Cross; York House, Villiers Street, Strand.
- Bagford, John**, Charter House; Aldersgate Street.
- Baillie, Joanna**, Bolton House, Hampstead; 16 Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly; Red Lion Hill, Hampstead.
- Baillie, Dr. Matthew**, Lower Grosvenor Street.
- Baily, E. H.**, L.A., Dean Street, Soho.
- Baker, Sir Richard**, Milford Lane, Strand.
- Bampfylde, John**, King Street, Holborn.
- Banister, Jack**, 65 Gower Street.
- Banks, Sir Joseph**, Argyll Street, Regent Street; New Burlington Street; 32 Soho Square.
- Banks, Mrs. Linnaeus**, Church House, Bow; Cloudesley Square, Islington.
- Banks, Thomas**, Bird Street, Oxford Street.
- Barbault, Rev. Rochmont and Mrs.**, 2 Church Row, Hampstead.
- Barbault, Mrs.**, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, Stoke Newington; 9 Church Row, Hampstead.
- Barclay, Sir George**, Southampton Building.
- Barebone, Nicholas**, Lincoln's Inn, New Square.
- Barebone, Praise God**, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street.
- Barham, Richard Harris**, 1 Amen Corner.
- Barker, Thomas**, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Barnard, Lady Anne**, 21 Berkeley Square.
- Barnby, Sir Joseph**, 9 St. George's Square.
- Baro, Peter**, Dyer's Yard, Crutched Friars.

- Barré, Colonel**, Manchester Buildings, Cannon Row, Westminster.
- Barrington, Daines**, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.
- Barrow, Dr. Isaac**, Pall Mall; Charing Cross.
- Barrow, Sir John**, 21 New Street, Spring Gardens.
- Barry, Sir Charles, R.A.**, Ely Place, Holborn; Foley Place, Regent Street; Great George Street, Westminster.
- Barry, James**, 36 Castle Street East; 29 Suffolk Street, Haymarket; Orange Court, Leicester Square.
- Barry, Spranger**, Bow Street, Covent Garden.
- Bartolozzi, Francis**, Bentinck Street; North End, Fulham.
- Bate, Dr.**, Hatton Garden.
- Baxter, Richard**, Bloomsbury Square; Charter House Lane; Charter House Square; St. James's Market, Westminster.
- Beaconsfield, Earl of**, 5 Bloomsbury Square; 1 Grosvenor Gate; 2 Whitehall Gardens; 19 Curzon Street; 29 Park Lane.
- Beale, Mary**, Pall Mall.
- Beattie, Dr.**, Wells Street.
- Beauclerk, Topham**, Adelphi Terrace.
- Beaufort, Cardinal**, Worcester House, Southwark.
- Beaumont, Francis**, Charter House; Bankside, Southwark.
- Beaumont, Sir George**, Grosvenor Square.
- Beckford, William**, 4 Devonshire Place, Marylebone; 22 Grosvenor Square; 100 Harley Street; Soho Square.
- Beechey, Sir William**, George Street, Hanover Square; Harley Street.
- Behnes, William**, Dean Street, Soho; Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park.
- Bell, Sir Charles**, 22 Fludyer Street; 34 Soho Square; Leicester Street; Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly.
- Beloe, Rev. W.**, 45 Brompton Row; Kensington Square.
- Benson, Christopher**, Temple (Masters' House), Queen Square Place (now Queen Anne's Mansions).
- Bentham, Jeremy**, Red Lion Yard, Houndsditch; Bird Cage Walk; York Street, Broadway, Westminster.
- Bentham, William**, Gower Street; Bedford Square.
- Bentley, Richard**, Abingdon Street, Westminster; Ashburton House, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster; Park Street, Westminster.
- Berkeley, 3rd Baron**, Berkeley House, Stratton Street; Bruton Street, Berkeley Square; Soho Square.
- Berkeley, George** (Bishop of Cloyne), Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.
- Berri, Duc de**, George Street, Portman Square.
- Besant, Sir Walter**, Frogna End, Hampstead.
- Betterton, Thomas**, Russell Street, Covent Garden; Salisbury Court, Fleet Street; Tothill Street.
- Bewick, Thomas**, St. George's Court, Clerkenwell.
- Billington, Mrs.**, Brompton, Fulham.
- Birch, Dr. Thomas**, Norfolk Street, Strand.
- Blackstone, Sir William**, Brick Court, Temple; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.
- Blake, William**, 27 and 28 Broad Street, Carnaby Market; 28 Poland Street; Hercules Buildings, Lambeth; 17 South Molton Street.
- Blessington, Lady**, 8 Seamore Place; Gore House, Kensington Gore; 10 St. James's Square.
- Blood, Col.**, Smith Square, Westminster.
- Bloomfield, Robert**, 14 Great Bell Yard, Coleman Street; 7 Pitcher's Court, Coleman Street; City Road.
- Boaden, James**, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.
- Bodley, Sir Thomas**, Little Britain, Aldersgate Street; Parsons Green.
- Bolingbroke, 1st Viscount**, Dover Street.
- Bolingbroke, Lord**, Golden Square.
- Bonaparte, Joseph**, Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
- Bone, Henry, R.A.**, Great Bath Street, Cold Bath Fields; Berners Street; Percy Street, Rathbone Street.
- Bonomi, Joseph**, 76 Great Titchfield Street.
- Bonvisi, Antonio**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Booth, Barton**, Charles Street, Covent Garden.
- Boscawen, Admiral**, St. James's Square.
- Boswell, Sir Alex.**, Baker Street.
- Boswell, James**, 3 Garden Court, Temple; 47 Great Portland Street; 122 Great Portland Street; Old Bond Street; Conduit Street; South Audley Street; Half Moon Street, Piccadilly; Queen Anne Street; Inner Temple Lane, Fleet Street.
- Bowack, John**, Church Street, Chelsea.
- Bowring, Sir John**, Queen Square Place (now 40 Queen Anne's Gate).
- Bowyer, Robert**, Schomberg House, Pall Mall.
- Boyle, Hon. Robert**, Pall Mall.
- Boyse, Samuel**, Grocers' Alley, Poultry.
- Bracegirdle, Mrs.**, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane; Howard Street, Strand.
- Braham, John**, 69 Baker Street.

- Bramston, Sir John**, Greek Street, Soho.
- Brandon, Sir Thomas**, Suffolk House, Southwark.
- Brassey, Lady Anna**, Park Lane.
- Brewster, Sir David**, Dorset Street, Manchester Square.
- Bridgeman, Sir Orlando**, Essex House, Strand.
- Bright, Rt. Hon. John**, 18 Clifford Street.
- Britton, John**, 10 Tavistock Place; Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell Green; London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- Brockedon, William**, Caroline Street, Bedford Square; Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury.
- Brocklesby, Dr. Richard**, Norfolk Street, Strand.
- Brodie, Sir Benjamin**, 14 Clifford Street; Savile Row.
- Brookes, Joshua**, Blenheim Street, Oxford Street; Great Marlborough Street.
- Brooks, Shirley**, 22 Brompton Square.
- Brougham and Vaux, Baron**, 28 Berkeley Square; 4 Grafton Street; 4 Great Stanhope Street; 5 Hill Street; Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Brown, Tom**, Baldwin's Gardens.
- Browne, Dr. Edward**, Crane Court, Fleet Street.
- Browne, Hablot Knight**, 99 Ladbroke Grove Road.
- Browne, Henry, F.R.S.**, Portland Place, Regent's Park.
- Browne, Isaac H.**, Abingdon Street, Westminster.
- Browning, Elizabeth B.**, 74 Gloucester Place; 15 Wimpole Street.
- Browning, Robert**, De Vere Gardens; 19 Warwick Crescent, Paddington.
- Brummell, Beau**, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square; 4 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair; 22 and 24 South Street, Berkeley Square; Charles Street, Berkeley Square.
- Brunel, Sir I. K.**, 18 Duke Street, Westminster; Lindsay House, Chelsea; Bedford Street.
- Buckingham, Duke of (Steenie)**, 15 Buckingham Street; Buckingham House (Tart Hall), Westminster; York House, Villiers Street, Strand; Chandos Street, Cavendish Square; The Cockpit, Whitehall Palace.
- Buckland, Dean William**, The Deanery, Westminster.
- Buckland, Francis T.**, 37 Albany Street.
- Buckle, Thomas**, Cambridge Terrace; 59 Oxford Terrace; Norfolk Street, Strand.
- Buckstone, John Baldwin**, 6 Brompton Square.
- Budgell, Eustace**, Arundel Street, Strand.
- Bulwer-Lytton, Sir E.**, *see* 1st Baron Lytton.
- Bunsen, Baron**, 4 and 9 Carlton House Terrace; 15 South Audley Street; Wimpole Street; Curzon Street.
- Bunyan, John**, "The Star," Snow Hill.
- Burdett, Sir Francis**, 80 Piccadilly; 25 St. James's Place.
- Burgoyne, Sir John Fox**, 5 Pembridge Square, Bayswater.
- Burke, Edmund**, Charles Street, St. James's Square; Dean's Yard, Westminster; 6, 25, and 67 Duke Street, St. James's; Fludyer Street; 25 (now 72) Brook Street, Tothill Street; 37 Gerrard Street, Soho; Queen Anne Street; Temple, Fleet Street; Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square; Pope's Head Alley; Brook Street.
- Burleigh, or Burghley, 1st Baron**, Exeter House, Strand; Gray's Inn.
- Burley, Sir Simon**, Lime Street.
- Burne-Jones, Sir Edward**, 41 Kensington Square.
- Burnet, Gilbert** (Bishop of Salisbury), St. John's Square, Clerkenwell; Fenchurch Street; Soho Square.
- Burney, Dr.**, Poland Street, Oxford Street; 35 St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square; Queen Square, Bloomsbury; Chelsea Hospital; Hammersmith Road.
- Burney, Fanny**, 11 Bolton Street, Piccadilly; Hampstead; Queen Square, Bloomsbury; 35 St. Martin's Street; Hammersmith Road; 102 Mount Street.
- Busby, Dr. Thomas**, Queen Anne Street.
- Busk, Capt. Hans**, Ashley Place, Victoria Street.
- Bute, 3rd Marquess of**, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; 73 South Audley Street.
- Butler, Samuel**, Rose Street, Covent Garden; Gray's Inn.
- Butler, Ven. Joseph**, St. Paul's Deanery; Belmont, Hampstead.
- Butterworth, Joseph**, Fleet Street.
- Byng, Admiral**, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.
- Byron, Lord**, 4 Bennet Street, St. James's; 4 Holles Street, Cavendish Square (now 16); 13 Piccadilly Terrace; 8 St. James's Street; 2A The Albany; Sloane Street; Albemarle Street.
- Cadell, Thomas**, 4 Bloomsbury Place, Strand.
- Caius, Dr. John**, Bartholomew Close.
- Calamy, Edmund**, Old Palace Yard; Hoxton.
- Camden, William**, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
- Campbell, Thomas**, 10 Duke Street, St. James's; 25 Eaton Street, Pimlico (absorbed in Grosvenor Place); Inner Temple Lane, Fleet Street; Knightsbridge; Old Square, Lincoln's Inn;

- Paper Buildings, Temple: Stanhope Street, Clare Market; Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; Warwick Street, Golden Square; Berners Street; 30 Foley Place, Regent Street (now Langham Street); 2 Stratton Street, Piccadilly; 61 Lincoln's Inn Fields; Buckingham Palace Road; 62 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square; 1 Middle Scotland Yard; Hanover Square; 18 Old Cavendish Street; 18 Seymour Street; Peak Hill Avenue, Sydenham; 10 Upper Seymour Street (afterwards 18 Seymour Street, Portman Square); 8 Victoria Square, Pimlico; York Chambers, St. James's Street; 80 West Seymour Street; Alfred Place, Bedford Square.
- Canning, George**, 37 Conduit Street; Gloucester Lodge, Cromwell Road; 13 Spring Gardens; Stanhope Street, Mayfair; 5A The Albany; Bruton Street, Berkeley Square; Charles Street, St. James's Square; Paper Buildings, Temple.
- Canning, 1st Viscount**, Grosvenor Square.
- Carew, Thomas**, King Street, Whitehall.
- Carey, Henry**, Dorrington Street, Clerkenwell; Great Warner Street, Clerkenwell.
- Carlisle, Sir Anthony**, Soho Square.
- Carlyle, Thomas**, 32 Ampton Street; 5 Great Cheyne Row, Chelsea (afterwards 24); 4 Claremont Square, Islington; 23 Southampton Street, Pentonville.
- Carr, Sir John**, Garden Court, Temple.
- Carter, Elizabeth**, 20 and 21 Clarges Street, Piccadilly.
- Cary, Rev. H. F.**, Alpha Cottage, Regent's Park; Kensington Gravel Pits; John Street, Berkeley Square; 20 Cecil Street, Strand; 8 Down Street, Piccadilly; 10 Park Street, Westminster; Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.
- Castlereagh, Lord**, St. James's Square.
- Cave, Edward**, St. John's Gate.
- Caxton, William**, The Almonry, Westminster.
- Centlivre, Susanna**, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross.
- Chalmers, George**, 3 James Street, Buckingham Gate.
- Chaloner, Sir Thomas**, Priory, Clerkenwell.
- Chambers, Ephraim**, Canonbury Court, Islington.
- Chambers, Robert**, 6 Hall Place, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood.
- Chantrey, Sir Francis**, 24 Curzon Street, Mayfair; 100 Buckingham Palace Road; 7 Chapel Street, Mayfair; 1 Eccleston Street; 29 and 30 Lower Belgrave Place (now 98 Buckingham Palace Road).
- Chapone, Mrs.**, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.
- Chatham, 1st Earl of**, 10 St. James's Square, St. James's Place; Harley Street; 14 York Place; Bruton Street, Piccadilly.
- Chatterton**, 4 Brooke Street, Holborn; 38 Shoreditch.
- Chaucer, Geoffrey**, Fleet Street; Savoy Palace, Strand; Thames Street; King's Mews (now Trafalgar Square); Aldgate.
- Cherbury, Lord Herbert of**, Great Queen Street.
- Chesterfield, 4th Earl of**, Bedford Street, Covent Garden; Chesterfield House, S. Audley Street; Grosvenor Square; St. James's Square; Spring Gardens.
- Child, Sir Francis**, Fleet Street.
- Chippendale, Thomas**, Great Queen Street; St. Martin's Lane.
- Churchill, Admiral**, St. James's Palace.
- Churchill, Charles**, Vine Street, Westminster.
- Cibber, Colley**, 20 Berkeley Square; Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square; Spring Gardens, Whitehall; Charles Street, Covent Garden.
- Cibber, Mrs.**, Golden Square, Regent's Street; King Street, Covent Garden; Scotland Yard, Whitehall.
- Cipriani**, King's Mews, Hammersmith; Hedge Lane.
- Clarendon, Lord Chancellor**, Burlington House, Piccadilly; Worcester House, Strand.
- Clarges, Sir John**, The Albany, Piccadilly.
- Clayton, Sir Robert**, Old Jewry.
- Cleveland, John**, Gray's Inn.
- Clifford, Martin**, Charter House.
- Clint, George**, Gower Street.
- Clinton, Gen. Sir Henry**, Portland Place, Regent Park.
- Clive, Lord**, 45 Berkeley Square.
- Clive, Kitty**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
- Clostermann, John**, The Piazza, Covent Garden.
- Clyde, Lord** (Sir Colin Campbell), 10 Berkeley Square; The Albany.
- Cobbett, William**, 11 Bolt Court, Fleet Street; High Street, Kensington.
- Cobden, Richard**, Suffolk Street, Haymarket.
- Cobham, Lord**, *see* Sir John Oldcastle.
- Codrington, Sir William**, Arlington Street.
- Coigny, Marechal, Duc de**, Spanish Place, Manchester Square.
- Coke, Sir Edward**, Temple, Fleet Street.
- Coke, Lady Mary**, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Coleridge, Samuel T.**, The Grove, Highgate; 42 Norfolk Street, Strand; Blandford Place,

