

The
Imperial
Age



◆ L O N D O N ◆

INTRODUCTION

The Imperial Age line is largely a collection of tools that enable you, the Game Master, to take inspiration from diverse Victorian themes and genres, from detective fiction to steampunk, and use them to craft a unique and entertaining Imperial Age campaign. This product presents the quintessential city of most Victorian and Victorian-esque fiction, London, to use as a background for such campaigns.

Because of the Imperial Age's diversity and versatility, the London presented in this work is the historical London of the Imperial Age. In order to ensure that this setting will be useful in all Imperial Age campaigns, no fantastic elements have been added. You are encouraged to personalize London as you see fit, incorporating those Imperial Age products that you've chosen to use for your campaign.

So put on your morning coat, grab your bowler and walking stick, and prepare to tour the greatest city of the Imperial Age!



**Imperial
Age:
London**
by

Scott Rhymer

THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD

THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The history of the city is the history of England. In many ways, the city mirrored the ebb and flow of the country – from lonely outpost on the edge of the Roman Empire in the first century to the centre of the world in the nineteenth century – the commercial, banking, and shipping cynosure, and the premier naval and colonial power of the world.

Founded in 42 AD, Londinium was located on the strategic and commercially advantageous Thames River. This position allowed the city to receive trade from the interior of the island, and provided access to the sea, and beyond that the commercial network of the Roman Empire. The road system from the city gave the rich farmlands around the Thames valley access to the markets. These foot and cart paths would remain cut into the countryside, some being railed over in the nineteenth century, others graded and paved to provide swifter travel.

The city grew steadily, becoming the administrative centre of Britannia Superior by the second century. The settlement built a forum, a governor's house, baths, and of course, fortifications. The gates through the wall the Romans built give their names to neighbourhoods now – Aldgate, Bishopgate, Aldersgate, Newgate, and Ludgate. The Romans worked to drain the marshes around Londinium and reclaim the land from the river, a precursor to the great land reclamation projects of the nineteenth century.

The Roman period of London is carved into the earth under the city. Catacombs worm their way under the city streets, home to the dead, but also the embryo of the sewers and cisterns that service the population today. Enlarged, modified, improved – the catacombs have mutated into underground railways, great bricked sewers, even a tunnel under the river from the Docks to Southwark. The old arched chambers of the Romans inform the design of the underground stations. And hidden from view, but still accessible with some work, are the old tombs of the Roman invaders.

After 410 AD, Britain was only a Roman province in name. Emperor Honorius had instructed the locals to look to their own defences, just as the Saxons had begun their campaign to conquer the island. Within a few decades, the city had become largely deserted. The Saxons were farmers who lived in small familial or tribal villages, and had little need for cities. However, the arrival of Christian missionaries in 604 saved the place from ignominy. Churches were established in the old Roman towns, including Lundenwic, as London was called. (Wic refers to a port or commercial town. This Saxon word is enshrined in place names like Sandwich or Ipswich.) A bishop was assigned to the kingdom of East Saxon, and his cathedral was built in London. This was the first cathedral dedicated to St. Paul.

London ceased to be a Saxon city in the 800s. Viking raids on the countryside culminated in a raid in 842 of over three hundred ships, which sacked the town and disrupted trade throughout the island. "Danes" would use the city for their quarters in campaign to destroy Anglo-Saxon power in the area during 871-872. It would only be after a hard-fought campaign that King Alfred would recover the ruin of the place. Despite all this, London would rise again in 886, when Alfred re-established the city as a burgh – a walled city. This new city was located near the East End, with the former city – Aldwych – left to return to field.

This time London would flourish as a port town. Industry grew, in metalworking, bone working, and cloth making. Pottery from the mainland, stonework from Norway was imported in exchange for English woollen cloth and iron. Timber and stone houses grew up around and on top of the old ruins of the Roman town, like flowers from a grave. During the eleventh century rule of Edward the Confessor, much energy and money was directed to the development of a monastery to St. Peter, known as the "west minster." The royal palace was placed beside the monastery, and these buildings became the centre of governmental power in the city.

The Normans would continue to use Westminster as the administrative centre of the city. William the Conqueror continued the development of the city, which was described by contemporaries as having a great city wall with many gates. Churches and castles abounded, and there were many markets and fairs. One contemporary, William Fitz Stephen described London as "the most noble city." The city would grow and shrink in size and population over the next three four centuries, but its general parameters went unchanged. Bounded by walls and shaped by Saxon and Norman streets, the bulk of London fit in the area we now call the City, with Southwark on the other bank of the Thames, and Westminster being the two distinct settlements unto themselves.

The city was large for its time, and was surprisingly wealthy. This was due to its excellent position and the presence of merchants from Flanders and Italy. Jews were encouraged to settle, bringing capital and debt. Their presence was

marked in a street name – the Old Jewry. This money drew the other important organs of government, most notably the Treasury to the Westminster area, and this in turn drew more demand for the finer things, luxury imports and fine services and crafts.

The Black Death swept through Europe and hit the island by 1348. Within two years, the population of London, including its outlying towns was reduced somewhere in the range of 40,000. Rather than decimate the economy of London, the drastic reduction in population most likely increased personal wealth, by decreasing supply for labour and allowing skilled workers in particular to demand higher wages. Housing was cheaper and available. England's war with France also required supplies and troops, creating possibilities for profit and advancement.

London had already had special concessions from the rulers of England. The city had their own courts, laws, and customs, and during the 12TH and 13TH Centuries, the city pressured the Crown to appoint their own sheriffs, and created its own administrative council. Citizenship in London was contingent on a civic oath and taxation. Once a citizen, a man acquired the right to trade, buy and sell property, and have the protection of the city's courts. Guilds and tradesmen controlled who could become a citizen of London.

This quasi-independence of the City and the wealth it controlled made it an important point of contention in the War of the Roses – when York and Lancastrian forces fought for control of the nation – and London usually supported the government in power at the time. With the ascension of the Tudor dynasty, London found itself the recipient of construction projects that improved the city, but also presented the monarchy in the best light.

London had experienced slow evolution that was centred in the area now known as the East End. At this time, the city was mostly constrained by the city walls, and was a series of winding streets between the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral, with London Bridge connecting the city to Southwark on the other side of the Thames... Westminster was essentially a separate entity, the royal city occupying the ground from the River Tyburn to Charing Cross and the Strand. However, with the Tudor and Stewart periods, London experienced sudden rapid growth. One of the reasons for this was the Dissolution of Monasteries that occurred in 1536. These institutions were generally viewed as antediluvian and degenerate, but importantly, they held vast land grants in and about the city. Henry VIII, who was experiencing serious cash flow problems due to his extravagant lifestyle and international strife caused by his marital situation, found the monasteries a dangerous, but potentially profitable, element. Monasteries held as much as 60% of the land in certain areas. Stripping the monasteries of their land grants, Henry was able to parcel out the land to local landowners, favoured courtiers, and government officials for a massive profit. This resulted in a spurt of building and the population of London quadrupled in the period between the Dissolution and 1700 – this despite more outbreaks of the plague and the Great Fire in 1666. London's numbers reached half a million, on par with Paris, by the eighteenth century.



The Great Fire changed a lot of the character of London. Three-quarters of the buildings inside the city walls were destroyed, along with St. Paul's Cathedral. Previously, buildings were primarily wood-framed, but after the fire, buildings were constructed of brick or stone. Streets were widened to increase traffic flow and separate the buildings to prevent fire from jumping from house to house. Sir Christopher Wren designed a street plan that would have been orderly and elegant,

but the construction tended to follow the old streets and alleys of the city. However, the street frontages were built to specifications laid down by Wren, and this uniformity can be seen particularly in the streets of Bloomsbury. He also redesigned various churches throughout the city, including the current, spectacular St. Paul's.

The maritime trade of the eighteenth century brought more and more wealth in from India and the Americas. This money came through London, and landowners and the burgeoning middle-class spent much of their profits on construction and improvements in the buildings of the city. These colonial earnings funded planned neighbourhoods in the West End. In addition to Marylebone, Chelsea, and Brompton, satellite communities like Islington and Hampstead grew up on the edge of London as a place for the middle-class and gentry to find a place to live outside of the city, but easily within reach of their work.

Georgian London also saw the beginning of "Clubland" – the gentlemen's clubs that line the roads in near St. James and Mayfair. Defined by politics or purpose, the club provided a civilized home away from home for government officials and other politically active men. In addition to the political clubs like Boodles or Whites, scientific organizations like the Royal Society, or the Traveller's Club; artistic and literary clubs; or military clubs like the Army and Navy created environments that were tailored to the interests of their members and provided a sense of elitism for the members.

The old walls of the city were demolished. More bridges were built across the Thames, facilitating commuting from the communities on the southern bank, and creating a new outlet for middle-class desire to live outside of the city itself. Workers followed the new industries to Southwark and Rotherhithe, and these neighbourhoods broke down along class lines. By the middle of the century, most of the industry in the City proper revolved around breweries, newspapers, and government.

Along with the new, fine buildings came a desire to improve their environment. From the unofficial beginnings of the Bow Street Runners, the Metropolitan Police Force was created by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. Fire brigades were organized and funded by the city or the neighbourhood. New building codes required new industry to relocate outside of the city, much of it downstream on the Thames.