- Regent's Park ; Edwardes Square, Kensington ;
7 Portland Place, Fulham.
- Coley, Henry**, Gray's Inn Lane.
- Collins, Anthony**, Cavendish Square.
- Collins, Wilkie**, 90 Gloucester Place ; North End,
Hampstead ; 82 Wimpole Street.
- Collins, William, R.A.**, 1 Devonport Street, Hyde
Park Gardens ; King's Square Court (Carlisle
Street), Soho ; Great Titchfield Street, Maryle-
bone.
- Colman, George, Jun.**, 22 Brompton Square ; Great
Queen Street ; Soho Square.
- Condé, Prince of**, Leicester Square.
- Congreve, William**, Southampton Street, Strand ;
Howard Street, Strand ; Surrey Street, Strand ;
Temple, Fleet Street.
- Constable, John R.**, 35 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy
Square ; 1 Keppel Street, Piccadilly ; 2 Lower
Terrace, Hampstead ; 40 Well Walk, Hamp-
stead.
- Conway, Field-Marshal**, Little Warwick Street, Soho
Square.
- Cook, Captain James**, Mile End.
- Cooke, George Fred.**, 33 King Street, Covent Garden ;
Market Court, Bow Street ; 38 Suffolk Street,
Haymarket ; 9 Piccadilly ; 27 Upper Eaton
Street.
- Cooper, Sir Astley**, Jeffrey's Square, St. Mary Axe ;
12 St. Mary Axe ; 3 New Broad Street, Spring
Gardens ; 30 Spring Gardens.
- Cooper, Samuel**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
- Cope, Sir John**, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.
- Copleston, Edward** (Bishop of Llandaff), St. Paul's
Deanery.
- Cornelys, Mrs.**, Soho Square.
- Cornwall, Barry**, 38 Harley Street ; 13 Upper Harley
Street, Cavendish Square.
- Cornwallis, 1st Marquess**, 29 Old Burlington Street ;
16 Great Afton Street ; Grosvenor Street ;
Mansfield Street, Portland Place.
- Cosway, Richard, R.A.**, Stratford Place ; Berkeley
Street ; Orchard Street ; Schomberg House,
Pall Mall.
- Cottingham, Baron (Francis)**, Old Broad Street,
Austin Friars.
- Cousins, Samuel**, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park.
- Coutts, Thomas**, Crooked Lane.
- Coventry, Lord Keeper**, Coventry Street, Pall Mall ;
106 Piccadilly ; Suffolk Street, Haymarket ;
Canonbury Tower, Islington.
- Cowley, Abraham**, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane ;
Battersea.
- Cowper, 1st Earl**, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.
- Cowper, William**, Temple, Fleet Street.
- Cox, Mr. Justice**, Great Queen Street.
- Coxe, Peter**, Schomberg House, Pall Mall.
- Crabbe, George**, 119 Bishopsgate Street Within ;
37 Bury Street, St. James's.
- Cracherode, Rev. C. M.**, Queen Square, West-
minster.
- Cragg, "Secretary,"** Cragg's Court, Charing Cross.
- Craven, Earl**, Drury House, Drury Lane.
- Crewé, Lord**, 18 Upper Grosvenor Street.
- Croly, Rev. George**, 14 Bernard Street, Russell
Square ; 9 Queen Square.
- Cromwell, Oliver**, Bow ; High Street, Hackney ;
Clerkenwell Close ; Drury Lane ; King Street,
Westminster ; Long Acre ; Whitehall Palae ;
Holloway Road.
- Cromwell, Richard**, Whitehall Palace.
- Cromwell, Thomas**, Gray's Inn.
- Cruden, Alexander**, Camden Passage, Islington
Green ; The Savoy.
- Cruikshank, George**, 23 Anwell Street, Clerkenwell ;
263 Hampstead Road.
- Culpeper, Nicholas**, Spitalfields.
- Cumberland, Richard** (Bishop of Peterborough),
Abingdon Buildings, Abingdon Street, West-
minster ; 30 Bedford Place, Russell Square ;
Downing Street ; Mount Street, Berkeley
Square ; Luke Street, Westminster ; Queen
Anne Street.
- Cunningham, Allan**, 98 Buckingham Palae Road ;
27 Lower Belgrave Place (now Buckingham
Palae Road).
- Curl, Edmund**, Fleet Street.
- Curran, J. Philpot**, 7 Amelia Place, Brompton ;
7 Pelham Crescent, Brompton.
- Daniel, Samuel**, Old Street, Bunhill Fields.
- D'Arcy, 1st Baron**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Darwin, Charles**, 110 Gower Street.
- Davy, Sir Humphry**, 28 Grosvenor Street ; 26 Park
Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Day, Thomas**, 36 Wellclose Square, Whitechapel ;
Stoke Newington.
- D'Arblay, Madame**, *see* Burney, Miss.
- De Coverley, Sir Roger**, Norfolk Street.
- Defoe, Daniel**, Pall Mall ; Stoke Newington ;
Newington Green, Islington.

- Delany, Mrs.**, Clarges Street, Piccadilly; Bond Street; St. James's Place.
- De Quincey, Thomas**, Titchfield Street, Soho; 61 Greek Street, Soho; Northumberland Street, Marylebone; 4 York Street, Covent Garden; 27 Soho Square.
- Derby, 14th Earl of**, 10 St. James's Square
- De Staël, Madame**, 29 Argyll Street.
- Dibdin, Charles**, Arlington Street, Camden Town.
- Dickens, Charles**, Bayham Street, Camden Town; 4 North Gower Street; Lant Street, Borough; Little College Street, Camden Town (College Place); 15 Furnival's Inn, Holborn; 48 Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square; 1 Devonshire Terrace, Regent's Park; Tavistock House, Tavistock Square; 5 Hyde Park Place; Buckingham Street.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm**, Gresham College, Bishopsgate Street; Holborn; St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.
- Disraeli, B.**, *see* Beaconsfield, Earl of.
- Disraeli, Isaac**, 2 James Street, Adelphi; 6 (now 5) Bloomsbury Square; 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington.
- Dobson, William**, Snow Hill.
- Drake, Sir Francis**, The Erber, Thames Street.
- Drayton, Michael**, 186 Fleet Street.
- Drury, Sir William**, Drury House, Drury Lane.
- Dryden, John**, Arlington Gardens, Piccadilly; 16 Fetter Lane; 137 Long Acre; 43 Gerrard Street, Soho.
- Du Maurier, George**, Hampstead.
- Duncombe, Sir Charles**, The Grasshopper, Lombard Street.
- Dyce, William**, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.
- Eastlake, Sir Charles**, 7 Fitzroy Square.
- Edgeworth, Maria**, 1 North Audley Street.
- Egerton, Sir Thomas**, York House, Villiers Street, Strand.
- Eldon, 1st Earl of**, 6 Bedford Square; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn; 42 Gower Street; 1 Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.
- Elgin, 7th Earl of**, Park Lane.
- Eliot, George**, 142 Strand; 16 Blandford Square; Priory, 21 North Bank, St. John's Wood; 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.
- Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice**, 30 Bloomsbury Square; 13 St. James's Square.
- Ellis, Sir Henry**, 89 Great Russell Street.
- Elliston, Robert W.**, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane.
- Erskine, 1st Baron**, Erskine House, Hampstead; Temple, Fleet Street; 24 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square; 2 Upper Grosvenor Street.
- Etty, William, R.A.**, 14 Buckingham Street, Strand.
- Evelyn, John**, Dover Street, Piccadilly; Russell Street, Covent Garden; Soho Square.
- Fairfax, General** (3rd Baron), York House, Villiers Street, Strand; Great Queen Street.
- Faithorne, William**, Printing House Yard, Blackfriars.
- Faraday, Michael**, 2 Blandford Street; Gilbert Street, Bloomsbury; Jacob's Wells Mews, Charles Street; Manchester Square; Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street.
- Farnaby, Thomas**, Goldsmith's Rents, Redcross Street.
- Fielding, Henry**, Bow Street; Buckingham Street, Strand.
- Fitzherbert, Mrs.**, 24 Grafton Street.
- FitzWalter, Robert**, Old Jewry.
- Flatman, Thomas**, Aldersgate Street; Three Leg Alley, Fetter Lane.
- Flaxman, John**, 7 Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square; 27 Poland Street; 27 Wardour Street, Soho.
- Fleetwood, General**, Wallingford House, Whitehall; Stoke Newington.
- Fletcher, John**, Bankside.
- Foote, Samuel**, Suffolk Street, Haymarket.
- Forster, John**, 58 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Fox, Charles James**, 9 Arlington Street; 25 Berkeley Square; 43 Clarges Street, Piccadilly; Godolphin House, Stable Yard, St. James's; Holland House, Kensington; 26 South Street, Grosvenor Square; St. James's Place; St. James's Street; Conduit Street; Grafton Street; Albemarle Street.
- Fox, George**, White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street.
- Foxe, John**, Grub Street.
- Francis, Sir Philip**, 14 St. James's Square; Harley Street.
- Franklin, Benjamin**, 7 Craven Street, Strand; Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Bartholomew Close; Little Britain; Great Wild Street.
- Fry, Elizabeth**, St. Mildred's Court.
- Fuseli, Henry**, 13 Berners Street; 1 Broad Street, Carnaby Market; 37 Foley Street; 100 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross; 72 Queen Anne Street, Marylebone.

- Gainsborough, Thomas**, 81, 82 Pall Mall.
- Galt, John**, 29 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly.
- Garrick, David**, 5 (now 4) Adelphi Terrace; James Street, Covent Garden; 27 Southampton Street, Strand.
- Garrow, Sir William**, 11 Gray's Inn Place.
- Gaunt, John of** (Duke of Lancaster), Ely House, Holborn; Savoy Palace, Strand.
- Gay, John**, Catherine Street, Covent Garden; Queensberry House, Burlington Gardens.
- Gell, Sir William**, 21 The Adelphi.
- Gerard, John**, Holborn.
- Gerbier, Sir Balthazar**, Whitefriars.
- Gibbon, Edward**, 7 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square; 76 St. James's Square; Great College Street, Westminster; St. James's Street, Piccadilly.
- Gibbons, Grinling**, Bow Street, Covent Garden.
- Gifford, William**, 6 James Street, Buckingham Gate.
- Gladstone, W. E.**, 11 Carlton House Terrace; 10 St. James's Square.
- Glover, Richard**, 9 Bennet Street; 11 James Street; York Street, Buckingham Gate; Stafford Place, Buckingham Gate.
- Godwin, William**, 7 Eversham Buildings, Chalton Street, Somers Town; 6 Gower Place, Euston Square; New Palace Yard; Polygon, Clarendon Square; 41 Skinner Street, Holborn (disappeared); 165 Strand.
- Goldsmith, Oliver**, 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple; Canonbury House, Islington; 2 Garden Court, Middle Temple; 12 Green Arbor Court; King's Bench Walk; Monument Yard, Fish Street Hill; Temple, Fleet Street; 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.
- Goodwin, John**, Coleman Street.
- Gordon, General Charles George**, 8 Victoria Grove, Brompton.
- Grattan, Rt. Hon. Henry**, 27 Upper Baker Street.
- Gray, Thomas**, 41 Cornhill; Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square; Jermyn Street.
- Green, J. R.**, 14 Kensington Square.
- Green, Matthew**, Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street.
- Grenville, George**, Camelford House, Oxford Street; Bolton Street, Mayfair.
- Grenville, Rt. Hon. Thomas**, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas**, Lombard Street; 103 Bishops-gate Street Within.
- Grote, George**, 12 Clifford Street; 3 Eccleston Street (afterwards 3 Belgrave Place); 12 Savile Row; 62 Threadneedle Street; 3 Stafford Row (formerly 102 Buckingham Palace Road).
- Guilford, 1st Earl**, Arlington Street; 25 St. James's Place.
- Guizot, Monsieur**, 21 Pelham Crescent, Brompton.
- Guy, Thomas**, Lombard Street.
- Gwynne, Nell**, Bagnigge Wells, Clerkenwell; Drury Lane; Lauderdale House, Highgate; 79 Pall Mall.
- Hall, Thomas**, Charterhouse.
- Hallam, Henry**, 67 Wimpole Street; 24 Wilton Crescent; Arundel House, Fulham Road.
- Halley, Edmund**, Princes Street, Bridgewater Square, Haggerston.
- Hamilton, Lady**, 150 New Bond Street; 11 Clarges Street.
- Hamilton, "Single Speech,"** 27 Norfolk Street, Mayfair.
- Hamilton, Sir William**, King Street, St. James's Square.
- Handel**, 57 (now 25) Brook Street, Grosvenor Square; Burlington House, Piccadilly.
- Hanway, Jonas**, 13 Red Lion Square.
- Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor**, Grosvenor Square.
- Harlow, George**, 83 Dean Street.
- Hastings, Warren**, Grosvenor Street.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher**, Ely House, Holborn Hill; Hatton House, Ely Place.
- Hawkesworth, Dr. John**, Great Ormond Street; Grocers' Alley, Poultry.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel**, 24 George Street.
- Haydn, Joseph**, 18 Great Pulteney Street.
- Haydon, Benjamin Robert**, 4 Burwood Place, Connaught Terrace; 12 Edgware Road; 342 Strand.
- Haydon, B. R.**, Lisson Grove (north); Red Lion Square.
- Hayman, Francis**, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane; 43 Dean Street.
- Hayter, Sir George**, Blandford Square, Regent's Park.
- Hazlitt, William**, 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street; Down Street, Piccadilly; 6 Frith Street, Soho; 109 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; 40 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly; 12 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street; 9 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; 19 York Street, Westminster.
- Heine, Heinrich**, 32 Craven Street, Strand.

- Herbert, John Rogers**, Church Row, Hampstead.
- Herrick, Robert**, Wood Street, Cheapside; St. Ann's Lane (now St. Ann's Street, Westminster).
- Herschel, Sir John**, Devonshire Street.
- Herschell, Lord**, 46 Upper Eaton Street.
- Heywood, James**, Austin Friars.
- Hickes, Dr. George**, Great Ormond Street.
- Hill, Rev. Rowland**, Blackfriars Road.
- Hill, Sir Rowland**, 1 Orme Square, Bayswater; Hampstead.
- Hobbes, Thomas**, of Malmesbury, Fetter Lane.
- Hogarth, William**, Lambeth Terrace, Lambeth Road; 30 Leicester Square.
- Hogg, James**, 11 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.
- Holbein, Hans**, Audley House, Aldgate; London Bridge.
- Holcroft, Thomas**, Clipstone Street, Fitzroy Square; Orange Court, Leicester Fields (now Orange Street); Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell**, 17 Dover Street.
- Home, John**, South Audley Street.
- Hone, Nathaniel**, Pall Mall; St. Martin's Lane.
- Hone, William**, Fleet Street.
- Hood, Thomas**, Devonshire Lodge, New Finchley Road; 17 Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood; 31 Poultry; 2 Robert Street, Adelphi.
- Hook, Theodore**, 3 Bloomsbury Street; 3 Charlotte Street; 5 Cleveland Row, St. James's; Egmont Lodge, Fulham.
- Hooke, Robert**, Gresham College, Bishopsgate Street.
- Hoole, John**, Moorfields.
- Horne, Rev. T. H.**, 47 Bloomsbury Square.
- Horner, Francis**, 4 Garden Court, Temple.
- Howard, John**, 168 Church Street, Stoke Newington; Laura Place, Hackney.
- Hume, David**, Lisle Street, Leicester Fields; Park Place, St. James's Street; Gerrard Street.
- Hume, Joseph**, 6 Bryanston Square.
- Hungerford, Sir Edward**, Hungerford Market.
- Hunsdon, Lord**, Somerset House, Strand.
- Hunt, Leigh**, 32 Edwardes Square, Kensington; 13 Lisson Grove (north); 77 Marylebone Road; 10 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea; Vale of Health, Hampstead; 8 York Buildings, Marylebone Road; Cromwell Lane, Harrington Road; 16 Rowan Road (formerly Cornwall Road), Hammersmith.
- Hunt, William**, 8 Old Belton Street (now 7 Sewell Street).
- Hunter, Dr. John**, Earl's Court, Kensington; 28 Leicester Square, Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly.
- Inchbald, Mrs.**, Frith Street, Soho; 4 Earl's Terrace, Edwardes Square, Kensington; Leicester Court, Leicester Fields; Russell Street, Covent Garden; 5 and 11 George's Row (St. George's Place); Sloane Street, Knightsbridge; Leonard Place, Kensington; 163 Strand.
- Incedon, Charles**, 13 Brompton Crescent.
- Irving, Edward**, 4 Claremont Square, Islington; 6 Euston Grove, Euston Square; 19 Gloucester Street, Hampstead.
- Jameson, Mrs.**, Bruton Street; Chenies Street; 7 Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.
- Jansen, Cornelius**, Blackfriars.
- Jeffrey, Francis**, 13 Clarges Street.
- Jeffreys, Judge**, Duke Street, Charing Cross; "Red Cow," Wapping; Delahay Street; George Street, Westminster.
- Jenner, Edward**, 15 Bedford Place; Great Russell Street; 14 Hertford Street, Mayfair.
- Jenner, Sir William**, 63 Brooke Street, Holborn.
- Jerrold, Douglas**, 58 Circus Road, St. John's Wood; Greek Street, Soho; Broad Court, Drury Lane; 4 Augustus Square, Regent's Park; Thistle Grove, Fulham Road; Michael's Grove, Brompton Road; Haverstock Hill; Park Village East, Regent's Park; West Lodge, Lower Putney Common; Circus Road, St. John's Wood; Kilburn Priory, St. John's Wood.
- Johnson, Dr.**, Bow Street; 8 Bolt Court, Fleet Street; Castle Street; Church Street, Greenwich; Fetter Lane; Gray's Inn; 17 Gough Square; Staple Inn, Holborn; 1 Inner Temple Lane; 7 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street; "Black Boy," Durham Yard, Strand; Exeter Street, Strand; Woodstock Street, Hanover Square; Oxford Street; Hampstead.
- Jones, Inigo**, Scotland Yard, Whitehall; Somerset House, Strand; St. Martin's Lane.
- Jonson, Ben**, Hartshorne Lane, Charing Cross (now Northumberland Street).
- Jordan, Mrs.**, 3 (now 80) Cadogan Place, Sloane Street.

- Kauffman, Angelica**, Golden Square, Regent Street.
- Kean, Edmund**, 21 Cecil Street; 12 Clarges Street; Frith Street, Soho; Lisle Street; Gerrard Street.
- Keats, John**, 25 College Street, Westminster (now Great College Street); Well Walk, Hampstead; 8 Dean Street, Borough; Bird in Hand Court, Poultry; Great Smith Street; Lawnbank, John Street, Hampstead; 28 Pavement, Moorfields; Wentworth Place, Downshire Hill.
- Keeley, Robert**, 19 Brompton Square.
- Keene, Charles**, Hammersmith Road.
- Kelvin, Lord**, 15 Eaton Place.
- Kemble, Charles**, Gerrard Street, Soho; 31 Soho Square.
- Kemble, John Philip**, 13 (now 12) Caroline Street; 89 Great Russell Street.
- Kennet, White** (Bishop of Peterborough), Stafford Place.
- Killigrew, Thomas**, The Piazza, Covent Garden.
- King, Thomas**, Store Street, Bedford Square.
- King, Dr. William**, Strand.
- Kingsley, Charles and Henry**, St. Luke's Rectory, Chelsea.
- Kneller, Sir Godfrey**, Bow Street; Great Queen Street; Great Russell Street; Piazza, Covent Garden; Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
- Knight, Richard Payne**, 3 Soho Square.
- Knowles, Sheridan**, 29 Alfred Place, Bedford Square.
- Kosciusko, Thaddeus**, 30 Leicester Square.
- Kossuth, Louis**, 21 Alpha Road, St. John's Wood; 80 Eaton Place.
- Lamb, Charles**, 45 Chapel Street, Pentonville; 16 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple; 34 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; Crown Office Row, Temple; East India House; 7 Little Queen Street, Holborn; 4 Inner Temple Lane; 20 Russell Court, Covent Garden; 19 Colebrook Row, Islington.
- Landon, L. E.**, 25 Hans Place; Lewis Place, Hammersmith Road; 28 Upper Berkeley Street.
- Landseer, Edwin**, 33 Foley Street; 1 St. John's Wood Road; 18 St. John's Wood Road.
- Langham, Sir Stephen**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Lawrence, Sir Thomas**, Greek Street, Soho; Piccadilly; 66 Russell Square; 4 Leicester Square; 24 Old Bond Street.
- Leech, John**, 32 Brunswick Square; 9 Powis Place; 6 The Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington.
- Legge, Col. William**, Minories.
- Leighton, Lord**, 2 Holland Park Road, Kensington.
- Lely, Sir Peter**, Piazza, Covent Garden.
- Lempriere, Dr.**, Southampton Street, Strand.
- Le Neve, John**, Great Russell Street; Theobald's Road, Red Lion Square.
- Le Scrope, Geoffrey**, The Erber, Thames Street.
- Leslie, C. P.**, R.A., 8 Buckingham Place, Fitzroy Square; Lisson Grove (North); 12 Pine Apple Place, Edgware Road; 2 Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood.
- Le Sœur, Herbert**, Bartholomew Close.
- Levet, Dr. Robert**, Fetter Lane.
- Lewis, Sir G. C.**, 21 Grafton Street, Bond Street.
- Lewis, M. G.**, 9 Devonshire Place, Marylebone; 11 The Albany.
- Lightfoot, Hannah**, Market Street, Pall Mall.
- Lilly, William**, Gunpowder Alley, Shoe Lane, Strand.
- Linacre, Dr.**, 5 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons.
- Linley, Thomas**, 11 Southampton Street, Strand.
- Linley, William**, Furnival's Inn.
- Lintot, Bernard**, Fleet Street.
- Liston, John**, 14 St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner; 40 Brompton Square; Leicester Square.
- Livingstone, David**, 15 Finsbury Square.
- Lockhart, John Gibson**, 44 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood; 24 Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
- Loughborough, Lord Chancellor**, 70 Russell Square.
- Loutherbourg, P. J. de**, 45 Great Titchfield Street; 13 Hammersmith Terrace.
- Lovelace, Richard**, Gunpowder Alley, Fleet Street; The Clock House, Westminster.
- Ludlow, General Edmund**, Southampton Buildings.
- Lyell, Sir Charles**, 73 Harley Street.
- Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor**, 25 George Street, Hanover Square.
- Lyttelton, Sir Thomas**, Strand.
- Lytton, Lord**, 31 Baker Street; Charles Street, Berkeley Square; 12 Grosvenor Square; 35A Hertford Street; The Albany; Montagu Square; Nottingham Place, Marylebone; 5 Seymour Street; Normand House, Fulham; Craven Cottage, Fulham.
- Macaulay, Lord**, 1 E. Albany; Holly Lodge (once Airlie Lodge), Kensington; Birehin Lane, Cornhill; 5 The Pavement, High Street, Clapham; Cadogan Place; Great Ormond Street; 8 South Square, Gray's Inn; 3 Clarges

- Street, Piccadilly; Great George Street, Westminster.
- Mackintosh, Sir James**, 26 Albemarle Street; 42 (now 69) Cadogan Place; 60 Guildford Street; Norfolk Street, Park Lane; 14 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn
- Macklin, Charles**, 4 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.
- Maclise, Daniel**, 85 Charlotte Street; 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.
- Macpherson, James**, Fludyer Street.
- Macready, W. C.**, Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital; 64 Frith Street, Soho; 1 York Gate, Marylebone Road.
- Malone, Edmund**, 23 Foley Place; 7 Marylebone Street; 55 Queen Anne Street, East.
- Malthus, Thos. R.**, Pall Mall.
- Manning, Cardinal**, York Place, Baker Street.
- Mansfield, 1st Earl of**, Bloomsbury Square; Kenwood, Hampstead; 5 King's Bench Walk; Temple, Fleet Street.
- Marat, Jean Paul**, Church Street, Soho.
- Marlborough, Duke of**, Jermyn Street, St. James's; Marlborough House, Pall Mall.
- Marochetti**, 34 Onslow Square.
- Marryat, Frederick**, 3 Spanish Place, Manchester Square; Sussex House, Hammersmith; Wimbledon House, Wimbledon Park; 38 St. James's Place; 8 Duke Street, St. James's; 120 Pall Mall; York Street (Petty France), Westminster.
- Martin, John**, Alsop's Buildings (afterwards Alsop Terrace); 30 New Road; Thanet Place, Strand.
- Martineau, Harriet**, 7 Fludyer Street.
- Marvell, Andrew**, Scotland Yard, Whitehall; Maiden Lane, Covent Garden; Highgate Hill.
- Mathews, Charles**, 52 Brompton Square; 25 Pelham Crescent, Brompton.
- Matthew, Toby** (Bishop of Durham), Durham Place, Strand.
- Maurice, Frederick Denison**, 5 Russell Square; 2 Brunswick Place, Marylebone Road.
- Maxwell, Sir William Stirling**, 7 Park Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Mead, Dr.**, 49 Great Ormond Street.
- Melbourne, Lord**, Melbourne House, Whitehall; 39 South Street, Grosvenor Square; The Albany, Piccadilly; Bolton Street, Mayfair.
- Meteyard, Miss Eliza**, 25 Church Row, Hampstead.
- Mill, James**, Maitland House, Kensington; Queen Square Place (now 40 Queen Anne's Gate).
- Mill, John Stuart**, 18 Kensington Square.
- Millais, Sir John Everett**, 7 Cromwell Place.
- Milman, Dean**, Dean's Court, St. Paul's.
- Milman, Henry Hunt**, Brook Street, St. James's, Westminster.
- Milton, John**, Aldersgate Street; Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields; 17 Barbican; Bartholomew Close; Bread Street, Cheapside; St. Bride's Churchyard; Holborn; Jewin Street, Aldersgate; Lincoln's Inn Fields; Scotland Yard, Whitehall; 19 York Street (Petty France), Westminster.
- Mirabeau**, Hatton Garden.
- Mitford, William**, 14 Clarges Street, Piccadilly.
- Mitford, Mary Russell**, 5 Great Queen Street; 35 Norfolk Street, Strand; 56 Russell Square.
- Mohun, Lord**, Gerrard Street, Soho.
- Monk, General**, Whitehall Palace; Broad Street.
- Monmouth, Duke of**, Soho Square.
- Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley**, Arlington Street, Piccadilly; Cavendish Square; George Street, Hanover Square; Berkeley Square; Piazza, Covent Garden.
- Montagu, Mrs.**, Montagu House, Portman Square.
- Montefiore, Sir Moses**, Park Lane.
- Montes, Lola**, 27 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly.
- Moore, Sir John**, 5 York Street; Hill Street, Berkeley Square.
- Moore, Thomas**, 44 and 85 George Street, Portman Square; 46 Wigmore Street; 27 and 33 Bury Street; 15 Duke Street; York Place, Queen's Elms, Brompton.
- More, Hannah**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; Gerrard Street, Soho.
- More, Sir Thomas**, Milk Street, Cheapside; Bucklersbury; Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street; Charterhouse; Threadneedle Street; Beaufort Street, Chelsea.
- Morland, George**, Eyre Street Hill; Cold Bath Fields; Haymarket; "Barley-Mow," Lower Street, Islington.
- Morland, John G.**, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
- Morland, Sir Samuel**, Lower Mall, Hammersmith.
- Morris, William**, 26 Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
- Mozart**, Frith Street, Soho.
- Mulready, William**, 15 Broad Street, Bloomsbury.
- Munden, Joe**, 2 Bernard Street, Russell Square.
- Murchison, Sir Roderick J.**, 16 Belgrave Square; 3 Bryanston Place.
- Murphy, Arthur**, 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn;

- Hammersmith Terrace; 14 Queen's Row, Knightsbridge.
- Musgrave, Sir William**, 9 Park Place, St. James's Street.
- Napier of Magdala, Lord**, 63 Eaton Square, Pimlico.
- Nash, John**, Dover Street.
- Nelson, Horatio, Viscount**, 141 New Bond Street; Arlington Street.
- Nelson, Robert**, Great Ormond Street.
- Newcastle, 1st Duke of** (1625-49), Newcastle House, Clerkenwell Close.
- Newton, Sir Isaac**, Bullingham House, Pitt Street, Kensington; Broad Sanctuary, Westminster; Jermyn Street; 33 St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square; Leicester Place.
- Newton, Thomas**, St. Paul's Deanery.
- Nicholls, Sir John**, Haggerston.
- Nicholls, Samuel**, Master's House, Temple.
- Nightingale, Florence**, 10 South Street, Berkeley Square; Hampstead.
- Nollekens, F.**, 9 (now 44) Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.
- North, 2nd Baron** (Roger), Charterhouse.
- North, 2nd Earl of Guilford** (Frederick), Grosvenor Square; Leicester Square.
- Northcote, James**, 39 Argyll Street, Regent Street; 8 Argyll Place, Regent Street.
- Northumberland, 1st Duke of**, Charterhouse; St. James's Square; York House, Villiers Street, Strand.
- O'Connell, Daniel**, 9 Clarges Street, Piccadilly.
- Ogilby, John**, Gray's Inn Lane; Whitefriars.
- Oldecastle, Sir John** (Lord Cobham), Coppice Row, Clerkenwell.
- Oldfield, Mrs.**, 59 (afterwards 60) Lower Grosvenor Street; Haymarket (Mitre Tavern); Southampton Street, Strand; King Street, Westminster.
- Oliver, Isaac**, Blackfriars.
- Onslow, Arthur** (Speaker), Leicester Square; Soho Square; Canonbury Tower, Islington.
- Orleans, Duke of**, 31 South Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Otway, Thomas**, Tower Hill.
- Oxford, 2nd Earl of**, Marylebone Manor House.
- Paine, Tom**, Red Lion Inn, City Road.
- Palmerston, Lord**, 5 Carlton House Terrace; 9 Great Stanhope Street; 94 Piccadilly; 114 Piccadilly.
- Panizzi, Sir Anthony**, 31 Bloomsbury Square.
- Paoli, General**, West Seymour Street, Portman Square; New Bond Street.
- Park, John James**, Church Row, Hampstead.
- Parnell, Thomas**, St. James's Place, St. James's Street.
- Parr, Thomas**, Strand.
- Partridge, John**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; Salisbury Street, Strand.
- Pater, Walter**, Edwardes Square.
- Payne, Tom**, 77 Fetter Lane.
- Peabody, George**, 15 Cork Street; 75 Eaton Square.
- Peel, Sir Robert**, 12 Great Stanhope Street; 4 Whitehall Gardens; 16 Upper Grosvenor Street.
- Pegge, Samuel**, Scotland Yard, Whitehall.
- Penn, William**, Norfolk Street, Strand; Great Tower Hill.
- Pepys, Samuel**, Axe Yard, Westminster (afterwards Fludyer Street, now Public Offices); Seething Lane; 14 Buckingham Street, Strand.
- Perceval, Sir Spencer**, Audley Square; Hampstead.
- Peter the Great**, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand; Czar's Head, Great Tower Street; Norfolk Street, Strand.
- Petty, Sir William**, Piccadilly.
- Phelps, Samuel**, 8 Canonbury Square, Islington.
- Philips, Ambrose**, Hanover Square.
- Phillips, Sir Richard**, Holloway Road.
- Picard, Sir Henry** (Lord Mayor), The Vintry.
- Picton, Sir Thomas**, 146 New Bond Street.
- Pindar, Sir Paul**, 169 Bishopsgate Street.
- Pinkerton, John**, 9 Tavistock Place; Lower Eaton Street.
- Pitt, William**, *see* 1st Earl of Chatham.
- Playford, John**, Arundel Street, Strand.
- Plowden, Edmund**, Temple, Fleet Street.
- Poe, Edgar Allen**, Stoke Newington.
- Pole, William de la**, Lombard Street.
- Pope, Alexander**, 9 Berkeley Street; Lombard Street; Plough Court, Lombard Street; New Buildings, Chiswick; Twickenham; Dover Street.
- Pope, Sir Thomas**, Clerkenwell.
- Porson, Richard**, 5 Essex Court, Middle Temple; London Institution, 8 Old Jewry.
- Prior, Matthew**, Robinson Coffee House, Charing Cross; George Street, Westminster; Duke Street (afterwards Delahay Street), Westminster.
- Proctor, Adelaide Anne**, 38 Harley Street; 25 Bedford Square.