Always commercial in character, London solidified its image as the centre of empire with the 1851 Great Exposition at Crystal Palace. The expo gave British industry and colonial producers the opportunity to show the world the wares produced by the nation and the tout the expanse of colonial enterprise. While much of the steel and production industries of England might reside in Birmingham, the coal that drove empire was extracted in Wales, and shipping was increasing centred in Southampton and Liverpool, London remains the seat of the largest empire in the world.

BARTHOLOMEW'S POCKET ATLAS & GUIDE TO LONDON, 1899 EDITION

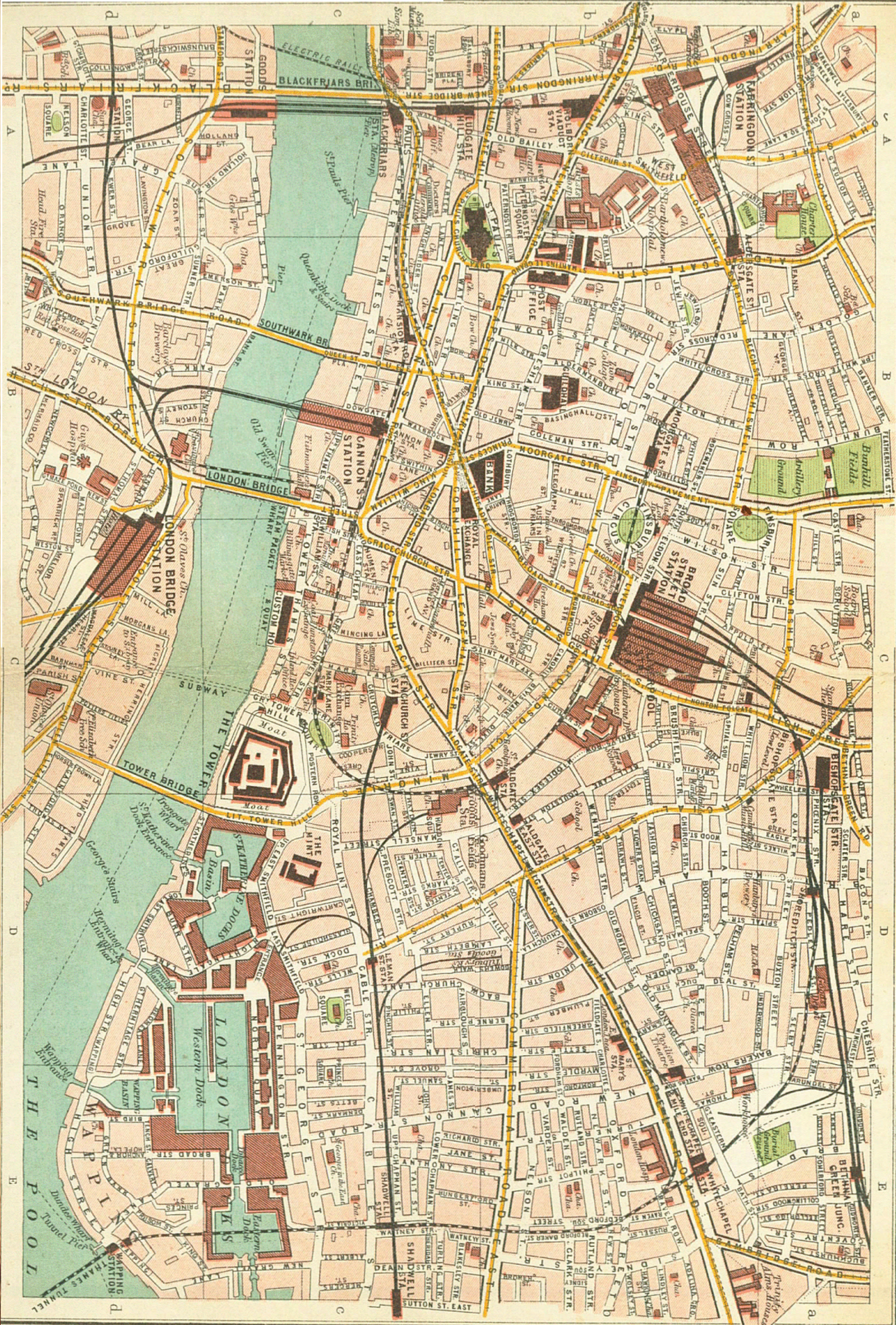
The following pages contain a reprint of the 1899 Edition of the indispensable Bartholomew's Guide. This precursor of today's **London A-Z** features street-level detailed maps of the city, along with a detailed Index to streets and places of interest.

The maps are arrayed by district, numbered to match the Index. To find a location from the Index on the maps, the letters indicate a cross-reference of the letters along the border of the map, and the number is the specific map being referenced. For example -- Albion Grove, Islington is listed as Dc10. Go to Map number 10, and cross reference D and c, and you'll find the location.

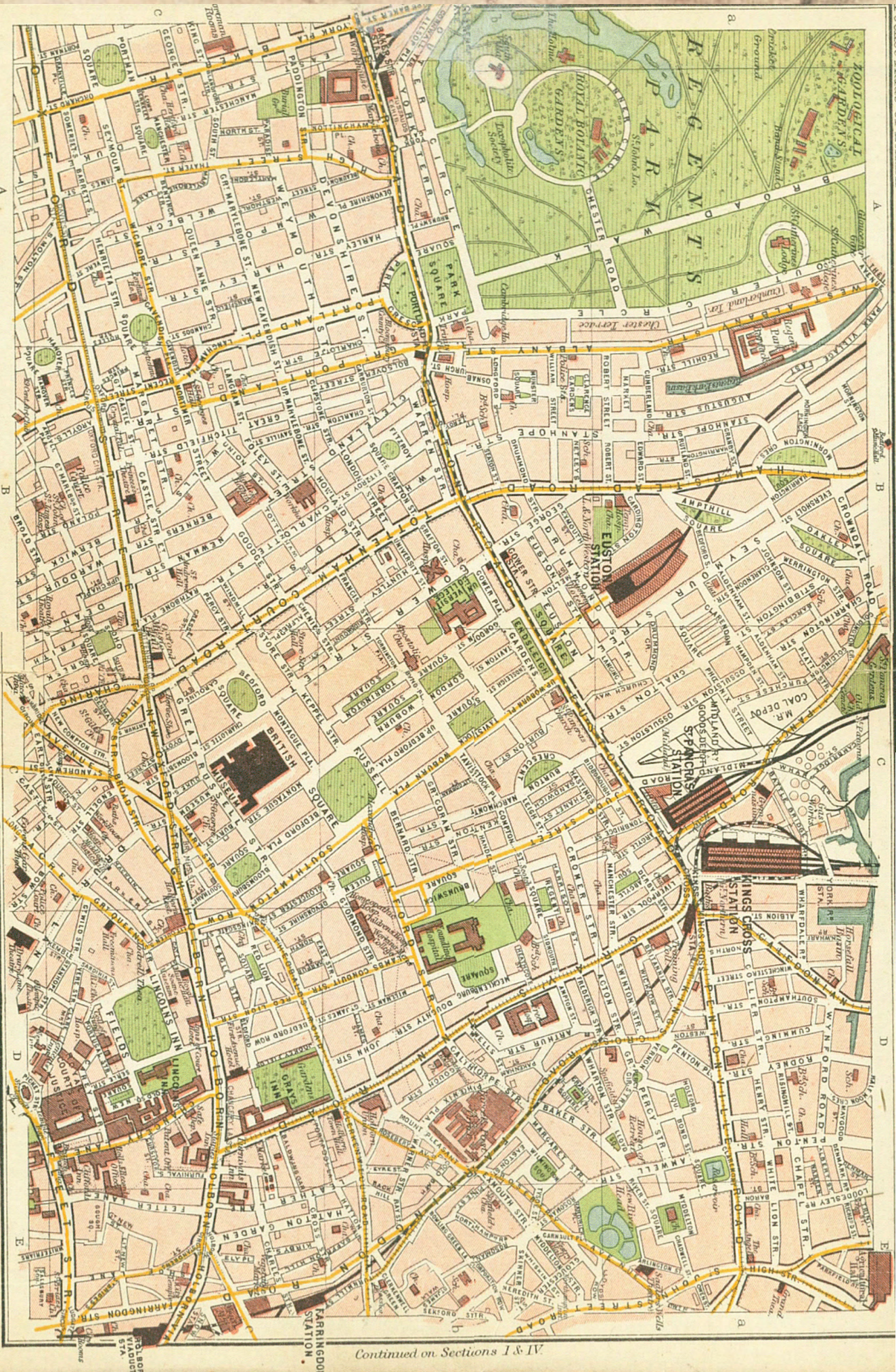
The map shows London as of 1899, which should be useable for most late Victorian-era campaigns.