- Proctor, B. W.**, Brunswick Square; Southampton Row; 25 Bedford Square; 13 Upper Harley Street, Cavendish Square; 13 Weymouth Street and 32 Weymouth Street, Cavendish Square.
- Psalmazar, George**, Ironmonger Row, St. Luke's; Old Street, Bunhill Fields; Pall Mall.
- Pugin, Augustus Welby**, Store Street.
- Pulteney, Sir William**, Bath House, Piccadilly.
- Purcell, Henry**, St. Anne's Lane, Westminster.
- Pynson, Richard**, Fleet Street.
- Queensberry, Duke of**, 139 Piccadilly.
- Quick, John**, Hornsey Row, Islington.
- Quin (actor)**, King Street, Covent Garden.
- Quincey**, *see* De Quincey.
- Radcliffe, Dr.**, Bow Street; Bloomsbury Square; Conduit Street.
- Radcliffe, Mrs.**, Stafford Row, Pimlico.
- Raffles, Sir T. Stamford**, Grosvenor Square.
- Raglan, Lord**, 5 Great Stanhope Street.
- Raikes, Thomas**, Grosvenor Square.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter**, Durham House, Strand; Mile End; Lower Street, Islington.
- Ramsay, Allan**, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.
- Rastell, William**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Reade, Charles**, 19 Albert Gate; 3 Blomfield Villas, Shepherd's Bush.
- Reed, Isaac**, 11 Staple Inn.
- Rennie, John**, 52 (now 18) Stamford Street.
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua**, 5 Great Newport Street; 47 and 35 Leicester Square; St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.
- Richardson, Jonathan**, Queen Square, Great Ormond Street.
- Richardson, Samuel**, The Grange, North End, Fulham; Salisbury Court (afterwards Salisbury Square); Parson's Green, Fulham.
- Roberts, David**, 8 Abingdon Street, Westminster; 7 Fitzroy Square; 38 Fitzroy Square.
- Robertson, Thomas W.**, 6 Eton Road, Haverstock Hill.
- Rockingham, 2nd Marquis**, Grosvenor Square.
- Rodney, Admiral Lord**, 10 Hanover Square.
- Rogers, Samuel**, Newington Green; Temple; Prince's Street, Hanover Square; 22 St. James's Place, St. James's Street; Stoke Newington.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel**, 21 Russell Square; Frith Street, Soho; 2 and 6 New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- Romney, George**, 24 Cavendish Square; Hollybush Inn, Hampstead; Cragg's Court, Charing Cross.
- Rossetti, D. G.**, 38 Charlotte Street, Portland Place; 16 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.
- Rosslyn, 1st Earl of**, Hampstead.
- Roubiliac**, St. Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane.
- Rowe, Nicholas**, King Street, Covent Garden.
- Rumford, Count**, 45 Brompton Row.
- Rupert, Prince**, Beech Lane, Barbican; Spring Gardens.
- Russell, 1st Earl**, Aldford Street, Mayfair; Chesham Place.
- Russell, Lord (William)**, Norfolk Street, Mayfair.
- Rymer, Thomas**, Arundel Street, Strand.
- Rysbrack, John Michael**, Vere Street, Oxford Street.
- St. Albans, Viscount**, Gray's Inn; Canonbury.
- St. Vincent, Earl**, Grosvenor Street.
- Sancho, Ignatius**, 19 Charles Street, Whitehall.
- Savage, Richard**, Cross Keys Inn, St. John Street, Clerkenwell; Fox Court, Holborn; Pall Mall; Robinson's Coffee House, Charing Cross.
- Saville, Sir George**, Saville House, Leicester Square.
- Schomberg, Duke of**, Pall Mall.
- Scott, Sir George Gilbert**, 20 (now 31) Spring Gardens.
- Scott, Sir Walter**, 24 Sussex Place; St. James's Hotel, Jernyn Street.
- Sedley, Sir Charles**, Bloomsbury Square.
- Selden, John**, Temple, Fleet Street; Whitefriars.
- Selwyn, George**, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair; Bond Street.
- Seymour, Admiral Lord Thomas**, Seymour Place, Strand.
- Shadwell, Thomas**, Church Street, Chelsea; Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.
- Shaftesbury, 1st Earl of**, Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate Street.
- Shaftesbury, 3rd Earl of**, Shaftesbury House, Bayswater.
- Shakespeare, William**, Clink Street, Southwark; Blackfriars.
- Sheffield, Sir Charles K.**, Buckingham House, St. George's.
- Shelley, Percy Bysshe**, 23 Aldford Street; 23 Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square; 90 Great Russell Street; 41 Hans Place, Sloane Street; 15 Poland Street; Half Moon Street, Piccadilly.
- Shenstone, William**, Fleet Street; Jernyn Street.

- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley**, 14 Clifford Street; Sackville Street; 9 George Street, Hanover Square; 10 Hertford Street, Mayfair; Orchard Street, Portman Square; Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn; Lower Grosvenor Street; 14 and 17 Savile Row; Somerset Place, Portman Square; Queen Street, Mayfair; Bruton Street, Piccadilly.
- Sherlock, Dr. Thomas** (Bishop of London), Master's House, Temple; St. Paul's Deanery; Hampstead.
- Shirley, James**, Gray's Inn Lane; Fleet Street; Whitefriars.
- Shovel, Sir Cloudesley**, Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields; Soho Square.
- Siddons, Sarah**, Capo di Monte Cottage, Upper Terrace, Hampstead; Gower Street; 49 Great Marlborough Street; 149 Strand; 27 Upper Baker Street; Westbourne Farm, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road.
- Sidney, Sir Philip**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street; Threadneedle Street.
- Skinner, Cyriac**, Mark Lane.
- Sloane, Sir Hans**, Bloomsbury Square; Manor House, Chelsea.
- Smart, Christopher**, Canonbury Tower, Islington.
- Smart, Sir George Thomas**, 12 Bedford Square.
- Smith, Horace**, 36 Basinghall Street.
- Smith, James**, 36 Basinghall Street; 18 Austin Friars; 27 Craven Street, Strand.
- Smith, J. T.**, Gerrard Street; 8 Popham Terrace, Islington.
- Smith, Sir Sidney**, 72 Great Russell Street.
- Smith, Sidney**, 1 Amen Corner; 25 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square; 33 Charles Street; 59 Green Street; 8 Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square; Orchard Street; Amen Court; 33 Charles Street, Berkeley Square; 56 Green Street, Grosvenor Square; 20 Savile Row; 18 Stratford Place; John Street, Berkeley Square.
- Smollett, Tobias**, Downing Street; Curzon Street, Mayfair; Monmouth House, Lawrence Street, Chelsea.
- Soane, Sir John**, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Soltykoff, Prince**, Curzon Street, Mayfair.
- Somerset, Lord Protector**, Somerset House, Strand.
- Southcott, Joanna**, Manchester Street, Manchester Square.
- Southerne, Thomas**, Tothill Street; Smith Street, Westminster.
- Southey, Robert**, 20 Prospect Place, Newington Butts (now Deacon Street, Walworth Road).
- Speed, John**, Grub Street.
- Spelman, Sir Henry**, Barbican.
- Spencer, Sir John**, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Spenser, Edmund**, East Smithfield; Leicester House, Strand; King Street, Whitehall.
- Staël, Madame de**, 3 George Street, Hanover Square.
- Stafford, 1st Viscount**, Tart Hall; St. George's Street, Hanover Square.
- Stair, 2nd Earl of**, Arlington Street.
- Stanfield, Clarkson**, 36 Mornington Crescent; Stanfield House, High Street, Hampstead.
- Stanley, Dean**, The Deanery, Westminster.
- Steele, Sir Richard**, Bloomsbury Square; Smith Street, Westminster; Bury Street, St. James's; Haverstock Hill; York Buildings, Villiers Street.
- Steevens, George**, Hampstead.
- Stephenson, Robert**, 34 Gloucester Square; 24 Great George Street, Westminster.
- Sterling, John**, 5 Orme Square.
- Sterne, Laurence**, 41 Old Bond Street; Pall Mall.
- Stevens, George Alexander**, Holborn.
- Stillingleet, Edward** (Bishop of Worcester), Park Street, Westminster; St. Paul's Deanery; George Street, Westminster.
- Stothard, Thomas**, Long Acre; 28 Newman Street.
- Stow, John**, Aldgate; Warwick Lane, Newgate Street.
- Stowe, Mrs. H. Beecher**, Stoke Newington.
- Strafford, 1st Earl of**, Austin Friars.
- Strutt, Joseph**, Charles Street, Hatton Garden.
- Strype, John**, Spitalfields.
- Stukeley, Dr.**, Great Ormond Street; Queen Square, Great Ormond Street.
- Suckling, Sir John**, Dorset Court, Fleet Street; St. Martin's Lane.
- Suffolk, 1st Duke of**, Villiers Street, Strand.
- Sully, Duke of**, Arundel Place, Strand; Butcher Row; Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street.
- Sunderland, 3rd Earl**, The Albany, Piccadilly.
- Sutton, Thomas**, High Street, Hackney.
- Swedenborg, Emanuel**, 26 Great Bath Street, Cold Bath Fields.
- Swift, Dean (Jonathan)**, King Street, St. James's; Bond Street; Pall Mall; Bury Street, St. James's; St. Albans Street, Haymarket; Church Lane, Chelsea; Suffolk Street, Haymarket; St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields; Gravel Pits, Kensington.
- Sydenham, Dr.**, Pall Mall.

- Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon**, 56 Russell Square; 67 Russell Square.
- Talleyrand, Prince**, 49 Portland Place; Hampstead; 51 Portland Place; Woodstock Street.
- Taylor, John**, Phoenix Alley, Long Acre.
- Telford, Thomas**, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster.
- Temple, Sir William**, Pall Mall.
- Thackeray, W. M.**, 10 Crown Office Row, Temple; Albion Street, Hyde Park; 127 Jermyn Street; Great Coram Street; 88 St. James's Street; 13 (afterwards 16) Young Street, Kensington; 36 Onslow Square; 2 Palace Green, Kensington; 13 Great Coram Street, Bloomsbury; Clerkenwell Road.
- Thoms, W. J.**, Great College Street, Westminster.
- Thomson, James**, 30 Charing Cross; Bond Street; Rosedale House, Kew Foot Lane, Richmond; Hartshorn Lane, Charing Cross; Little Tower Street; Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
- Thornhill, Sir James**, 75 Dean Street, Soho; James Street, Covent Garden; Leicester Square; Piazza, Covent Garden; 104 St. Martin's Lane.
- Thrale, Henry**, Grosvenor Square.
- Thrale, Mrs.**, Dean Street, Soho; 33 Welbeck Street.
- Thurloe, John**, 24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- Thurlow, Lord Chancellor**, 46 Great Ormond Street; St. James's Square.
- Tillotson, John**, St. Paul's Deanery
- Tiptoft, Baron de**, Worcester Inn, Vintry.
- Tonson, Jacob**, Bow Street; Gateway, Gray's Inn; 141 Strand.
- Tooke, Horne**, Newport Street, Soho; Wimbledon Common.
- Torre, James**, Market Lane, Haymarket.
- Torrington, Earl of**, St. James's Square.
- Tottel, Richard**, Fleet Street.
- Trench, Richard C.**, The Deanery, Westminster.
- Trollope, Anthony**, 39 Montague Square; 34 Welbeck Street.
- Trusler, John**, Clerkenwell.
- Tunstall, Cuthbert** (Bishop of Durham), Pulteney Inn, Cold Harbour; Hampstead; Rosslyn Hill.
- Turner, J. M. W.**, 119 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; Crutched Friars; Hand Court, Maiden Lane; 64 Harley Street; Norton Street (now Bolsover Street); 75 Great Portland Street; 22, 23 Queen Anne Street; 48 Queen Anne Street; Sandycombe Lodge, St. Margaret's, Twickenham; Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
- Turner, Sharon**, 32 Red Lion Square.
- Twiss, Horace**, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
- Vanbrugh, Sir John**, Scotland Yard.
- Vandyck, Sir A.**, Blackfriars.
- Vane, Sir Harry**, Belmont, Hampstead; Charing Cross, next door to Northumberland House.
- Varley, John**, 15 Broad Street, Bloomsbury.
- Verulam, Lord**, *see* St. Albans.
- Vestris, Madame**, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane; 1 Curzon Street, Mayfair; Dean Street, Soho; Chesham Place.
- Vivares, Francis**, Great Newport Street, Soho.
- Voltaire**, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.
- Waghorn, Lieut. Thomas**, 18 Barnsbury Road.
- Waller, Edmund**, Bow Street, Covent Garden; St. James's Street.
- Walpole, Horace** (4th Earl of Orford), 5 Arlington Street, Piccadilly; Downing Street; Chelsea (afterwards Infirmary, Chelsea Hospital); 11 Berkeley Square; Strawberry Hill, Twickenham; 5 Portland Place.
- Walpole, Sir Robert**, 5 Arlington Street, Piccadilly; St. James's Square.
- Walsingham, Sir Francis**, Seething Lane; The Papey, London Wall.
- Walton, Izaak**, Cheapside; Chancery Lane; Clerkenwell Green.
- Walworth, Sir William**, Crooked Lane.
- Warburton, William** (Bishop of Gloucester), Bedford Row.
- Ward, Edward**, Gray's Inn; Moorfields; Clerkenwell; 34 Fulwood's Rents.
- Ward, James, R.A.**, 83 Dean Street, Soho.
- Warren, Samuel**, 35 Woburn Place.
- Warwick, Earl of** (King-Maker), The Erber, Thames Street.
- Watts, G. F.**, 6 Melbury Road, Kensington.
- Weever, John**, Clerkenwell Close.
- Welby, Henry**, Grub Street.
- Wellington, Duke of**, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner; 4 Hamilton Place, Piccadilly; 3 Henrietta Street.
- Wesley, John**, 47 City Road; Orchard Street, Westminster.
- Wesley, Samuel**, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
- West, Benjamin, R.A.**; 14 Newman Street; White Bear, Piccadilly.
- Westmacott, Sir Richard**, 14 South Audley Street.

- Whistler, S. MacN.**, White House and Lindsey House, Chelsea.
- Whiston, William**, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.
- Whitehead, Paul**, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
- Whitelocke, Bulstrode**, Fleet Street ; Soper Lane (now Queen Street), Cheapside.
- Whittington, Sir Richard**, Hart Street, Crutched Friars.
- Wilberforce, Samuel**, The Deanery, Westminster.
- Wilberforce, William**, 44 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street.
- Wilbraham, Sir Roger**, St. John's Gateway, Clerkenwell.
- Wild, Jonathan**, Sydney House, Old Bailey.
- Wilkes, John**, Great George Street, Westminster ; 30 Grosvenor Street ; Red Lion Court, Giltspur Street ; St. James's Place, St. James's Street ; 2 Kensington Gore ; St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.
- Wilkie, David**, Vicarage Gardens, Kensington ; 8 Bolsover Street ; 84 Great Portland Street ; 24 Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington ; 11 Great Portland Street ; Phillimore Terrace, Kensington.
- Willoughby, Sir Hugh**, Ratcliff Highway.
- Wilson, Richard**, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
- Wilson, Richard, R.A.**, 85 Great Titchfield Street.
- Windham, William**, 13 St. James's Square.
- Wiseman, Cardinal**, York Place, Baker Street.
- Woffington, Peg**, Queen Square, Westminster.
- Wolcott, John** ("Peter Pindar"), 1 Chapel Street ; 13 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden ; Howland Street, Tottenham Court Road ; Great Queen Street.
- Wolfe, General**, St. James's Street.
- Wollaston, William**, Charterhouse Square.
- Wollstonecraft, Mary**, George Street, Blackfriars Road.
- Wolsey, Cardinal**, Whitehall Palace.
- Woodfall, H. S.**, Cragg's Court, Charing Cross.
- Wordsworth, William**, 6 Park Street, Westminster.
- Worldidge, Thomas**, Great Queen Street ; Hammer-smith.
- Wotton, Sir Henry**, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross ; King Street, Westminster.
- Wren, Sir Christopher**, 73 Cheapside ; Great Russell Street ; Scotland Yard, Whitehall ; Whitehall Palace ; St. James's Street.
- Wyatt, Sir Thomas**, Crutched Friars.
- Wycherley, William**, Bow Street, Covent Garden ; Temple, Fleet Street.
- Wynkyn de Worde**, Fleet Street.
- Yates, Frederick**, 57 Brompton Square.
- Yates, Richard**, Buckingham Palace Road (formerly Stafford Row).
- Young, Arthur**, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly.
- Zoffany, Albemarle Street**, Piccadilly ; 14 Bennet Street, St. James's ; Piazza, Covent Garden.

APPENDIX II

STREETS AND DISTINGUISHED INHABITANTS NORTH OF THE RIVER

NOTE.—*Except in the case of outlying boroughs, such as Hammersmith, Fulham, Hackney, Islington, Hampstead, and so on, the distinguished inhabitants are indexed under streets, and only those who cannot be so indexed are included under the name of the borough.*

Abingdon Street, Westminster, Richard Bentley.	Aldersgate Street, John Locke, Shaftesbury House.
" " Isaac H. Browne.	" " Bishops of London, London
" " Richard Cumberland	House.
(Bishop of Peterborough), Abing-	" " John Milton, Lamb Alley (now
don Buildings.	Maidenhead Alley).
" Westminster, 8, David Roberts.	" " Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland
" " 24, Thomas Telford.	(now Westmoreland Buildings).
Addison Road, Joseph Addison.	" " Percies, Earls of Northumberland.
Adelphi, The, Thomas à Becket.	" " Petre Family, Petre House.
" " Thomas Hood, 2 Robert Street.	" " Marquess of Dorchester, Petre
" " the Adam Brothers.	House.
" " David Garrick.	" " 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, Shaftes-
" " Sir William Gell.	bury House.
Adelphi Terrace, Topham Beauclerk.	" " Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, Thanet
Albany, The, Lord Byron.	House.
" " George Canning.	Aldford Street, 23, Percy B. Shelley.
" " Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell).	" " Thomas Holcroft.
" " M. G. Lewis.	" " 1st Earl Russell.
" " Lord Lytton.	Aldgate, Geoffrey Chaucer.
" " Lord Macaulay.	" " Hans Holbein.
" " Lord Melbourne.	" " John Stow.
Albany Street, 37, Frank Buckland.	Alfred Place, 29, Sheridan Knowles.
" " 3rd Earl of Sunderland.	" " Thomas Campbell.
Albemarle Street, Duke of Albemarle.	Alpha Cottages, Regent's Park, Rev. H. F. Cary.
" " Dr. Berkeley (Bishop of Cloyne).	Alpha Road, 21, Louis Kossuth.
" " Lord Bute.	Alsop's Buildings (afterwards Alsop Terrace), New
" " 26, Sir James Mackintosh.	Road, 30, John Martin.
" " 50A, John Murray.	Amelia Place, Fulham Road, 7, Rt. Hon. John P.
" " C. J. Fox.	Curran.
" " Lord Byron.	Amen Corner, 1, Richard H. Barham.
" " Zoffany.	Amen Court, Sydney Smith.
Albert Gate, 19, Charles Reade.	Ampton Street, 32, Thomas Carlyle.
Albion Street, Thackeray.	Argyll Place, 8, James Northcote.
Aldersgate Street, Thomas Flatman.	Argyll Street, Earl of Aberdeen, Argyll House.
" " Duke of Lauderdale.	" " Sir Joseph Banks.

- Argyll Street**, 8 and 39, James Northcote.
 „ „ 29, Madame de Staël.
Arlington Street, Camden Town, Charles Dibdin.
 „ „ Marquis of Camden.
 „ **Piccadilly**, Lord Carteret.
 „ „ Lord Cholmondeley.
 „ „ Duchess of Cleveland.
 „ „ Sir William Codrington.
 „ „ 9, Charles James Fox.
 „ „ Lord Guilford.
 „ „ Lord Kingston.
 „ „ Earl of Middlesex.
 „ „ Lady Mary W. Montagu.
 „ „ 17, John L. Motley.
 „ „ Lord Nelson.
 „ „ John Pitt.
 „ „ Duke of Richmond.
 „ „ Duke of Rutland.
 „ „ Marquis of Salisbury.
 „ „ Earl of Stair.
 „ „ Horace Walpole (4th Earl of Orford).
 „ „ 5, Sir Robert Walpole.
 „ „ Lord Yarborough.
 „ „ Duke of York.
 „ „ Earl of Zetland.
Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, John Milton.
Arundel Place, Strand, Duke of Sully.
Arundel Street, John Austis.
 „ „ Eustace Budgell.
 „ „ John Playford.
 „ „ Thomas Rhymer.
Ashley Place, Victoria Street, Capt. Hans Busk.
Audley Square, Spencer Perceval.
Augustus Square, Regent's Park, 4, Douglas Jerrold.
Austin Friars, James Heywood.
 „ „ 18, James Smith.
 „ „ Earl of Strafford.
Ave Maria Lane, 6th Earl of Abergavenny.
Axe Yard, Westminster, Samuel Pepys.
Bagnigge Wells, Nell Gwynne.
Baker Street, Portman Square, Sir Alexander Boswell.
 „ „ 69, John Braham.
 „ „ 31 Lord Lytton.
Baldwin's Gardens, Tom Brown.
Bankside, Southwark, Edward Alleyn.
 „ „ Francis Beaumont.
 „ „ John Fletcher.
Barbican, Earls of Bridgwater.
 „ 17, John Milton.
 „ Sir Henry Spelman.
 „ Dukes of Suffolk.
 „ Lord Willoughby de Eresby.
Bartholomew Close, Benjamin Franklin.
 „ „ John Milton.
 „ „ Herbert le Sœur.
Basinghall Street, 36, Horace Smith.
 „ „ 36, James Smith.
Bateman's Buildings, Soho Square, Lord Bateman.
Battersea, Abraham Cowley.
Bayham Street, Camden Town, Charles Dickens.
Beaufort Buildings, Strand, Rudolph Ackerman.
Beaufort Street, Chelsea, Sir Thomas More.
Beaumont Street, Portland Place, 38, W. S. Landor.
Bedford Place, 30, Richard Cumberland.
 „ „ 5, Edward Jenner.
Bedford Row, 14, John Abernethy.
 „ „ Bishop Warburton.
Bedford Square, 6, Lord Eldon.
 „ „ 25, Adelaide A. Procter.
 „ „ 25, B. W. Procter.
 „ „ 12, Sir George Thomas Smart.
Bedford Street, Covent Garden, Earl of Chesterfield.
Beech Lane, Barbican, Prince Rupert.
Belgrave Square, 16, Sir Roderick I. Murchison.
Bennet Street, 4, Lord Byron.
 „ „ 14, John Zoffany.
Bentinck Street, Francis Bartolozzi.
 „ „ 7, Edward Gibbon.
Berkeley Square, 18, Sir Squire Bancroft.
 „ „ 28, Lord Brougham.
 „ „ 20, Colley Cibber.
 „ „ 45, Lord Clive.
 „ „ 10, Lord Clyde.
 „ „ 25, Charles James Fox.
 „ „ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
 „ „ 11, Horace Walpole.
Berkeley Street, Richard Cosway.
 „ „ 9, Alexander Pope.
Bernard Street, Russell Square, 14, Rev. George Croly.
 „ „ **Russell Square**, 2, Joe Munden.
Berners Street, 13, Henry Fuseli.
 „ „ Henry Bone.
 „ „ Thomas Campbell.
Berwick Street, Soho, George A. Bellamy.
Bethnal Green, Robert Ainsworth.

- Birchin Lane**, Lord Macaulay.
Bird Cage Walk, Jeremy Bentham.
Bird-in-Hand Court, Poultry, John Keats.
Bird Street, Oxford Street, Thomas Banks.
Bishopsgate Street Within, Anthony Bacon.
 " " " Sir Samuel Barnardiston.
 " " " Antonio Bonvisi.
 " " " **London Tavern**, John Britton.
 " " " Earls of Cavendish, Devonshire Square.
 " " " 119, George Crabbe.
 " " " Sir Kenelm Digby, Gresham College.
 " " " 103, Sir Thomas Gresham.
 " " " Robert Hooke, Gresham College.
 " " " 169, Sir Paul Pindar.
Blackfriars, Cornelius Jansen.
 " Ben Jonson.
 " Isaac Oliver.
 " William Shakespeare.
 " Anthony Vandyck.
Blackfriars Road, Rev. Rowland Hill.
Blandford Place, Regent's Park, S. T. Coleridge.
Blandford Square, 16, George Eliot.
 " " Sir George Hayter.
Blandford Street, 2, Michael Faraday.
Blenheim Street, Oxford Street, Joshua Brookes.
Bloomsbury Place, 4, Thomas Cadell.
Bloomsbury Square, Dr. Akenside.
 " " Richard Baxter.
 " " 5, Isaac Disraeli.
 " " 30, Lord Ellenborough.
 " " 47, Rev. T. H. Horne.
 " " Lord Mansfield.
 " " 31, Sir Anthony Panizzi.
 " " Dr. Radcliffe.
 " " Sir Charles Sedley.
 " " Sir Hans Sloane.
 " " Sir Richard Steele.
Bloomsbury Street, 3, Theodore Hook.
Bolsover Street, 8, David Wilkie.
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, 11, William Cobbett.
 " " 8, Dr. Johnson.
Bolton Street, Mayfair, 11, Miss Burney.
 " " " Lord Melbourne; George Grenville.
 " " " Earl of Peterborough.
Bond Street, *see* New and Old Bond Streets.
Boswell Court, Dr. Johnson.
Botolph Lane, Earls of Arundel.
Bouverie Street, 3, William Hazlitt.
Bow, Mrs. Linnaeus Banks.
 " Oliver Cromwell.
 " Earls of Essex.
Bow Street, Henry Fielding.
 " " Grinling Gibbons.
 " " Dr. Johnson.
 " " Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 " " Dr. Radcliffe.
 " " Jacob Tonson.
 " " Edmund Waller.
 " " William Wycherley.
Bread Street, John Milton.
Brick Court, Temple, Sir William Blackstone.
 " " 2, Oliver Goldsmith.
Broad Court, Drury Lane, Douglas Jerrold.
Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, Sir Isaac Newton.
Broad Street, Carnaby Market, 28 and 27, William Blake.
 " " **Carnaby Market**, 1, Henry Fuseli.
 " " General Monk.
 " " Earl of Salisbury.
 " " **Bloomsbury**, 15, William Mulready.
 " " " 15, John Varley.
Broken Wharf, Earls of Norfolk.
Brompton Crescent, 20, James R. Planché.
Brompton Square, 22, Shirley Brooks.
 " " 6, John B. Buckstone.
 " " 22, George Colman.
 " " 19, Robert Keeley.
 " " 40, John Liston.
 " " 52, Charles Mathews.
 " " 57, Frederick Yates.
Brook Street, 25 (now 72), Edmund Burke.
 " " 25, G. F. Handel.
 " " 63, Sir William Jenner.
 " " 25, Sidney Smith.
Brooke House, Holborn, Earl of Bath.
Brooke Street, Holborn, Lord Brooke.
 " " " 4, Chatterton.
 " " " **St. James's**, Westminster, Dean Milman.
Brunswick Place, Marylebone Road, 2, F. Denison Maurice.
Brunswick Square, 32, John Leech.
 " " " B. W. Procter.
Bruton Street, Lords Berkeley.
 " " 24, George Canning.
 " " 1st Earl of Chatham.

- Bruton Street**, Mrs. Jameson.
 „ „ R. B. Sheridan.
 „ „ Horace Walpole.
Bryanston Place, 3, Sir Roderick Murchison.
Buckingham Palace Road, Thomas Campbell.
Buckingham Street, **Fitzroy Square**, 98, Allan Cunningham.
 „ „ **Fitzroy Square**, 100, Sir Francis Chantrey.
 „ „ **Fitzroy Square**, Charles Dickens.
 „ „ **Fitzroy Square**, John Flaxman.
 „ „ **Strand**, 15, Duke of Buckingham (Steenie).
 „ „ **Strand**, 14, Samuel Pepys.
 „ „ „ Henry Fielding.
 „ „ „ 15, Peter the Great.
Bucklersbury, Sir Thomas More.
Bunhill Fields, *see* Artillery Walk.
Burlington Gardens, Marquis of Anglesey.
 „ „ Gay, Queensberry House.
Burlington Street, Sir Joseph Banks.
Bury Street, **St. James's**, 37, George Crabbe.
 „ „ 27 and 33, Thomas Moore.
 „ „ Sir Richard Steele.
 „ „ Jonathan Swift.
Butcher Row, **Strand**, Earl of Beaumont.

Cadogan Place, Lord Macaulay.
Camden Passage, **Islington Green**, Alexander Cruden.
Campden Hill, Rev. H. F. Cary, Gravel Pits.
 „ „ John Leech, 6 The Terrace.
 „ „ Lord Macaulay, Holly Lodge.
 „ „ Dean Swift, Gravel Pits.
Cannon Row, **Westminster**, Colonel Barré.
Canonbury, Lord Chancellor Bacon.
Carlisle Street, **Soho Square**, Henry Angelo.
Caroline Street, **Bedford Square**, Mrs. Barbauld.
Castle Street, Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ 36 East, James Barry.
Catherine Street, **Covent Garden**, John Gay.
Cavendish Square, Shute Barrington (Bishop of Durham).
 „ „ Anthony Collins.
 „ „ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
 „ „ 32, George Romney.
Cecil Street, 21, Edmund Kean.
Chancery Lane, Izaak Walton.