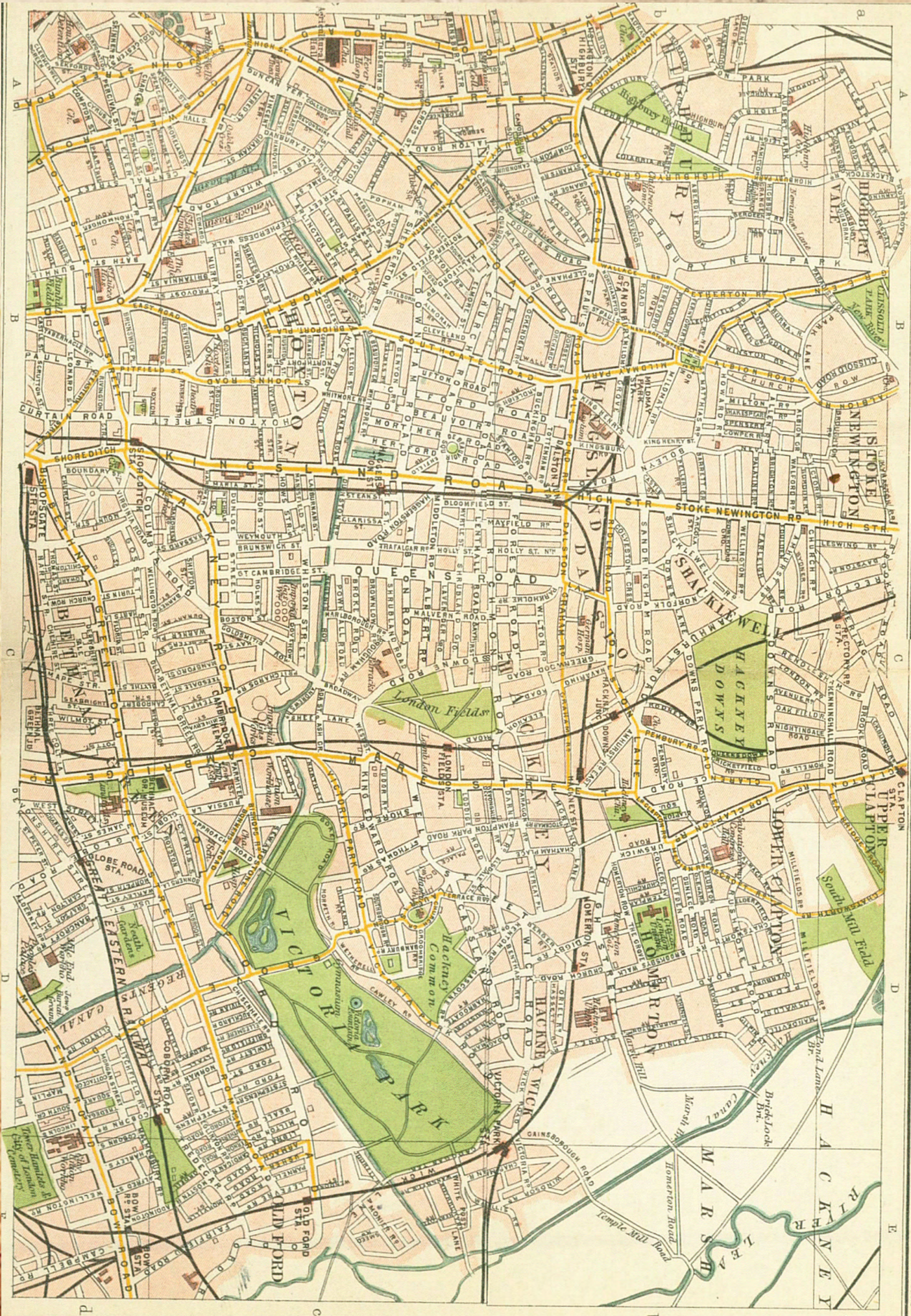


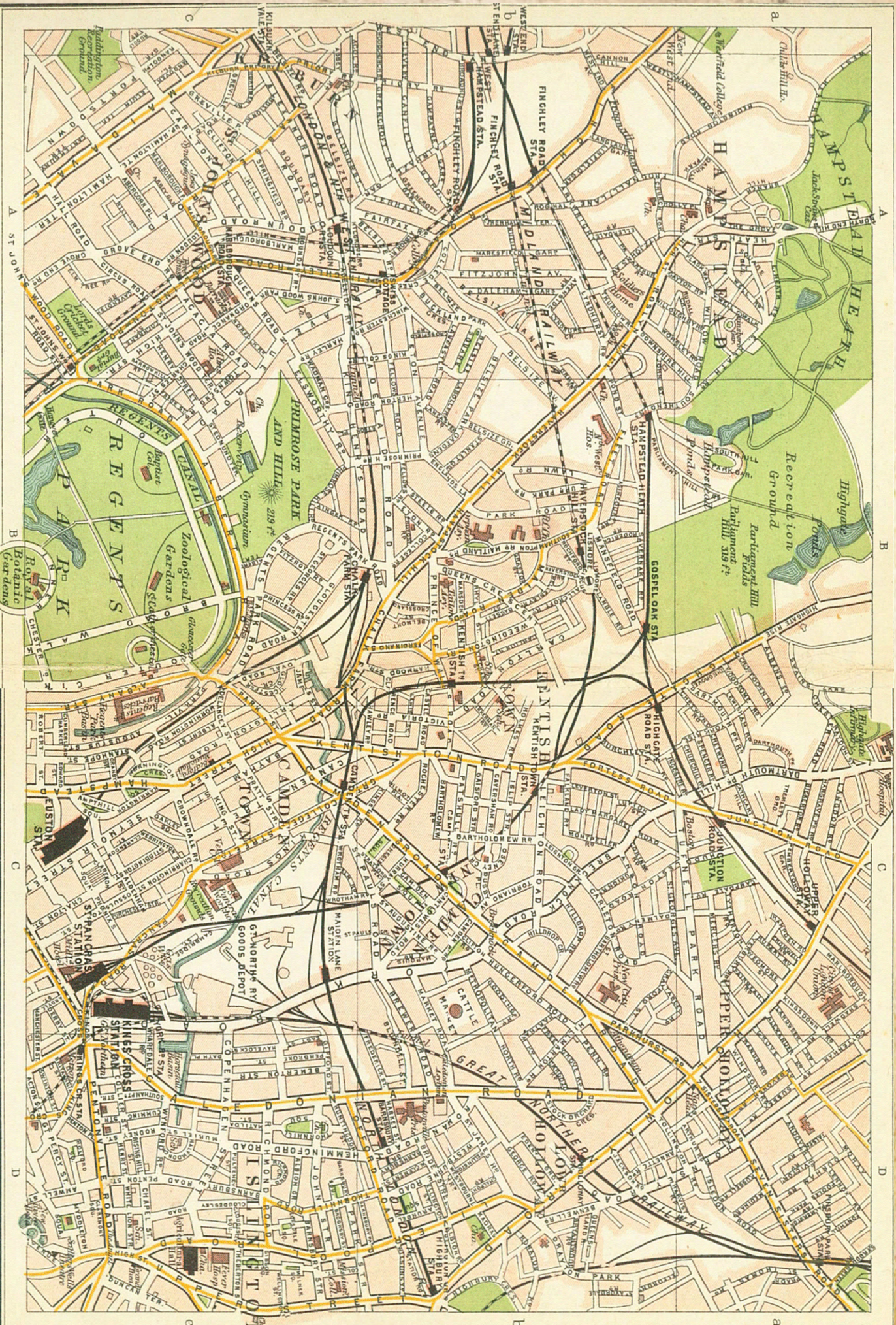
ARRANGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL MAPS











Tramway and Trolley Routes shown thus

0 1/2 1 Mile

Continued on sections III & VI

The Plan is divided into Mile Squares

John Bartholomew & Co. Ltd.



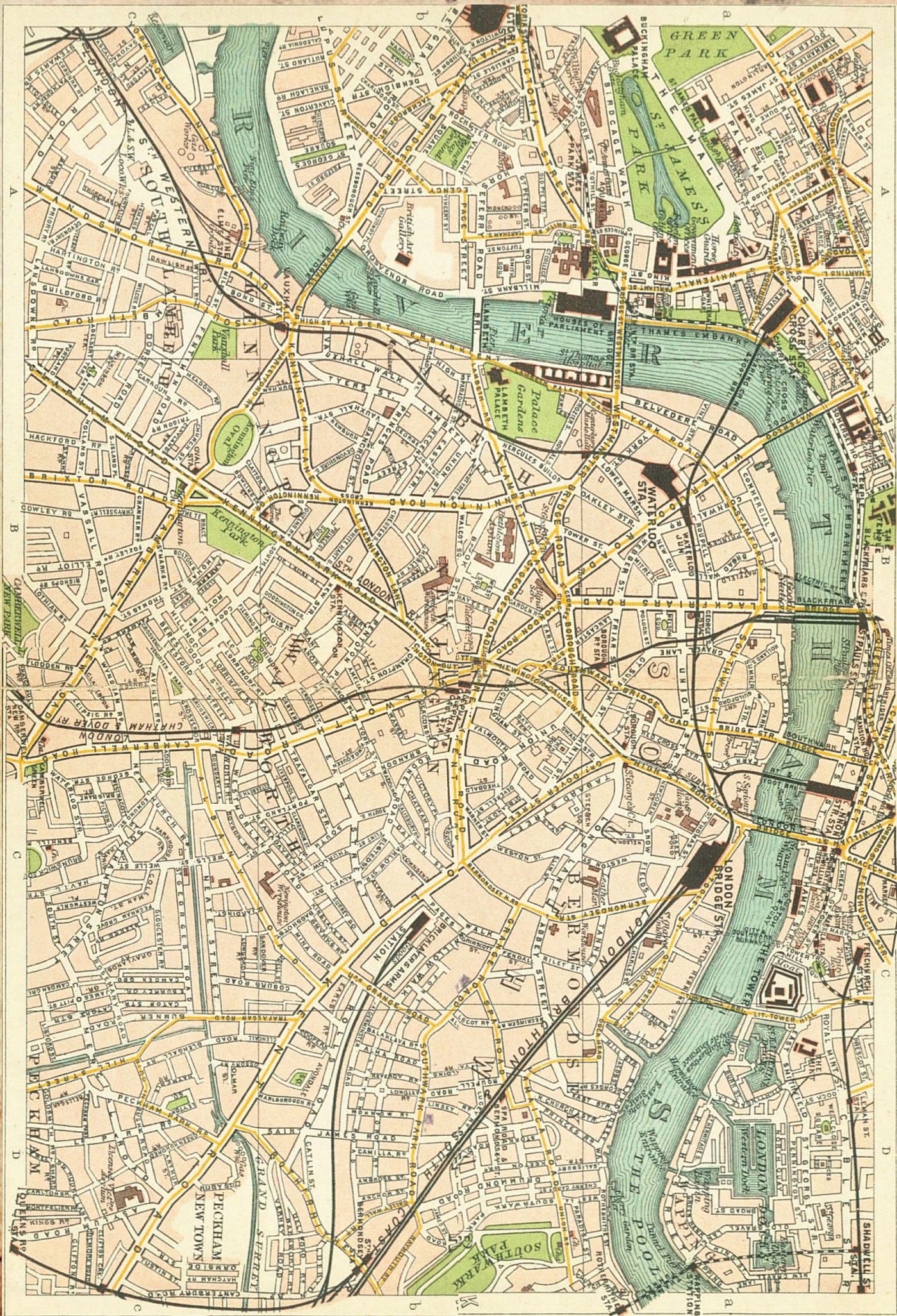


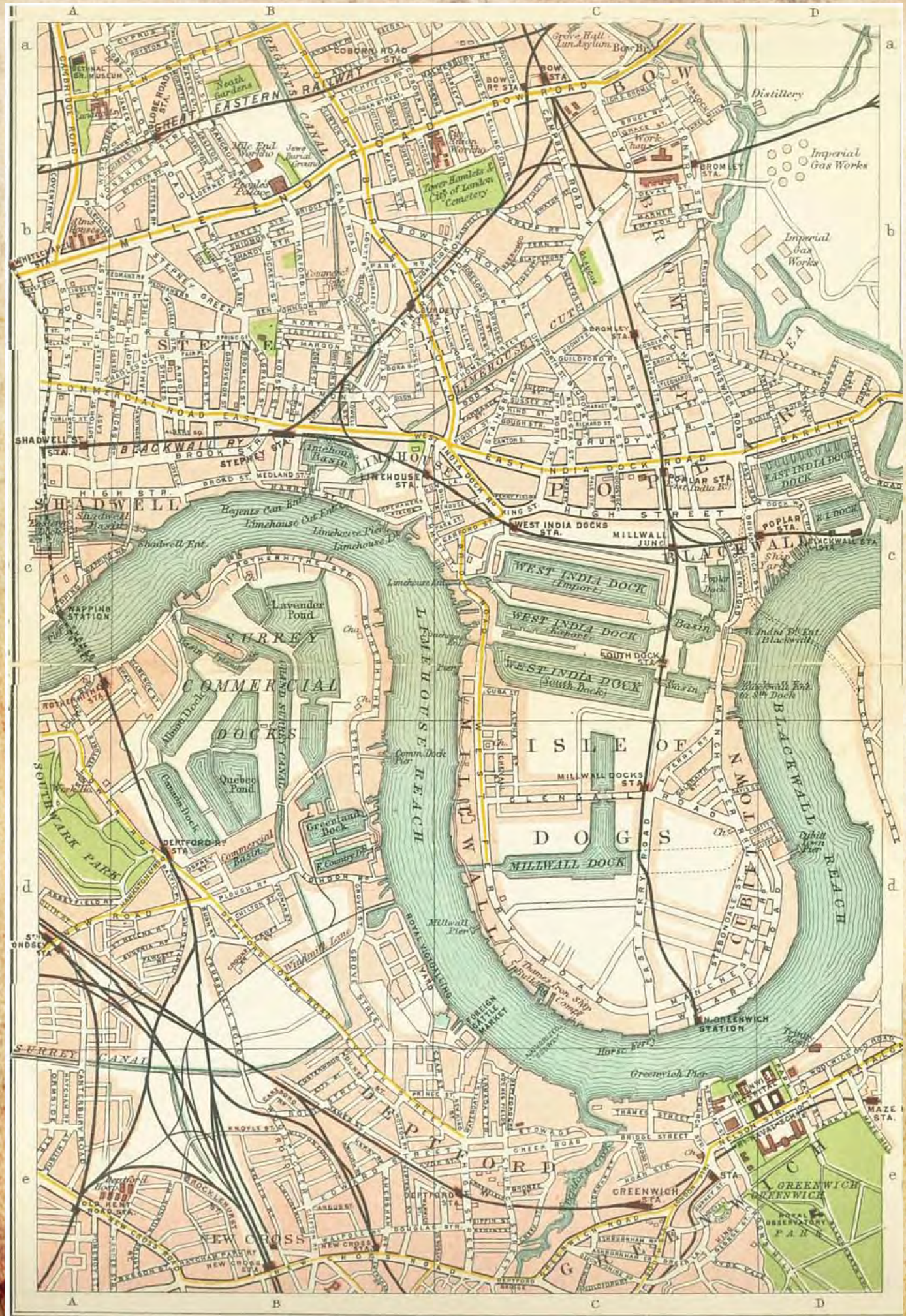
Omnibus and Tramway Routes shown thus

Scale of One Mile

The Plan is divided into Mile Squares

John Bartholomew & Co., Ltd.





INDEX TO STREETS AND PLACES OF INTEREST.

NOTE.—The letters after the names correspond with those in the borders of the maps, and indicate the square in which the name will be found. The numbers after the letters indicate the map in the Atlas.

- A-street, Kensal-green Ba 11
 Abbey-pl., St John's-wd. Ac 10
 " rd., " " Ac 10
 " st., Bermondsey Cb 13
 Abbott's-rd., Bromley Cb 14
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 Bunhill Fields, City-rd. Ba 6
 " row, Chiswell-st. Ba 6
 Burdett-rd., Limehouse Bb14
 Burkey-st., Greenwich Ce 14
 Burlington Arcade .. Bb7
 " gardens .. Bb7
 " House, Picc'y Bb 7
 Burr-st., StKath'rine Dks. Dd6
 Burton-cr. & st., Eustn-rd. Cb8
 Bury-st., Bloomsbury Cc 8
 " st., Houndsditch Cb 6
 " st., Piccadilly .. Bb7
 Buxton-st., Spitalfields Da 6
 C-street, Kensal-green Ba 11
 Cable-st., Royal Mint-st. Dc 6
 " subway, Lon.-br. Ca 13
 Cadogan-st., Pimlico .. Da 12
 Caledonia-st., Pimlico Ab 13
 Caledonian Asylum .. Db10
 " rd., Isl'ngt'n Db10
 " station .. Ba 4
 Calthorpe-st., Gry's In-rd. Db8
 Calvert-st., Wapping.. Ed 6
 Camberwell New-rd. .. Bc 13
 " rd. ... Cc13
 Cambridge-circus, Soho Cb 7
 " Heath, Hack. Cc 9
 " Heath station Ca4
 " Music Hall,
 Commercial-st. ... Da 6
 Cambridge-rd., Beth.-gr. Cc9
 " rd., Kilburn Ba 11
 " st., Edg-
 ware-rd. ... Db 11
 Cambridge-st., Pancrs-rd. Ca8
 " st., Pimlico Da 12
 Camden-grove, Peck'h'm Cc13
 " Ho-rd., Kensin. Bc11
 " New Town .. Cb 10
 " Park-rd. ... Cb 10
 " rd. ... Cb 10