Chandos Street, **Cavendish Square**, Duke of Buckingham.
Chapel Street, **Grosvenor Square**, 23, P. B. Shelley.
 „ „ **May Fair**, 7, Sir F. Chantrey.
 „ „ **Pentonville**, 45, Charles Lamb.
Charing Cross, Sir Nicholas Bacon.
 „ „ Judge Jeffreys.
 „ „ Matthew Prior, Robinson's Coffee House.
 „ „ Richard Savage, Robinson's Coffee House.
Charles Street, **Berkeley Square**, 42, Beau Brummell.
 „ „ „ Lord Lytton.
 „ „ „ 33, Sydney Smith.
 „ „ **Covent Garden**, 4, Barton Booth.
 „ „ „ Colley Cibber.
 „ „ **Hatton Garden**, Joseph Strutt.
 „ „ „ William Whiston.
 „ „ **Middlesex Hospital**, W. C. Macready.
 „ „ **St. James's Square**, Edmund Burke.
 „ „ „ 4, George Canning.
 „ „ **Whitehall**, 19, Ignatius Sancho.
Charlotte Street, **Bedford Square**, Rev. H. F. Cary.
 „ „ 3, Theodore Hook.
 „ „ 85, Maclise.
 „ „ **Fitzroy Square**, 35, John Constable.
 „ „ 14, Tom Dibdin.
 „ „ John G. Morland.
 „ „ 36, Richard Wilson.
 „ „ **Portland Place**, 38, D. G. Rossetti.
Charterhouse Square, Richard Baxter.
 „ „ William Wollaston.
Cheapside, Sir Richard Blackmore.
 „ Robert Herrick.
 „ Izaak Walton.
 „ 73, Sir Christopher Wren.
Chelsea, Horace Walpole (afterwards R. Hosp. Infirmary).
 „ George Aufrere.
 „ Sir Hans Sloane, Manor House.
Chesham Place, Madame Vestris.
 „ „ 36, Lord John (1st Earl) Russell.
Chesterfield Street, **Mayfair**, 4, Beau Brummell.
 „ „ George Selwyn.
Cheyne Row, **Chelsea**, 5 (now 24), Thomas Carlyle.
Cheyne Walk, **Chelsea**, 4, William Dyce.
 „ „ 4, George Eliot.
 „ „ 4, Daniel Maclise.
 „ „ 16, George Meredith.

- Cheyne Walk, Chelsea**, 16, D. G. Rossetti.
 16, Swinburne.
 119, Joseph Turner.
 Sir I. K. Brunel, Lindsey House.
- Church Lane** (afterwards Church Street), **Chelsea**, Dr. Atterbury (Bishop of Rochester).
 Thomas Shadwell.
 Dean Swift.
 John Bowack.
- Church Street, Chelsea**, Thomas Shadwell.
 " Charles and Henry Kingsley, The Rectory.
 **Kensington**, Sir Isaac Newton, Bullingham House.
 James Mill, Maitland House.
- City Road**, 47, John Wesley.
- Clapham High Street**, 5 The Pavement, Lord Macaulay.
- Clarges Street**, 20 and 21, Elizabeth Carter.
 Sir John Cope.
 Mrs. Delany.
 43, Charles James Fox.
 11, Lady Hamilton.
 13, Francis Jeffrey.
 12, Edmund Kean.
 3, Lord Macaulay.
 14, William Mitford.
 9, Daniel O'Connell.
- Clerkenwell**, Earls of Aylesbury.
 .. Thomas Bewick.
 .. John Britton.
 .. Gilbert Burnet (Bishop of Salisbury).
 .. Henry Cary.
 .. Edward Cave.
 .. Sir Thomas Chaloner.
 .. Oliver Cromwell.
 .. George Cruikshank.
 .. Nell Gwynne.
 .. Duke of Newcastle.
 .. Tom Paine.
 .. Sir Thomas Pope.
 .. W. M. Thackeray.
 .. John Trusler.
 .. Edward Ward.
 .. John Weever.
 .. Sir Roger Wilbraham.
 .. John Wilkes.
- Cleveland Row, St. James's**, 5, Theodore Hook.
- Cleveland Row, St. James's**, Duke of York, Sutherland House.
- Clifford Street, Bond Street**, 7, Dr. Addington.
 18, John Bright.
 14, Sir Benjamin Brodie.
 12, George Grote.
 14, Richard B. Sheridan.
- Clink Street, Southwark**, William Shakespeare.
- Clipstone Street, Fitzroy Square**, Thomas Holcroft.
- College Hill**, Duke of Buckingham.
- Coleman Street**, John Goodwin.
- Conduit Street**, Balfe.
 James Boswell.
 37, George Canning.
 C. J. Fox.
 Delmé Radcliffe.
- Connaught Street**, 43, Letitia E. Landon.
- Cornhill**, Thomas Gray.
- Cork Street**, 15, George Peabody.
- Covent Garden**, Lord Archer.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 Sir Peter Lely.
 Sir James Thornhill.
- Cragg's, or Craig's, Court, Charing Cross**, "Secretary"
 Craggs.
 " **Charing Cross**, George Romney.
 " **Charing Cross**, H. S. Woodfall.
- Crane Court, Fleet Street**, Dr. Edward Browne.
- Craven Buildings, Drury Lane**, Dr. Arne.
 Mrs. Bracegirdle.
 Elliston.
 Hayman.
 Mrs. Pritchard.
 Madame Vestris.
- Craven Street, Strand**, Mark Akenside.
 7, Benjamin Franklin.
 32, Heinrich Heine.
 27, James Smith.
- Cromwell Lane, Old Brompton**, Leigh Hunt.
- Cromwell Place**, 7, Sir J. Everett Millais.
- Cromwell Road**, George Canning, Gloucester Lodge.
- Crooked Lane**, Sir William Walworth.
- Crosby Place** (formerly Crosby Hall), Thomas D'Arcy.
 Sir Stephen Langham.
 Sir Thomas More.
 1st Earl of Northampton.
 William Rastell.
 Sir Philip Sidney.

- Crosby Place**, Duke of Sully.
Cross Street, **Hatton Garden**, William Whiston.
Crutched Friars, Sir Thomas Wyatt.
Curzon Street, 19, Earl of Beaconsfield.
 „ „ 8, Mary and Agnes Berry.
 „ „ Baron Bunsen.
 „ „ 24, Sir Francis Chantrey.
 „ „ Tobias Smollett.
 „ „ 1, Madame Vestris.
 „ „ Prince Soltykoff.
- Dean Street**, **Borough**, 8, J. Keats.
 „ **Soho**, E. H. Baily.
 „ „ Sir Joseph Banks.
 „ „ William Behnes.
 „ „ George Harlow.
 „ „ Francis Hayman.
 „ „ 75, Sir James Thornhill.
 „ „ Mrs. Thrale.
 „ „ Madame Vestris.
 „ „ 83, James Ward.
- Dean's Yard**, **Westminster**, William Camden.
De Vere Gardens, **Kensington**, Robert Browning.
Devonshire Street, **Bloomsbury**, William Brockedon.
 „ „ **Portland Place**, Charles Babbage.
 „ „ 56, Sir John Herschel.
- Devonshire Terrace**, **Regent's Park**, 1, Charles Dickens.
Doughty Street, **Mecklenburgh Square**, 48, Charles Dickens.
 „ „ 8, Sydney Smith.
- Dover Street**, Dr. Arbuthnot.
 „ „ Viscount Bolingbroke.
 „ „ John Evelyn.
 „ „ 17, Oliver W. Holmes.
 „ „ Alexander Pope.
 „ „ John Nash.
- Down Street**, 8, Rev. H. F. Cary.
 „ „ William Hazlitt.
- Downing Street**, Tobias Smollett.
Drury Lane, Marquis of Argyll.
 „ „ Nan Clarges.
 „ „ Sir Arthur Chichester.
 „ „ Lord Craven.
 „ „ Nell Gwynne.
- Duke Street**, **St. James's**, George A. Bellamy.
 „ „ 6 and 25, Edmund Burke.
 „ **Lincoln's Inn Fields**, 10, Thomas Campbell.
 „ **Lincoln's Inn Fields**, 8, Captain Marryat.
- Duke Street**, **Lincoln's Inn Fields**, 5, Thomas Moore.
 „ (afterwards Delahay Street), **Westminster**, Matthew Prior.
 „ (afterwards Delahay Street), **Westminster**, Judge Jeffreys.
- Earls Court**, Dr. John Hunter.
East Smithfield, **Tower**, Edmund Spenser.
Eaton Place, 93, Sir Archibald Alison.
 „ „ 15, Lord Kelvin.
 „ „ 80, Kossuth.
- Eaton Street** (absorbed in Grosvenor Place), 19, Mrs. Abington.
 „ „ Lord Napier of Magdala.
 „ „ 42, Thomas Campbell.
- Eccleston Street**, 1, Sir Francis Chantrey.
 „ „ (afterwards Belgrave Place), 3, George Grote.
- Edgware Road**, 12, Benjamin Haydon.
Edwardes Square, **Kensington**, H. Coleridge.
 „ „ 32, Leigh Hunt.
 „ „ 4, Mrs. Inchbald.
 „ „ Walter Pater.
- Elm Tree Road**, **Regent's Park**, 17, Thomas Hood.
Ely Place, **Holborn**, J. J. Angerstein.
 „ „ Sir Charles Barry.
- Eversham Buildings**, **Somers Town**, William Godwin.
Exeter Street, **Strand**, Dr. Johnson.
Eyre Street Hill, **Cold Bath Fields**, George Morland.
- Fenchurch Street**, Dr. Burnett.
 „ „ Earls of Northumberland.
- Fetter Lane**, 16, John Dryden.
 „ „ Thomas Hobbes.
 „ „ Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ Dr. Robert Levet.
 „ „ Praise God Barebones.
- Finsbury Square**, 15, David Livingstone.
Fitzroy Street, 38, David Roberts.
- Fleet Street**, 1st Duke of Albemarle.
 „ „ Joseph Butterworth.
 „ „ Francis Child.
 „ „ 186, Michael Drayton.
 „ „ James Shirley.
 „ „ Izaak Walton.
 „ „ Wynkyn de Worde.
- Fludyer Street**, **Westminster**, Sir Charles Bell.
Foley Place, **Regent Street**, Sir Charles Barry.
 „ „ (now Langham Street), 30, Thomas Campbell.

- Foley Street**, 37, Henry Fuseli.
 33, Edwin Landseer.
Fox Court, Holborn, Richard Savage.
Frith Street, Soho, 6, William Hazlitt.
 Mrs. Inchbald.
 7, Mozart.
 Sir Samuel Romilly.
Fulham, Samuel Richardson.
 .. Bartolozzi.
 .. Mrs. Billington.
 .. Sir Thomas Bodley.
 .. Henry Hallam.
 .. Theodore Hook.
 .. Joseph Addison.
 .. 1st Earl Lytton (Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton).
Fulwood's Rents, 34, Edward Ward.
Furnival's Inn, Charles Dickens.

Garden Court, Middle Temple, 2, Oliver Goldsmith.
 Sir John Carr.
George Street, 24, Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 **Hanover Square**, Sir William Beechey.
 25, George Copley.
 Lady Mary W. Montagu.
 9, R. B. Sheridan.
 3, Mme. De Staël.
 **Portman Square**, Duc d'Angoulême.
 Duc de Berri.
 Judge Jeffreys.
 44, Thomas Moore.
 Edward Stillingfleet
 (Bishop of Worcester).
 **Portman Square**, Matthew Prior.
Gerrard Street, 37, Edmund Burke.
 43, John Dryden.
 Edmund Kean.
 Charles Kemble.
 David Hume.
 J. T. Smith.
 Hannah More.
Gloucester Place, 74, Mrs. E. B. Browning.
 90, Wilkie Collins.
 Mrs. E. Montague.
Gloucester Square, 34, Robert Stephenson.
Gloucester Street, 19, Edward Irving.
Golden Square, Lord Bolingbroke.
 Angelica Kauffman.
Gough Square, 17, Dr. Johnson.
Gower Street, 65, Jack Bannister.

Gower Street, William Bentham.
 George Clint.
 110, Charles Darwin.
Gower Place, William Godwin.
Grafton Street, 4, Lord Brougham.
 24, Mrs. Fitzherbert.
 C. J. Fox.
Gray's Inn, Lord Burleigh.
 Samuel Butler.
 John Cleveland.
 Thomas Cromwell.
 Dr. Johnson.
 Edward Ward.
 **Gateway**, Jacob Tonson.
 **Lane**, John Aubrey
 Henry Coley.
 John Ogilby.
 James Shirley.
Great Bell Yard, Coleman Street, 14, Bloomfield.
Great College Street, Westminster (Gibbon), 25, John Keats.
 W. J. Thoms.
Great Coram Street, 13, W. M. Thackeray.
Great George Street, 32, Sir Charles Barry.
 Lord Macaulay.
Great Marlborough Street, Joshua Brookes.
Great Newport Street, Horne Tooke.
 Francis Vivares.
Great Ormond Street, Dr. John Hawkesworth.
 Dr. George Hicks.
 Lord Macaulay.
 49, Dr. Mead.
 Robert Nelson.
 Dr. Stukeley.
 46, Lord Thurlow.
Great Portland Street, 47, James Boswell.
Great Queen Street, Earl of Bristol.
 Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
 Chippendale.
 Mr. Justice Cox.
 Sir Thomas Fairfax.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 5, Mary R. Mitford.
 1st Earl of Nottingham.
 55 and 56, Richard B. Sheridan.
 Wolcott ("Peter Pindar").
 Thomas Worlidge.
Great Russell Street, William Hazlitt.
 Earl Cowper.
 89, Sir Henry Ellis.

Great Russell Street, 89, John Philip Kemble.
 " " Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 " " John Le Neve.
 " " 90, P. B. Shelley.
 " " 72, Sir Sidney Smith.
Great Smith Street, John Keats.
 " " Thomas Southerne.
 " " Sir Richard Steele.
Great Stanhope Street, 4, Lord Brougham.
 " " 9, Lord Palmerston.
 " " 12, Sir Robert Peel.
 " " 5, Lord Raglan.
Great Titchfield Street, **Marylebone**, 45, P. J. de Louthembourg.
 " " **Marylebone**, William Collins.
Great Tower Hill, William Penn.
Great Wild Street, Benjamin Franklin.
Great Windmill Street, 16, Joanna Baillie.
 " " Sir Charles Bell.
Greek Street, Soho, Sir John Bramston.
 " " Douglas Jerrold.
Green Arbor Court, 12, Oliver Goldsmith.
Green Street, Grosvenor Square, 56, Sydney Smith.
Grosvenor Gate, 1, Earl of Beaconsfield.
 " " Sir George Beaumont.
 " " 22, William Beckford.
 " " 1st Viscount Canning.
 " " 4th Earl of Chesterfield.
 " " Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.
 " " 2nd Marquis Rockingham.
 " " (2nd Earl of Guilford), Lord North.
 " " Thomas Raikes.
 " " Sir T. Stamford Raffles.
Grosvenor Square, 12, Lord Lytton.
 " " John Wilkes.
Grosvenor Street, Mrs. Oldfield.
 " " 1st Marquis Cornwallis.
 " " 28, Sir Humphry Davy.
 " " 48, Earl St. Vincent.
Grub Street (now Milton St.), **Cripplegate**, John Foxe.
 " " John Speed.
 " " Henry Welby.
Gunpowder Alley, Fleet Street, William Lilly.
 " " Richard Lovelace.
Hackney, Oliver Cromwell.
 " Thomas Sutton.
 " John Howard.
Haggerston, Edmund Halley.

Haggerston, Sir John Nicholls.
Half Moon Street, James Boswell.
 " " 40, William Hazlitt.
 " " Lola Montes.
 " " P. B. Shelley.
Hammersmith, Miss Burney.
 " Cipriani.
 " Leigh Hunt.
 " Charles Keene.
 " Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 " P. J. de Louthembourg.
 " Sir Samuel Morland.
 " Captain Marryat.
 " William Morris.
 " Arthur Murphy.
 " Charles Reade.
 " James Thomson.
 " J. M. W. Turner.
Hampstead, Dr. Mark Akenside.
 " Joanna Baillie.
 " Mrs. Barbauld.
 " Sir Walter Besant.
 " Miss Burney.
 " Wilkie Collins.
 " John Constable.
 " George Cruikshank.
 " George du Maurier.
 " Lord Erskine.
 " Sir Rowland Hill.
 " Leigh Hunt.
 " Edward Irving.
 " Douglas Jerrold.
 " Dr. Johnson.
 " John Keats.
 " Lord Mansfield.
 " Florence Nightingale.
 " Sir Spencer Perceval.
 " George Romney.
 " 1st Earl of Rosslyn.
 " Dr. Sherlock.
 " Mrs. Siddons.
 " Clarkson Stanfield.
 " George Steevens.
 " Prince Talleyrand.
 " Sir Richard Temple.
 " Sir Harry Vane.
 " (See also St. John's Wood.)
Hanover Square, Admiral Lord Anson.
 " Thomas Campbell.
 " "Single-Speech" Hamilton.

Hanover Square, Admiral Lord Rodney.
Hans Place, Jane Austen.
 „ **Sloane Street**, 25, L. E. Landon.
 „ „ 41, P. B. Shelley.
Harley Street, Sir William Beechey.
 „ „ 100, William Beckford.
 „ „ 38, Barry Cornwall.
 „ „ Sir Philip Francis.
 „ „ 73, Sir Charles Lyell.
 „ „ 38, Adelaide A. Procter.
Harrow Road, Mrs. Siddons.
Hart Street, Sir Richard Whittington.
Hartshorn Lane, **Charing Cross**, Ben Jonson.
 „ „ James Thomson.
Hatton Garden, Dr. Bate.
 „ „ Lord Keeper Hatton.
Haymarket, Mrs. Oldfield.
Hedge Lane (now Whitcomb Street), J. B. Cipriani.
Henrietta Street, **Covent Garden**, Mrs. Clive.
 „ „ Samuel Cooper.
 „ „ Hannah More.
 „ „ Paul Whitehead.
Hertford Street, John Anstey.
 „ „ 14, Sir W. Jenner.
 „ „ 36, Lord Lytton.
 „ „ 10, R. B. Sheridan.
Highgate, Samuel T. Coleridge, The Grove.
Highgate Hill, Andrew Marvell.
Hill Street, 5, Lord Brougham.
 „ „ Admiral Byng.
 „ „ Mrs. Montagu.
Holborn, Thomas Chatterton.
 „ Charles Dickens.
 „ Sir Kenelm Digby.
 „ Bishops of Ely.
 „ John Gerarde.
 „ Fulke Greville.
 „ Dr. Johnson, Golden Anchor, Holborn Bars.
 „ John Milton.
 „ Sir Thomas More.
 „ George A. Steevens.
 „ Sir Christopher Hatton, Ely House.
Holland Park Road, 2, Lord Leighton.
Holles Street, 16 (now 24), Lord Byron.
Howard Street, **Strand**, Mrs. Bracegirdle.
 „ „ William Congreve.
Hoxton, Edmund Calamy.
Hyde Park Corner, Duke of Wellington, Apsley House.
Hyde Park Place, 5, Charles Dickens.

Inner Temple, Beaumont.
 „ „ Christopher Benson.
 „ „ Edmund Burke.
 „ „ George Canning.
 „ „ Geoffrey Chaucer.
 „ „ Lord Clarendon.
 „ „ Coke.
 „ „ William Cowper.
 „ „ Earl of Dorset.
 „ „ Lord Eldon.
 „ „ Lord Erskine.
 „ „ Oliver Goldsmith.
 „ „ Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ Charles Lamb.
 „ „ Lord Mansfield.
 „ „ Samuel Rogers.
 „ „ Selden.
 „ „ Dr. Thomas Sherlock.
 „ „ Thackeray.
 „ „ Thomas Thurlow.
 „ „ Dr. Vaughan.
 „ „ Wycherley.

Islington, Mrs. Linnaeus Banks.
 „ Earl of Beaconsfield.
 „ Thomas Carlyle.
 „ Ephraim Chambers.
 „ Lord Keeper Coventry.
 „ Oliver Cromwell.
 „ Daniel Defoe.
 „ Oliver Goldsmith.
 „ Edward Irving.
 „ Charles Lamb.
 „ George Morland.
 „ Arthur Onslow.
 „ Samuel Phelps.
 „ Sir Richard Phillips.
 „ John Quick.
 „ Sir Walter Raleigh.
 „ Christopher Smart.
 „ J. T. Smith.
 „ Lieut. Thomas Waghorn.

Jacob's Wells Mews, **Charles Street**, **Manchester Square**, Michael Faraday.
James Street, **Adelphi**, Earl of Beaconsfield.
 „ „ **Covent Garden**, David Garrick.
 „ „ **Buckingham Gate**, 11, Richard Glover.
Jermyn Street, Sir Isaac Newton.
 „ „ Thomas Gray.
 „ „ William Shenstone.

- Jewin Street**, John Milton.
Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, 7, Dr. Johnson.
John Street, Berkeley Square, Sydney Smith.
 „ „ Rev. H. F. Cary.
- Kensington Gore**, Lady Blessington.
 „ „ 2, John Wilkes.
- Kensington High Street**, William Cobbett.
Kensington Square, Joseph Addison.
 „ „ 18, John S. Mill.
 „ „ 14, J. R. Green.
 „ „ 41, Sir E. Burne-Jones.
- King Street, Covent Garden**, Dr. Arne.
 „ „ „ Thomas Carew.
 „ „ „ Mrs. Cibber.
 „ „ „ Oliver Cromwell.
 „ „ „ Nicholas Rowe.
 „ „ **Holborn**, John Bampfylde.
 „ „ **St. James's**, Dean Swift.
 „ „ **Westminster**, Edmund Spenser.
 „ „ „ Thomas Carew.
 „ „ „ Mrs. Oldfield.
 „ „ „ Sir Henry Wotton.
- King's Mews, Trafalgar Square**, Geoffrey Chaucer.
King's Road (22 Theobald's Road), Earl of Beaconsfield.
- King's Square Court, Carlisle Street, Soho**, William Collins.
- Knightsbridge**, Arthur Murphy, 14 Queen's Row.
- Ladbroke Grove Road**, 99, Hablot K. Browne.
- Leicester Square**, William Aikman.
 „ „ James Barry, Orange Court.
 „ „ Lord Grey.
 „ „ 30, Countess Guiccioli.
 „ „ 30, William Hogarth.
 „ „ 28, John Hunter.
 „ „ Mrs. Inchbald, Leicester Court.
 „ „ 30, Thaddeus Kosciusko.
 „ „ 4, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
 „ „ John Liston.
 „ „ Lord North.
 „ „ Speaker (Arthur) Onslow.
 „ „ 47, Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- Leicester Street**, Sir Charles Bell.
- Leonard Place, Kensington**, Mrs. Inchbald.
- Lime Street**, Sir R. Abdy, Penny Post House.
 „ „ Sir Simon de Burley.
- Lincoln's Inn Fields**, Duke of Ancaster, Lindsay House.
 „ „ 50, Lord Brougham.
- Lincoln's Inn Fields**, 61, Thomas Campbell.
 „ „ Lord Erskine.
 „ „ 58, John Forster.
 „ „ George Cornwall Lewis.
 „ „ John Milton.
 „ „ Spencer Perceval.
 „ „ 13, Sir John Soane.
 „ „ Duke of Newcastle, Newcastle House.
 „ „ Marquis of Powis.
- Lisle Street, Leicester Square**, David Hume.
- Little Britain, Aldersgate Street**, John Awdeley.
 „ „ „ Sir Thomas Bodley.
 „ „ Benjamin Franklin.
- Little College Street, Camden Town (College Place)**, Charles Dickens.
- Little Dean's Yard, Westminster**, Richard Bentley, Ashburnham House.
- Little Queen Street, Holborn**, 7, Charles Lamb.
- Little Tower Street**, James Thomson.
- Little Warwick Street, Soho Square**, Field-Marshal Conway.
- Lombard Street**, William de la Pole.
 „ „ Sir Charles Duncombe, The Grasshopper.
 „ „ John Gay.
 „ „ Sir Thomas Gresham, The Grasshopper.
 „ „ Alexander Pope.
 „ „ Sir Robert Vyner, The Grasshopper.
- London Bridge**, Hans Holbein.
- London Institution, Old Jewry**, 8, R. Porson.
- London Wall**, Sir Francis Walsingham, The Papey.
- Long Acre**, Samuel Butler.
 „ „ John Dryden.
 „ „ Oliver Cromwell.
 „ „ Taylor (water poet).
- Lower Belgrave Place**, 27 (now 98 Buckingham Palace Road), Allan Cunningham.
 „ „ 3, George Grote.
 „ „ 29 and 30 (now 102 Buckingham Palace Road), Sir Francis Chantrey.
- Lower Grosvenor Street**, Dr. Matthew Baillie.
 „ „ R. B. Sheridan.
- Lower Phillimore Place**, 24, David Wilkie.
- Luke Street, Westminster**, Richard Cumberland.
- Maiden Lane, Covent Garden**, Andrew Marvell.
 „ „ Voltaire.

- Maiden Lane**, J. M. W. Turner, Hand Court.
Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, Thomas Campbell.
Market Street, Pall Mall, Hannah Lightfoot.
Mark Lane, Cyriac Skinner.
Marylebone Manor House, 2nd Earl of Oxford.
Marylebone Road, 77, Leigh Hunt.
Melbury Road, 6, G. F. Watts.
Michael's Grove, Brompton Road, Douglas Jerrold.
Middle Scotland Yard, 1, Thomas Campbell.
Middle Temple, Sir John Carr.
 „ „ 2, Oliver Goldsmith.
Middle Temple Lane, Elias Ashmole.
 „ „ 1, Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ 4, Charles Lamb.
Mile End, Captain James Cook; Sir Walter Raleigh.
Milford Lane, Strand, Sir Richard Baker.
Milk Street, Sir Thomas More.
Minorities, Lord Cobham.
 „ Colonel William Legge.
 „ Isaae Watts.
Montagu Square, Lord Lytton.
 „ „ 39, Anthony Trollope.
Monument Yard, Fish Street Hill, Oliver Goldsmith.
Moorfields, John Hoole.
 „ Edward Ward.
Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, 7, Mrs. Jameson.
 „ „ 44, 45, Joseph Nollekens.
Mount Street, Richard Cumberland.
 „ „ Lady Mary Coke.
 „ „ 102, Fanny Burney (Mme. d'Arbly).
Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch Street, Matthew Green.
New Bond Street, Mrs. Delany.
 „ „ Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ 150, Lady Hamilton.
 „ „ 141, Lord Nelson.
 „ „ 146, Sir T. Picton.
 „ „ George Selwyn.
 „ „ Dean Swift.
 „ „ James Thomson.
New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, Horace Twiss.
New Broad Street, 3, Sir Astley Cooper.
 „ „ Dr. John Aikin.
Newington Butts, Robert Southey, Prospect Place (now Deacon Street, Walworth Road).
Newington Green, Samuel Rogers.
Newman Street, 17, John Baeson.
 „ „ 28, Thomas Stothard.
Newman Street, 14, Benjamin West.
New Palace Yard, William Godwin.
New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Nicholas Barchone.
 „ „ Arthur Murphy.
New Street, Spring Gardens, Lord Abinger.
 „ „ Sir John Barrow.
Norfolk Street, Strand, Dr. Thomas Birch.
 „ „ Dr. Brocklesby.
 „ „ Thomas Buekle.
 „ „ 42, Samuel T. Coleridge.
 „ „ Sir Roger de Coverley.
 „ „ 35, Mary R. Mitford.
 „ „ William Penn.
 „ „ Peter the Great.
 „ „ **Mayfair**, William, Lord Russell.
 „ „ 27, "Single Speech" Hamilton.
North Audley Street, Agnes and Mary Berry.
 „ „ 1, Maria Edgeworth.
North Gower Street, 4, Charles Dickens.
Northumberland Street, Marylebone, Thomas de Quincey.
Nottingham Place, Marylebone, Lord Lytton.
Old Bailey, Jonathan Wild, Sydney House.
Old Belton Street, 8 (now Endell Street, 7), William Hunt.
Old Bond Street, 2nd Duke of Albemarle.
 „ „ James Boswell.
 „ „ Earls of Clarendon.
 „ „ 24, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
 „ „ Duke of Ormonde.
 „ „ 41, Laurence Sterne.
Old Broad Street, Austin Friars, Baron Cottington.
Old Burlington Street, Mark Akenside.
Old Cavendish Street, 18, Thomas Campbell.
Old Jewry, Gilbert à Becket.
 „ „ Sir Robert Clayton.
 „ „ Robert Fitzwalter.
Old Scotland Yard, Inigo Jones.
 „ „ Andrew Marvell.
 „ „ John Milton.
 „ „ Sir John Vanbrugh.
 „ „ Sir Christopher Wren.
Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, John Campbell.
 „ „ 24, John Thurloe.
Old Street, Bunhill Fields, Samuel Daniel.
 „ „ George Psalmanazar
Onslow Square, 36, Thackeray.
 „ „ 34, Maroehetti.