Camden-rd. station .. Ba 4
 " sq., Camd'n.-tn. Cb 10
 " station .. Ba 4
 " st., Camden.-tn. Cc10
 " town .. Cc10
 " town station .. Ba 4
 Camelia-rd., Blue
 Anchor-rd. ... Db13
 Camomile-st., Bshpgrte-st. Cb6
 Campbell-rd., Bow .. Cb14
 Campden Hill and rd. Bc 11
 Canada Dock .. Bd14
 Canal-rd., Hoxton .. Bc 9
 " Mile End .. Bb14
 Canfield-gdns., Kilburn Ab10
 Cannon-st. ... Bc 6
 " rd., C'm'rc'l-rd. Ec6
 " station .. Cb 4
 Canonbury-la., Islington Bb 9
 " pk., Islington Bb9
 " rd., Islington Ab9
 " station .. Ca 4
 Canrobert-st., Bethnal-gr. Cd9
 Canterbury Music Hall,
 Westminster Br.-rd. Dd 7
 Cantlowes-rd., Cmdn.-tn. Cb10
 Canton-st., Clapham .. Ac 13
 " Poplar .. Cc 14
 Carburton-st., Portl'nd-pl. Bb8
 Cardington-st., Hmps'd. Ba 8
 Carey-st., Horseferry-rd. Bd7
 " Lincoln's Inn Da7
 Carker's-la., Kentish.-tn. Bb10
 Carlisle-st., Edgware-rd. Cb11
 " Lambeth .. Dd 7
 " Pimlico .. Ab13
 Carlton Clubs, Pall Mall Bc 7
 " gro., K'ntish.-tn. Bb10
 " hl., St John's-wd. Ac10
 " House-ter. ... Bc 7
 " rd., Bethnal-gr. Bb 14
 " rd., Peckham Dc 13
 " rd., Tufnell-pk. Cb 10
 Canaby-st., Golden-sq. Bb 7
 Caroline-st., Bedford-sq. Cc 8
 Carpenter-st., Battersea Db12
 Carter-la., Doctors' Coms. Ac6
 " st., Walworth-rd. Cb13
 Cassland-rd., Hackney Dc 9
 Castle-lane, Pimlico .. Bd 7
 " rd., Kentish.-tn. Cb 10
 " st., City-rd. ... Ca 6
 " st., Holborn .. Dc 8
 " Long Acre .. Cb 7
 " st. E., Oxford-st. Bc 8
 Catherine-st., Pimlico Bd 7
 " Stepney Bb 14
 " Strand .. Db 7
 Cator-st., Peckham .. Cc 13
 Cattle Market .. Cb 10
 Cavendish-pl., Caven.-sq. Bc8
 " sq., Oxford-st. Ac8
 " st., K'nt'h.-tn. Bb10
 Caversham-rd., Kent-
 ish.-tn. ... Cb 10
 Caxton-st., Westminster Bd 7
 Cecil-st., Strand .. Db 7
 Cedars-rd., Clapham Dc 12

Celbridge-pl., Harro.-rd. Cb11
 Central-st., City-rd. .. Bd 9
 Chadwell-st., Pentonville Ea8
 Chalk Farm-rd. ... Bb10
 " station .. Ba 4
 Chamber-st., Leman-st. Dc 6
 Chancellor-rd., Ham-
 mersmith .. Aa12
 Chancery-lane .. Dc 8
 Chandos-st., Cavensh.-sq. Ac8
 " Covent Gar. Cb7
 Chapel-st., Belgravia Ac 7
 " Edgware-rd. Cb11
 " Islington .. Ea 8
 " Mayfair .. Ab 7
 Chapman-rd., Vict.-pk. Eb 9
 " st., Upper and
 Lower, Shadwell .. Ec 6
 Chapter-st., Pimlico .. Ab13
 Charing Cross .. Cc 7
 " Bridge Dc 7
 " rd. ... Cb 7
 " station .. Bb 4
 Charles-st., Bethnal-grn. Bb14
 " Goswell-rd. Ad 9
 " Hackney-rd. Cc 9
 " Hatton-gard. Ec 8
 " Mayfair .. Ab 7
 " Peckham Dc 13
 " St James'-sq. Bb7
 " St John's-wd. Ac10
 " Shadwell .. Ec 6
 " Stepney .. Bb 14
 " Westminster Cc 7
 " Westm. Br.-rd. Ed7
 Charlotte-st., Bedford-sq. Cc8
 " Bl'kfrs.-rd. Ad6
 " Fitzroy-sq. Bb8
 " Portland-pl. Bb8
 " Whitech'p'l Db6
 Charlton-st., Fitzroy-sq. Bb8
 " Somers.-tn. Ca 8
 Charlwood-rd., Putney Ac12
 Charrington-st., Som's.-tn. Ba8
 Charterhouse, Gosw'll-rd. Aa6
 " sq., Aldrs't. Aa6
 " st., Smth'ld. Ab6
 Chatham-pl., Hackney Db 9
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 Cheapside .. Bb 6
 Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " Barr .. Da 12
 " basin, Chelsea Cb 12
 " Bridge, Chelsea Db12
 " Hospital .. Da 12
 " park .. Ca 12
 " station .. Ab 4
 Chenies-st., Tot. Cort.-rd. Bc 8
 Chepstow-pl., Notng.-hl. Bb11
 " vil's, Ntng.-hl. Bb11
 Chequers-st., Bunhill-row Ba 6
 Cherry Garden-pier .. Da 13
 " st. ... Db 13
 Chesham-st. and place,
 Belgravia .. Dd 11
 Cheshire-st., Bethnal-gr. Da 6
 Chester-rd., Dartmh.-pk. Ca10
 " rd., Regent's-pk. Aa8

Chester-sq., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 " st., Belgravia .. Ad 7
 " st., Greenwich Dd14
 " st., Kenngtn-rd. Bb13
 " ter., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 " ter., Reg'nts-pk. Aa8
 Chesterfield-ho., Mayfair Ab7
 Chestert'n-rd., Not'g-hill Ab11
 Chetwynd-st., Dart.-pk. Ca10
 Cheyne-walk, Chelsea Cb12
 Chicksand-st., Spitalfields Dd6
 Chipenh'm-rd., Haro-rd. Bb11
 Children's Home, Highb'ry Bb9
 Chilton-st., Deptford Bd14
 Chisenhale-rd., Vict.-pk. Dc9
 Chiswell-st., Finsbury-sq. Bb6
 Chrisp-st., Poplar .. Cb14
 ChristChurch, Victoria-st. Bd7
 " Kennigt'n-rd. Dd7
 Christian-st., Commer.-rd. Dc6
 Christ's Hos., Newgate-st. Ab6
 Chrissell-rd., Brixton Bb13
 Church-la., Whitechapel Dd6
 " rd., Battersea Cb12
 " rd., Islington Bc9
 " rd., Stoke-Newn. Cb9
 " row, H'mpstead Ab10
 " rd., Homerton Db9
 " row, St'ke Newn. Bb9
 " st., Bl'ckfriars-rd. Ad6
 " st., Borough .. Bd6
 " st., Chelsea .. Ca12
 " st., Clapham-rd. Bc13
 " st., Deptford Ce14
 " st., Edgware-rd. Cb11
 " st., Greenwich Ce14
 " st., Kensington Bc11
 " st., Lambeth Bb13
 " st., Rotherhithe Ac14
 " st., Spitalfields Db6
 " st., Waterloo-rd. Dc7
 Churchhill-st., Dart.-pk. Ca10
 Circus-rd., Havers'k-hill Bb10
 " St John's-wd. Ac10
 City of London Union Db9
 " rd. Bc9
 " rd., basin Bc9
 " Temple, Holborn Ab6
 " Union Workhouse,
 Bow Cb14
 Civil Service Commission,
 Westminster Cc7
 Clapham Dc12
 " rd., Clapham Bc13
 Clapton-rd. Ca9
 Clare Market, Strand Da7
 Claremont-sq., Pent'nville Da8
 Clarendon-rd., Not'g-hill Bc11
 " sq., Somers-tn Ca8
 " st., Somers-tn. Ba8
 " st., Walworth Cb13
 Clarence-gds., R'g't's-pk. Bb8
 " rd., K'ntish-tn. Cb10
 " rd., L. Clapton Cb9
 " rd., Mile End Ec9
 " rd., Old Ford Ca14
 " st., R'th'rhith Bc14
 Clarges-st., Mayfair .. Ab7