- Orange Court, Leicester Square**, James Barry.
 „ „ (now Orange Street), Thomas Holcroft.
Orchard Street, Portman Square, Richard Cosway.
 „ „ R. B. Sheridan.
 „ „ 18, Sydney Smith.
 „ **Westminster**, Thomas Amory.
 „ „ John Wesley.
Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, William Behnes.
 „ „ Samuel Cousins.
Oxford Street, George Grenville, Camelford House.
 „ „ Dr. Johnson.
- Palace Green, Kensington**, 2, Thackeray.
Pall Mall, 100, John Julius Angerstein.
 „ „ Sir Jacob Astley, Schomberg House.
 „ „ Dr. Isaac Barrow.
 „ „ Mary Beale.
 „ „ Robert Bowyer, Schomberg House.
 „ „ Richard Cosway, Schomberg House.
 „ „ Peter Coxe, Schomberg House.
 „ „ Defoe.
 „ „ 81, 82, Thomas Gainsborough.
 „ „ Nathaniel Hone.
 „ „ 79, Nell Gwynne.
 „ „ 120, Captain Marryat.
 „ „ Richard Savage.
 „ „ R. B. Sheridan.
 „ „ Dr. Sydenham.
 „ „ Laurence Sterne.
- Panton Street, Haymarket**, Dean Swift.
Park Lane, Lady Brassey.
 „ „ 29, Earl of Beaconsfield.
 „ „ Earl of Elgin.
 „ „ Sir Moses Montefiore.
- Park Place, St. James's Street**, David Hume.
Park Street, Mayfair, 26, Sir Humphry Davy.
 „ „ **Westminster**, Richard Bentley.
- Park Village East, Regent's Park**, Douglas Jerrold.
Parson's Green, Samuel Richardson.
Pelham Crescent, 7, J. P. Curran.
 „ „ 25, C. J. Mathews.
- Pembridge Square**, 5, Sir J. F. Burgoyne.
Percy Street, Rathbone Street, Henry Bone.
Petty France, *see* York Street, Westminster.
- Piccadilly**, Adm. Lord Anson, Burlington House.
 „ Earl of Arlington, Arlington House.
 „ Lord Ashburton, Bath House.
 „ Secretary Bennet, Goring House.
 „ Baron Berkeley, Berkeley House.
 „ Sir Thomas Bond, Burlington House.
- Piccadilly**, Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
 „ 80, Sir Francis Burdett.
 „ Lord Chancellor Clarendon, Burlington House.
 „ 89, Mme. d'Arblay.
 „ 139, Lord Byron.
 „ 106, Lord Coventry.
 „ Duke of Devonshire, Devonshire House.
 „ John Dryden, Arlington Gardens.
 „ Sir Thomas Lawrence.
 „ 102, Earl of Mexborough.
 „ 94 and 114, Lord Palmerston.
 „ Sir W. Pulteney, Bath House.
 „ 139, Duke of Queensberry.
 „ Mrs. Reeve, Arlington Gardens.
 „ Benjamin West, White Bear.
- Piccadilly Terrace**, 13, Lord Byron.
- Plough Court, Lombard Street**, Alexander Pope.
- Poland Street**, William Blake.
 „ „ 27, John Flaxman.
 „ „ 15, Percy B. Shelley.
- Polygon, Clarendon Square**, William Godwin.
- Pope's Head Alley**, Thomas Archer.
 „ „ Edmund Burke.
- Portman Square**, Mrs. Montagu, Montagu House.
- Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields**, James Cowper.
- Poultry**, Dr. Hawkesworth, Grocer's Alley.
 „ 31, Thomas Hood.
- Prince's Street, Hanover Square**, Samuel Rogers.
- Printing House Yard, Blackfriars**, William Faithorne.
- Queen Anne Street, Oxford Street**, James Boswell.
 „ „ Edmund Burke.
 „ „ Dr. Thomas Busby.
 „ „ Richard Cumberland.
 „ „ 72, Henry Fuseli.
 „ „ 22, 23, Joseph Turner.
- Queen Square, Great Ormond Street**, Dr. Anthony Askew.
 „ „ Miss Burney.
 „ „ Dr. Burney.
 „ „ George Croly.
 „ „ Dr. Stukeley.
- Queen Square Place** (now 40 Queen Anne's Gate),
 Jeremy Bentham; James Mill; Sir John Bowring.
- Queen Street, Mayfair**, R. B. Sheridan.

- Ratcliff Highway**, Sir Hugh Willoughby.
Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, 12, William Hazlitt.
Red Lion Square, Haydon.
Rose Street, Covent Garden, Samuel Butler.
Russell Court, Covent Garden, Charles Lamb.
Russell Square, 65, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
 „ „ 70, Lord Longborough.
 „ „ 5, Frederick D. Maurice.
 „ „ 56, Mary Russell Mitford.
 „ „ 21, Sir Samuel Romilly.
 „ „ 56, Sir Thomas N. Talfourd.
Russell Street, Covent Garden, Mrs. Inchbald.
 „ „ 20, Charles Lamb.
- St. Ann's Lane, Westminster**, Henry Purcell.
St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet Street, John Milton.
St. George's Square, 9, Sir Joseph Barnby.
St. James's Lane (now St. Ann's Street), Westminster,
 Robert Herrick.
St. James's Place, Joseph Addison.
 „ „ 25, Sir Francis Burdett.
 „ „ Earl of Chatham.
 „ „ Mrs. Delany.
 „ „ 25, Lord Guilford.
 „ „ 38, Captain Marryat.
 „ „ Thomas Parnell.
 „ „ 22, Samuel Rogers.
 „ „ Earl Spencer.
 „ „ 22, Duke of St. Albans.
 „ „ John Wilkes.
St. James's Square, Sir Allen Apsley.
 „ „ Lord Bathurst.
 „ „ 10, Lady Blessington; Earl of
 Chatham.
 „ „ 14th Earl of Derby.
 „ „ W. E. Gladstone.
 „ „ Admiral Boscawen.
 „ „ Lord Castlereagh.
 „ „ Earl of Chesterfield.
 „ „ 13, Lord Ellenborough.
 „ „ Lord Falmouth.
 „ „ 14, Sir Philip Francis.
 „ „ Duke of Norfolk.
 „ „ Duke of Northumberland.
 „ „ Duke of Ormonde.
 „ „ Lord Ossulston.
 „ „ Lord Pembroke.
 „ „ Earl of Chatham
 „ „ Lord Radnor.
 „ „ Earl Romney.
- St. James's Square**, 13, Duke of Roxburghe.
 „ „ Earl of Sunderland.
 „ „ Lord Thurlow.
 „ „ Lord Torrington.
 „ „ Sir Robert Walpole.
 „ „ 8, Josiah Wedgwood.
St. James's Street, 8, Lord Byron.
 „ „ C. J. Fox.
 „ „ 76, Edward Gibbon.
 „ „ 16, Napoleon III.
 „ „ Duke of Ormonde.
 „ „ 88, Thackeray.
 „ „ Edmund Waller.
 „ „ General Wolfe.
 „ „ Sir Christopher Wren.
- St. John Street, Clerkenwell**, Richard Savage, "Cross
 Keys" Inn.
St. John's Wood, Robert Chambers, 6 Hall Road,
 Grove End Road.
 „ „ George Eliot, The Priory, 21
 North Bank.
 „ „ J. G. Lockhart, 44 Abbey Road.
 „ „ Joaquin Espartero, Abbey Lodge,
 Park Road.
 „ „ Thomas Hood, 17 Elm Tree
 Road.
 „ „ Douglas Jerrold, 58 Circus Road.
 „ „ Charles K. Leslie, 2 Pine Apple
 Place.
 „ „ Sir Edwin Landseer, 8 St. John's
 Wood Road.
- St. Martin's Lane**, John Suckling.
 „ „ 31, Inigo Jones.
 „ „ Roubiliac, St. Peter's Court.
 „ „ Chippendale.
 „ „ Nathaniel Hone.
 „ „ 100, Henry Fuseli.
- St. Martin's Street**, 35, Dr. Burney.
 „ „ Fanny Burney.
 „ „ 33, Sir Isaac Newton.
 „ „ Dean Swift.
- St. Pancras**, Baroness Burdett Coutts, Holly Lodge.
Salisbury Court (afterwards Salisbury Square), Samuel
 Richardson.
 „ „ (afterwards Salisbury Square), Thomas
 Shadwell.
- Savile Row**, Sir Benjamin Brodie.
 „ „ 12, George Grote.
 „ „ 14, R. B. Sheridan.
 „ „ 20, Sydney Smith.

- Savoy Place, Strand**, Geoffrey Chaucer.
 " " John of Gaunt.
Seamore Place, 8, Lady Blessington.
Seething Lane, Sir John Allen.
 " " Samuel Pepys.
 " " Sir Francis Walsingham.
Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, Abraham Cowley.
Seymour Place, Strand, Adm. Lord Thomas Seymour.
Seymour Street, 18, Thomas Campbell.
 " " Lord Lytton.
Shoreditch, Chatterton.
Silver Street, Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland.
Skinner Street, Holborn, 41 (disappeared), William Godwin.
Sloane Street, Mrs. Inchbald.
 " " Joseph Butterworth.
Smith Square, Westminster, Col. Blood.
Smith Street, Westminster, Sir Richard Steele.
 " " Thomas Southerne.
Snow Hill, John Bunyan.
 " " William Dobson.
Soho Square, 32, Sir Joseph Banks.
 " " William Beckford (Lord Mayor).
 " " 34, Sir Charles Bell.
 " " Lords Berkeley.
 " " Gilbert Burnet (Bishop of Salisbury).
 " " Sir Anthony Carlisle.
 " " 28, George Colman, Senior.
 " " Duke of Monmouth.
 " " W. H. Pickersgill.
 " " Sir Cloudesley Shovel.
 " " Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.
 " " Lord Chancellor Macclesfield.
 " " Speaker (Arthur) Onslow.
Somerset Place, Portman Square, R. B. Sheridan.
Southampton Buildings, Sir George Barclay.
 " " William Hazlitt, 6 Chancery Lane.
 " " Charles Lamb, 34 Chancery Lane.
Southampton Row, Thomas Gray.
 " " B. W. Procter.
 " " Lady Rachel Russell.
Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, Colley Cibber.
 " " **Pentonville**, 23, Thomas Carlyle.
 " " **Strand**, W. Congreve.
 " " " Mrs. Oldfield.
 " " " 27, David Garrick.
South Audley Street, Marquis of Abercorn, Chesterfield House.
South Audley Street, James Boswell.
 " " 15, Baron Bunsen.
 " " 73, 3rd Marquis of Bute.
 " " Earl of Chesterfield, Chesterfield House.
 " " John Home.
 " " 72, Louis XVIII.
 " " 14, Sir Richard Westmacott.
South Molton Street, William Blake.
South Square, Gray's Inn, 8, Lord Macaulay.
South Street, Berkeley Street, 10, Miss Florence Nightingale.
 " " 22, Beau Brummell.
 " " 9, Charles J. Fox.
Southwark, Suffolk House, Sir Thomas Brandon.
Southwark, Lancelot Andrewes (Bishop of Winchester), Winchester House.
Spanish Place, Manchester Square, Marechal, Duc de Coigny.
 " " 3, Captain Marryat.
Spitalfields, Nicholas Culpeper.
 " John Strype.
Spital Square, Lord Bolingbroke.
Spring Gardens, Susanna Centlivre.
 " " Earl of Chesterfield.
 " " Colley Cibber.
 " " 13, George Canning.
 " " 30, Sir Astley Cooper.
 " " Prince Rupert.
Stafford Place, White Kennet (Bishop of Peterborough); Richard Glover.
Stafford Row, Pimlico (now part of Buckingham Palace Road), Mrs. Radcliffe.
 " " Richard Yates.
Staple Inn, Dr. Johnson.
 " " 11, Isaac Reed.
Stoke Newington, Dr. Aikin.
 " " Mrs. Barbauld.
 " " Thomas Day.
 " " Daniel Defoe.
 " " Isaac Disraeli, 170 Church Street.
 " " General Fleetwood.
 " " John Howard, 168 Church Street.
 " " Edgar Allan Poe.
 " " Samuel Rogers.
 " " Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
 " " Isaac Watts.
Store Street, Bedford Square, Thomas King.

- Strand**, Rudolph Ackerman, Beaufort Buildings.
 „ Earls of Arundel, Arundel House.
 „ Sir Orlando Bridgman, Essex House.
 „ Duke of Buckingham (“Steenie”), York House.
 „ Thomas Cadell.
 „ Bishops of Carlisle, Worcester House.
 „ Sir Robert Cecil; (now Cecil Hotel).
 „ Lord Clarendon, Worcester House.
 „ Dodsley.
 „ Bishops of Durham, Durham House.
 „ 142, George Eliot.
 „ Earls of Exeter, Exeter House.
 „ Earl of Essex, Essex House.
 „ Earl of Leicester (Dudley), Essex House.
 „ 195, William Godwin.
 „ 342, Benjamin Robert Haydon.
 „ Lord Hunsdon, Somerset House.
 „ Mrs. Inchbald.
 „ Dr. William King.
 „ Sir Thomas Lyttelton.
 „ Earls of Northampton, Northampton House.
 „ Bishops of Norwich.
 „ Thomas Parr.
 „ Sir Walter Raleigh, Durham House.
 „ Lord St. Albans (Francis Bacon), York House.
 „ 149, Mrs. Siddons.
 „ Lord Protector Somerset, Somerset House.
 „ Dukes of Suffolk.
 „ Jacob Tonson.
- Stratford Place, Oxford Street**, 18, Sydney Smith.
Stratton Street, Lord John Berkeley, Berkeley House.
 „ „ 2, Thomas Campbell.
Stratton Street, Piccadilly, Thomas Campbell.
Suffolk Street, Haymarket, Lord Keeper Coventry.
 „ „ „ Dean Swift.
 „ „ „ James Barry.
Surrey Street, Strand, William Congreve.
Sussex Place, 24, J. Gibson Lockhart.
 „ „ 24, Sir Walter Scott.
Sydenham, Thomas Campbell, Peak Hill Avenue.
- Tavistock Row, Covent Garden**, 13, John Wolcott.
Tavistock Square, Charles Dickens.
Threadneedle Street, 62, George Grote.
 „ „ Sir Thomas More.
 „ „ Sir Philip Sidney.
Titchfield Street, Soho, Thomas de Quincey.
Tite Street, Chelsea, J. MacN. Whistler, White House.
- Torrington Square**, 3, Charles Kean.
Tothill Street, Thomas Betterton.
 „ „ Edmund Burke.
 „ „ Thomas Southerne.
Tower Hill, Thomas Otway.
 „ „ William Penn.
- Upper Baker Street**, 27, Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan.
 „ „ 27, Mrs. Siddons.
Upper Berkeley Street, 24, Lord Erskine.
 „ „ 28, L. E. Landon.
Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, 4, Leigh Hunt.
Upper Eaton Street, 25, Thomas Campbell.
 „ „ 46, Lord Herschell.
Upper Grosvenor Street, 2, 1st Baron Erskine.
 „ „ 16, Sir Robert Peel.
 „ „ 18, Lord Crewe.
Upper Harley Street, 13, B. W. Procter.
Upper Seymour Street, 10 (afterwards Seymour Street, Portman Square, 18), Thomas Campbell.
- Victoria Grove, Kensington**, 8, General Gordon.
- Wapping**, Judge Jeffreys, “Red Cow” Inn.
Wardour Street, John Bacon.
Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields, Henry Carey.
Warwick Crescent, Paddington, 19, Robert Browning.
Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, John Stow.
Welbeck Street, 34, Anthony Trollope.
Wells Street, Oxford Street, Dr. Beattie.
Weymouth Street, 13, B. W. Procter.
Whitefriars, John Ogilby.
 „ John Selden.
 „ James Shirley.
- Whitehall**, Cardinal Wolsey, York House.
 „ Marquis of Ailsa.
 „ Duke of Buccleuch.
 „ General Fleetwood.
 „ Earl of Harrington.
 „ Lord Howick.
 „ Earl of Liverpool.
 „ Earl of Malmesbury.
 „ Sir Robert Peel.
 „ Duke of Buckingham.
 „ Earl of Selkirk.
- Whitehall Gardens**, 2, Earl of Beaconsfield.
 „ „ 4, Sir Robert Peel.
White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street, George Fox.

- Wigmore Street**, 46, Thomas Moore.
Wilton Crescent, 24, Henry Hallam.
Wimbledon Common, J. Horne Tooke.
Wimbledon Park, Captain Marryat.
Wimpole Street, 50, E. B. Browning.
 „ „ Edmund Burke.
 „ „ 82, Wilkie Collins.
 „ „ 67, Henry Hallam.
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Winchester Street, John Archer.
 „ „ Marquises of Winchester.
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Woodstock Street, Dr. Johnson.
 „ „ Prince Talleyrand.
Wood Street, Cheapside, Robert Herrick.
Wright's Lane, Kensington, Sir Isaac Newton, Wool-
 thorpe (now Scarsdale) House.
- York Buildings, Marylebone Road**, Leigh Hunt.
 „ „ **Villiers Street**, Sir Richard Steele.
York Gate, William C. Macready.
York Place, Baker Street, 14, Earl of Chatham.
 „ „ „ 8 and 9, Cardinal Wiseman.
 „ „ „ Cardinal Manning.
 „ „ **Brompton**, Thomas Moore.
 „ „ „ 14, Lady Hester Stanhope.
York Street, Covent Garden, Thomas de Quincey.
 „ „ **Petty France, Westminster**, Jeremy
 Bentham.
 „ „ 19, William Hazlitt.
 „ „ Andrew Marvell.
 „ „ 5, Sir John Moore.
 „ „ 19, John Milton.
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