Clark-st., Mile End .. Eb6
 Claverton-st., Pimlico Ab13
 Clayton-st., Kennington Bc13
 Clement's Inn, Strand Da7
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 toria Embankment Db7
 Clephane-rd., Islington Bb9
 Clerkenwell-green, E.C. Aa6
 " rd., E.C. .. Aa6
 Cleveland-rd., Islington Bc9
 " row, Pall Mall Bc7
 " st., Fitzroy-sq. Bb8
 Clifden-rd., L. Clapton Db9
 Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st. Da7
 Clifford-st., New Bond-st. Bb7
 Clifton-gr. & rd., Peckh'm Dc13
 " rd., Maida-vale Cb11
 " rd., Marylebone Cb11
 " rd., St John's-wd. Ac10
 " rd., New Cross Bc14
 " st., Finsbury .. Cb6
 Clinton-rd., Mile End-rd. Bb14
 Clipstone-st., Portland-pl. Bb8
 Coal Exch., L. Thames-st. Cc6
 Cobett's-la., R'therhithe Bd14
 Coborn-rd., Mile End Dd9
 " New-rd. Old Ford Dc9
 " st., Mile End Ed9
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 Cockspur-st., Charing Cr's Cb7
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 " London Wall Bb6
 Coleshill-st., Pimlico Da12
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 " st., Belvedere-rd. Dc7
 " st., Chelsea .. Ca12
 Collier-st., King's Cross Da8
 Collingham-rd., Br'mpt'n Ca12
 Collingw'd-st., B'th'al-gr. Ea6
 " B'ckfriars-rd. Ec7
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 " rd., P'kham Dc13
 " rd., Water-
 loo-rd. Ba13
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 " Sale-rooms,
 Mark-lane .. Cc6
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 " Spitalfields Db6
 Compton-st., Regent-sq. Cb8
 " Islington Ab9
 Conduit-st., Regent-st. Bb7
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 Copenhagen-st., Isl'gt'n Dc10
 Copperas-la., Deptford Ce14
 Cornhill Bc6
 Corn Exchange, Mark-la. Cc6
 Cork-st., Burlington-gds. Bb7
 Cornwall-gds., K'nsi'gt'n Ca12
 " rd., Waterl.-rd. Ba13
 " rd. Bb11
 Corporat'n-row, Clerkwl. Eb8
 Corunna-rd., S. Lambeth Ac13
 Cottage-cr., Mile E'd-rd. Bb14
 Cotton-st., Poplar .. Bb14
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 " Leic'st'r-sq. Cb7
 Cow Cross-st., Smithfield Ab6
 Crab Tree Shott-rd.,
 Peckham Dc13
 Cranbo'm-st., Leic'st'r-sq. Cb7
 Cranbrook-st., Bethn'l-gr. Dc9
 Cranmer-rd., Brixton-rd. Bc13
 Craven-hill, Bayswater Cc11
 " rd., Paddington Cb11
 " st., Strand .. Cb7
 " ter., Bayswater Cc11
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 Creed-lane, City .. Ac6
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 Crescent-pl., Morn'gtn-c. Ba8
 Cresse-st., Tot. Court-rd. Bc8
 Crispin-st., Spitalfields Cb6
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 Cromer-st., Gray's Inn-rd. Cb8
 Cromwell-rd., S. Knsi'gt'n. Ca12
 Croom's Hill, Greenwich Dc14
 Crosby Hall, Bishopg'te-st. Cb6
 Crosier-st., Lambeth Bb13
 Cross-st., Blackfriars-rd. Ec7
 " Islington .. Ac9
 " Leather-lane Ec8
 " Southwark Bd6
 Crown-rd., Fulham .. Bb12
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 Crutched Friars .. Cc6
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 " Town-pier .. Dd14
 " town, I. of Dogs Cd14
 Culford-rd., Kingsland Bc9
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 Cumberl'd Mkt., Reg.-pk. Ba8
 " st., Pimlico Da12
 " ter., Regt.-pk. Aa8
 Cumming-st., Penton-
 ville-rd. Da8
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 Dacre-st., Pimlico .. Bd7
 Daisy-lane, Fulham .. Bc12
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 " lane, Dalston .. Cb9
 " Junction station Ca4
 Dame-st., Islington .. Bc9
 Darnley-rd. W., Hackney Db9

Dartmouth-st., Westminster. Cc7
 " Park-rd. .. Ca10
 " Park Hill .. Ca10
 Davis-st., Cubitt-town Cd14
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 Dead Meat Mkt., Sm'hfid. Ab6
 Deal-st., Hanbury-st. Db6
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 " Soho .. Ba7
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 " rd. and sq. Bc9
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 Delamere-ter., Harro'-rd. Cb11
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 Dempster-st., Stepney Bb14
 Denbigh-st., Pimlico .. Ab13
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 " st., Soho .. Cc8
 " st., St George's
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 " rd. station .. Cb4
 " Lower-rd. .. Bd14
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 " pl., Mrylbn Ab8
 Devonshire-rd., S. Lam-
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 " Bthnl.-gr. Bb14
 " Blo'msbry, Dc8
 " Ken'gton Bb13
 Dixon-st., Limehouse Bc14
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 " st., London Docks Dc6
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 Dod-st., Limehouse .. Cc14
 Doddington-cr., Walw. Bb13
 " grove, Bat-
 tersea .. Db12
 Dorchester-ho., Mayfair Ab7
 Doré Gall'ry, Old Bond-st. Bb7
 Doric Theatre, Cam-
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 Dorset-sq., Marylebone Db11
 " st., Clapham-rd. Bc13
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 Douglas-rd., Islington Bb9
 " rd. N., Islington Bb9
 " st., New Cross Bc14
 Doultons, Lambeth .. Ab13
 Dover-st., Piccadilly .. Bb7
 Dowgate, Cannon-st. Bc6
 Down-st., Piccadilly .. Ac7
 Downham-rd., Kigsl.-rd. Bc9
 Downing-st., Westminster. Cc7
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 " rd., Clapton .. Cb9
 " Park-rd., Clapton Cb9
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 Driffeld-rd., Old Ford Dc9
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 " rd., Rotherh. Db13
 " st., Euston-sq. Bb8
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 " Theatre .. Db7
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 Duke-st., Aldgate-st. Cc6
 " Lincoln's Inn Dc8
 " Oxford-st. Db11
 " Piccadilly Bb7
 " Stamford-st. Ec7
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 ment, Waterloo-pl. Cc7
 Duncan-ter., City-rd. Ac9
 Duncannon-st., Strand Cb7
 Dunk-st., Whitechapel Db6
 Dunlace-rd., L. Clapton Db9
 Dunston-rd., Kingslnd-rd. Cc9
 Durham-rd., Holloway Da10
 Durham-st., Bethnal-gr. Cc9
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 " Finsbury .. Cb6
 " Seven Dials .. Cb7
 " Southwark .. Bb13
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 " station .. Ab4
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 " st., Bermondsey Da13
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 " st., Old Kent-rd. Cb13
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 East Ferry-rd., Millwall Cd14
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 " rd., North End Ba12
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 " Hampstead-rd. Ba8
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 Eferry-rd., Westminster Cd7

Eglinton-rd., Old Ford Ec9
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 Elana-rd., Battersea Dc12
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 " st., Finsbury Cb6
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 " cres., Notting-hill Bb11
 " rd. .. Ca11
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 " station Cb4
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 " Pimlico Da12
 " Walworth Cb13
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 Ellesmere-rd., Old Ford Dc9
 Elmore-st., Islington Bc9
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 Ely-pl., St George's-rd. Ed7
 " Holborn-circus Ec8
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 Emery-st., Battersea Cb12
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 Endell-st., Long Acre Ca7
 Endsleigh-gds., Eus'n-sq. Cb8
 " st., Tavist'k-sq. Cb8
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 Englefield-rd., Kingsland Bb9
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 Ernest-st., Mile End Bb14
 " Regent's-pk. Ba8
 Essex-st., Bethnal-green Cd9
 " rd., Islington .. Bc9
 " st., Islington .. Ac9
 " st., Fleet-st. .. Db7
 Eton-rd., Haverst'ck-hill Bb10
 Euston-rd. .. Ca8
 " sq. .. Cb8
 " station .. Ba4
 " st., Euston-sq. Bb8
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 Evering-rd., Stoke Newt'n Ca9
 Everington-st., H'm'rs'th Aa12
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 Ewer-st., Southwark .. Ad6
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 " Old Ford Ec9
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 " sq., Aldersgate-st. Bb6
 Falkland-rd., K'ntish-tn. Cb10
 Fann-st., Aldersgate-st. Ba6
 Farleigh-rd., Stoke N'wtn. Cb9
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Farringdon-st. .. Ab 6
 " st. station Ba 4
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 Fenchurch-st. .. Cc 6
 " st. station Cb 4
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 Ferry-st., Lambeth .. Dd 7
 Fetter-lane, Fleet-st. .. Ec 8
 Fieldgate-st., Whitechpl. Db 6
 Fifth-avenue, Kensal-gr. Ba 11
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 " rd. station .. Aa 4
 Finsbury-circus .. Bb 6
 " pavement .. Bb 6
 " sq. .. Cb 6
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 " st.-hill, Eastcheap Cc 6
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 " sq. and st. .. Bb 8
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 " Office, Wstmnstr. Cc 7
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 " Pimlico .. Bd 7
 " Tot. Crt.-rd. Bb 8
 " Westminster Ab 13
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 Inn-rd. .. Db 8
 Frederick-st., H'mpsd.-rd. Bb 8
 Free Hosp., Gray's Inn-rd. Db 8
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 " rd., Chelsea .. Ca 12

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 Galway-st., City-rd. .. Bd 9
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 " rd., Walworth Cb 13
 " st., Battersea Cb 12
 " st., Bl'ckfriars-rd. Ad 6
 " st., Bromley .. Cb 14
 " st., Camberwell Cc 13
 " st., Edgware-rd. Db 11
 " st., Euston-sq. Bb 8
 " st., Greenwich Cc 14
 " st., Hanover-sq. Bb 7
 " st., Oxford-st. Ab 7
 " st., Stepney Bb 14
 George's-rd., Berm'ndsy Da 13
 " rd., Camberwell Cc 13
 " Stairs, S'thwark Dd 6
 " st., Camberwell Cc 13
 German Hosp., Dalston Cb 9
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 " Soho .. Cb 7
 Gibson-st., Lambeth Ba 13
 Gideon-rd., Battersea Dc 12
 Gilbert-st., Oxford-st. Ab 7
 Gillespie-rd., Highb'y-v'le Aa 9
 Giltspur-st., Smithfield Ab 6
 Girdler's-rd., H'm'rsm'th Aa 12
 Glasshouse-st., R'gent-st. Bb 7
 Glengall-rd., Millwall Cd 14
 " gr. and rd.,
 Peckham .. Dc 13
 Globe-rd., Bethnal-gr. Bb 14
 " rd. station .. Ca 4
 " st., Bethnal-gr. Dc 9
 " Thea., N'castle-st. Db 7
 Glouster-cr., B'sh'p's-rd. Cb 11
 " gate, R'gent's-pk Bc 10
 " ho., Piccadilly Dc 11
 " pl., Hyde-pk. Cb 11
 " pl., M'ryleb'ne Db 11
 " rd., Camberw'll Cc 13
 " rd., Kensingt'n Cc 11
 " rd., R'g'nt's-pk Bc 10
 " sq., Tyburnia Cb 11
 " st., Bloomsbury Cc 8
 " st., Clerkenwell Eb 8
 " st., Hackney Cc 9
 " st., Lambeth Dc 7
 " st., Pimlico Ab 13
 " ter., Tyburnia Cb 11

Glyn-rd., Lr. Clapton Db 9
 Golden-lane, Barbican Ba 6
 " sq., Regent-st. Bb 7
 Goldhurst-ter., Kilburn Ab 10
 Goldington-cres. and st.,
 Pancras-rd. .. Ca 8
 G'lds'th's-hall, Greshm-st. Bb 6
 Goldsmith's pl., Hackney Cc 9
 Goodge-st., Tot. Court-rd. Bc 8
 Goodman's Fields .. Dc 6
 Gordon-sq. .. Cb 8
 " st., Gordon-sq. Cb 8
 Gossett-st., Bethnal-gr. Cd 9
 Goswell-rd. .. Ad 9
 Gough-sq., Fleet-st. .. Ea 7
 " st., Gray's Inn-rd. Db 8
 Government Offices,
 Westminster .. Cc 7
 Gower-pl., Euston-rd. Bb 8
 " st., Euston-rd. Bb 8
 " st. station .. Ba 4
 Gowrie-rd., Clapham .. Dc 12
 Gracechurch-st. .. Cc 6
 Grafton-rd., Bethnal-gr. Bb 14
 " rd., Kentish-tn. Bb 10
 " st., New Bond-st. Bb 7
 " st., Tot. Court-rd. Bb 8
 Graham-rd., Dalston .. Cb 9
 " st., City-rd. .. Ac 9
 Granby-st., Hampst'd-rd. Ba 8
 Grand Hotel, Charing Cr. Cb 7
 " Junction Canal Aa 11
 " J'nt.-rd., Tyb'rna Cb 11
 " Surrey Canal and
 Docks .. Bd 14
 Grange-rd., Bermonds'y Cb 13
 " Islington Bb 9
 " Kingsl'nd-rd. Cc 9
 " Stoke Newtn. Bb 9
 Granville-pl., Portman-sq. Aa 7
 " sq., King's
 Cross-rd. .. Db 8
 Gravel-lane, Southwark Ad 6
 Gray-st., Blackfriars-rd. Ec 7
 Gray's Inn .. Dc 8
 " road .. Db 8
 Grayshot-rd., Battersea Dc 12
 Gt. Cambridge-st., Hack-
 ney rd. .. Cc 9
 " Castle-st., Oxford-st., Bc 8
 " Chapel-st., W'stmnstr. Bd 7
 " Charlotte-st. .. Ec 7
 " Church-la, H'm'rsm'th Aa 12
 " College-st., Cmdn-tn. Cc 10
 " " st., W'stmnstr. Cd 7
 " Coram-st., Brnswk-sq. Cb 8
 " Dover-st., Southw'rk Cb 13
 " Eastern-sq., Whitechpl. Eb 6
 " Garden-st., Whitechpl. Db 6
 " George-st., Wstmnstr. Cc 7
 " Guildford-st., S'hwrk. Ca 13
 " Hermitage-st., W'p'ng Dd 6
 " James-st., B'd'rd-row Db 8
 " " Lisson-gr. Db 11
 " Marlborough-st. .. Ba 7
 " Marylebone-st. .. Ac 8
 " Maze Pond .. Bd 6
 " Ormond-st., Que'n-sq. Db 8

Gt. Percy-st., Clerkenwell Da8
 " Peter-st., Westminster Cd7
 " Portland-st. Bc 8
 " Prescott-st., Leman-st. Dc6
 " Pulteney-st., G'd'n-sq. Bb7
 " Queen-st., Linc'n's Inn Dc8
 " Russell-st., Blo'msb'ry Cc8
 " Scotland Yd., Wht'hall Cc7
 " Smith-st., W'stminster Cd7
 " Stanhope-st., Mayfair Ab7
 " Sutton-st., Clerkenw'll Aa6
 " Titchfild-st., Oxf'd-st. Bc8
 " Tower Hill Cc 6
 " Tower-st. Cc 6
 " Western-rd., West-
 bourne-green Bb 11
 " Wild-st., Drury-lane Da7
 Greek Church, Lond. Wall Cb6
 " rd., Deptford Cc 14
 " st., Soho Ca 7
 Green Bank, Wapping Ed 6
 Greenfield-st., Comr.-rd. Db 6
 Green-lane, Greenwich Cc 14
 " lanes Bb 9
 " Park, Piccadilly Bc 7
 " st., Bethnal-green Dd 9
 " st., Chelsea Da 12
 " st., Mayfair Dc 11
 Greenwich Cc 14
 " Hospital Dc 14
 " Park Dc 14
 " pier, Greenw. Cc 14
 " road Cc 14
 Grenville-st., Camden-tn. Ba 8
 Gresham-st., Lothbury Bc 6
 " st., Pimlico Da 12
 Grey Coat Hosp., W'stmintr. Bd7
 Greycoat-st., Westminstr. Bd7
 Greyhound-rd., Hmrsth. Aa 12
 Griffin-st., Lambeth Dc 7
 Grosvenor-cres., B'lg'r'via Ac7
 " Gallery, New
 Bond-st. Ab 7
 Grosvenor G'te, H'de-pk. Dc 11
 " House, Mayfair Ab 7
 " pk. N., C'mbrwl. Bc 13
 " pl., Pimlico Ac 7
 " pl., Wells-st. Cc 13
 " rd., Chelsea Da 12
 " rd. station Bb 4
 " sq., Mayfair Dc 11
 " st., Mayfair Ab 7
 " st., Stepney Bb 14
 " ter., C'mbrwl. Bc 13
 Grove, Southwark Ad 6
 " The, Homerton Db 9
 " The, Nw. Br'mp'n Ca 12
 " End-rd., St
 John's-wood Ac 10
 Grove-place, Mile End Ab 14
 " rd., Battersea Cc 12
 " rd., St John's-wd. Cb 11
 " rd., Victoria-park Dc 9
 " st., Camden-tn. Cc 10
 " st., Com'ercial-rd. Dc 6
 " st., Deptford Bd 14
 " st., Poplar Cc 14
 " st., Walworth Cb 13

Grove st.-rd., Hackney Dc 9
 Grundy st.-rd., Poplar Cc 14
 Guildford-rd., Poplar Cb 14
 " rd., S. L'mb'th Ac 13
 " st., Gray's
 Inn-rd. Cb 8
 Guildhall, The Bb 6
 Gun-lane, Limehouse Bc 14
 Gunter-grove, Chelsea Cb 12
 Guy's Hosp., Southwark Ca 13
 Gwynne-rd., Battersea Cb 12
 H-street, Kensal-green Ba 11
 Hackney Cb 9
 " Canal Db 9
 " Church Cb 9
 " Common Dc 9
 " Downs Cb 9
 " road Cb 9
 " station Ca 4
 " Union Db 9
 " Wick Db 9
 Haggerston-rd., Kings-
 land-rd. Bc 9
 Haggerston station Ca 4
 Hale-st., Poplar Cc 14
 Hales-st., Southwark Bb 13
 Half Moon-cres. Islingt'n Da8
 " st., Mayfair Ac 7
 Halfway House-lane,
 Peckham Dc 13
 Hall-rd., Maida-vale Ca 11
 " st., City-road Ac 9
 Halliford-rd., Islington Bc 9
 Halkin-st., Belgravia Ac 7
 Halkin-rd., Islington Ac 9
 Hamilton-pl., Piccadilly Ab 7
 " terrace Ca 11
 Hammersmith Aa 12
 " Cemetery Aa 12
 " road Aa 12
 Hampden-st., Somers-tn. Ca 8
 Hampstead and Heath Aa 10
 " rd. Ab 10
 Hanbury-st., Spitalfields Db 6
 Hanbury's Brewery,
 Brick-la. Db 6
 Hanover-st., Islington Ac 9
 " sq. and st., Re-
 gent-st. Ba 7
 Hare-st., Bethnal-green Da 6
 Harewood-sq., Mrylbn. Db 11
 Harley-st., Marylebone Ab 8
 " Mile End Ed 9
 Harleyford-rd., Ken-
 nington Bb 13
 Harwood-st., Chalk
 Farm-rd. Bb 10
 Harrington-rd., Old
 Brompton Ca 12
 Harrington-sq., Cmdn.-tn. Ba 8
 " st. Ba 8
 Harrison-st., Gray's
 Inn-rd. Cb 8
 Harrow-rd. Aa 11
 Harrowgate-rd., H'ckney Dc 9
 Hart-st., Bloomsbury Cc 8
 " st., Bow-st. Cb 7
 Hart's-lane, Bethnal-gr. Cd 9

Harwood-rd., Wall'm-gr Bb 12
 Hastings-st., Burton-cres. Cb 8
 Hatcham-rd., Peckham Dc 13
 " station Gb 4
 Hatfield-st., Ald'rsgate-st. Ba 6
 " Blackfriars Eb 7
 Hatton-gdn., Holborn Ec 8
 " wall, Clerkenwell Eb 8
 Haverstock-grove Bb 10
 " hill Bb 10
 " terrace Bb 10
 Hawley-rd., Kentish-tn. Cb 10
 Haydon-sq., Mansell-st. Dc 6
 Haymarket Cb 7
 Hay's-st., Mayfair Ab 7
 Heath End Hill, Hamp'd. Aa 10
 " rd., Clapham Dc 12
 " st., Hampstead Aa 10
 " st., Stepney Bb 14
 Heckinger-rd., Bermon. Db 13
 Hemmingford-rd., Islin. Dc 10
 Hen and Chicken-lane,
 Walworth Cb 13
 Heneage-st., Spitalfields Db 6
 Henley-st., Battersea Db 12
 Henrietta-st., C'v'nd'h-sq. Ac 8
 " Covent-gdn. Cb 7
 Henry-st., Hampste'd-rd. Bb 8
 " Pentonville-rd. Da 8
 " St John's-wd. Ac 10
 " Stepney Bb 14
 Heralds' Office, Queen
 Victoria-st. Ac 6
 Herbert-st., Hackney Cc 9
 Hercules Buildings,
 Lambeth Bb 13
 Hereford-rd., Bayswater Bb 11
 " rd., Kingsland Bc 9
 " sq., Gloucester-
 rd., Old Brompton Ca 12
 Hermitage Basin, Lon-
 don Docks Dd 6
 Hermitage Ent., Lon-
 don Docks Dd 6
 Hertford-ho., Manc'r.-sq. Ac 8
 " pl., Dalston Cc 9
 " st., Piccadilly Ac 7
 Hewlett-rd., Old Ford Dc 9
 High-st., Battersea Cb 12
 " Bow Cb 14
 " Bromley Cb 14
 " Camden-town Cc 10
 " Deptford Cc 14
 " Fulham Bb 12
 " Hampstead Ab 10
 " Homerton Db 9
 " Islington Ea 8
 " Kensington Bc 11
 " Kingsland Cb 9
 " Lambeth Bb 13
 " Marylebone Ac 8
 " Poplar Cc 14
 " Putney Ac 12
 " St Giles' Cc 8
 " St John's-wd. Ac 10
 " Shadwell Bc 14
 " Shoreditch Cb 6
 " Southwark Ca 13

High-st., Stoke New'ton Ca9
 " Vauxhall .. Ab13
 " Wapping .. Dd 6
 Highbury .. Ab 9
 " College .. Ab 9
 " cres. and pl. Ab 9
 " grange .. Bb 9
 " grove .. Bb 9
 " hill .. Ab 9
 " New Park .. Bb 9
 " park .. Bb 9
 " station .. Ba 4
 " terrace .. Ab 9
 " Vale .. Ba 9
 Highgate-road .. Ba 10
 High Holborn .. Cc 8
 Hill-st., Knightsbridge-rd. Dc11
 " Mayfair .. Ab 7
 " Peckham .. Dc13
 " Walworth .. Bc13
 " Windmill-st. .. Ca 6
 Hilldrop-cr., Camden-rd. Cb10
 " rd., Camden-rd. Cb10
 Hillmartin-rd., Holloway Db10
 Hindon-st., Pimlico .. Ab13
 Hobart-pl., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 Holborn .. Dc 8
 " circus .. Ec 8
 " rest., H. Holborn Cc8
 " Union .. Db 8
 " Viaduct .. Ab 6
 " Viaduct station Ba 4
 Holford-sq., Pentonville Da 8
 Holland-pk. and house Bc 11
 " rd., Kensington Bc11
 " st., Clapham-rd. Bc13
 " st., Kensington Bc11
 " st., Southwark Ba13
 " st., Westminster Cd7
 " Villas-rd. .. Bc 11
 Holles-st., Oxford-st. .. Ac 8
 Holloway .. Da10
 Holloway-rd. .. Db10
 Hollyw'd-rd., Lt. Chelsea Ca12
 Holme, The, Regt.-pk. Ab 8
 Holy-st., Dalston .. Cc 9
 " N., Dalston Cb 9
 Holywell-la., Shoreditch Ca 6
 " st., Strand .. Db 7
 Homerton .. Db 9
 " College .. Db 9
 " road .. Eb 9
 " row, Homert'n Db 9
 Hope-st., Battersea .. Cc 12
 Hornsey-rd., Holloway Da10
 Horse Ferry, I. of Dogs Cd14
 " Guards, Westm'str. Cc7
 " Shoe, Tot. Ct.-rd. Cc8
 Horsefall-bas., Reg.-can. Da8
 Horseferry-rd., Westm'r. Cd7
 Horsleydown-la., Bermo. Cd6
 Hotel Metropole, North-
 umberland-avenue .. Cc 7
 Hotham-villas, Putney Ac 12
 Houndsditch, Aldgate Cb 6
 House of Detent'n, Clerk. Eb8
 Houses of Parliament,
 Westminster .. Cd 7

Howard-rd., Stoke Newn. Bb9
 Howland-st., Tot. Ct.-rd. Bb8
 Howley-vale, Harrow-rd. Cb11
 Hows-st., Kingsland-rd. Cc 9
 Hoxton .. Bc 9
 " Church .. Bc 9
 " station, Hoxton Ba 9
 Hugh-st., Pimlico .. Da12
 Hughes Fields, Deptford Cc14
 Hungerford-rd., H'll'w'y Cb10
 Hunter-st., Brunswick-sq. Cb8
 Huntley-st., Tot. Ct.-rd. Bb8
 Hurley-rd., Kenning-
 ton-lane .. Bb13
 Hurlingham-rd., Fulham Bb12
 Hutton-la., London Fields Cc9
 Hyde-lane, Battersea Cb 12
 " Park .. Dc11
 " Park Barracks .. Dc11
 " Park-corner .. Dc11
 " Park-gardens .. Cc11
 " rd., Hoxton .. Bc9
 I-street, Kensal-green Ba11
 Imperial Gas Works .. Cc9
 " rd., Chelsea Cb12
 " Institute-rd. Cd11
 " Institute, S.
 Kensington .. Cd11
 India Government Stores,
 Belvedere-road .. Dc 7
 India Office, Westminster Cc7
 Ingestre-st., Dartm.-pk. Ca10
 Ingrave-st., Battersea Cc 12
 Inland Revenue Office,
 Tower-hill .. Cc 6
 Inner Circle, Regent's-pk. Aa8
 Inverness ter. and rd.,
 Bayswater .. Cb 11
 Irongate, Tower .. Dc 6
 Isle of Dogs .. Cd14
 Isledon-rd., Holloway Da 10
 Islington .. Dc 10
 " station .. Ba 4
 Islip-st., Kentish-town Cb10
 Ivy-lane, Hoxton .. Bc 9
 J-street, Kensal-green Ba 11
 Jamaica-level, Ro'hithe Db13
 " rd., Berm'nds'y Db13
 " st., Stepney .. Bb14
 James-st., Bethnal-gr. Bb 14
 " Bucki'gh'm-gt. Bc7
 " Camberwell Bc 13
 " Commercial-st. Ec6
 " Covent-gdn. Cb 7
 " Hoxton .. Bc 9
 " Oxford-st. .. Ac 8
 " Paddington Cb 11
 " Regent's-pk. Bc10
 " Rotherhithe Db13
 " Stepney .. Bb 14
 Jane-st., Commercial-rd. Ec 6
 Jermyn-st., Piccadilly Bb 7
 Jewin-st., Aldersgate-st. Bb 6
 Jewry-st., Aldersgate-st. Cc 6
 Jews' Burial Ground Bb14
 " Synagogue, City Cb 6
 John-st., Adelphi, Strand Cb7
 " Albany-rd. .. Cc 13

John-st., Barnsbury .. Dc10
 " Cannon st.-rd. Ec 6
 " Kingsland-rd. Cc 9
 " Mayfair .. Ab 7
 " Mile End .. Bb14
 " Minorities .. Cc 6
 " Peckham .. Dc13
 " Southwark .. Cb13
 " Spitalfields .. Db 6
 " Theobald's-rd. Db 8
 " W., Edgwr.-rd. Db11
 Johnson-st., Camden-tn. Ba 8
 Jubilee-pl. & st., Mile End Ab14
 Judd-st., Euston-rd. .. Cb 8
 Junction-rd., Kentish-tn. Cb10
 K-st., Kensal-green .. Ba 11
 Kemble-st., Drury-lane Da 7
 Kenninghall-rd., Clapton Ca 9
 Kennington .. Bb 13
 " Cross .. Bb 13
 " Grove .. Bb 13
 " Oval .. Bc 13
 " Park .. Bc 13
 " Park-road Bb 13
 " road .. Bb 13
 Kensal-green .. Aa 11
 " Green Cemetery Aa 11
 " New Town .. Bb 11
 " rd., Kensal-green Bb11
 Kensington .. Bc 11
 " Gardens .. Cc 11
 " Gate, Hd.-pk. Cc11
 " Gore .. Cc 11
 " Palace .. Cc 11
 " Palace-grdn. Bc11
 " Park .. Bb 11
 " Park-rd.,
 Notting-hill .. Bb 11
 Kensington-road .. Bc 11
 " (Addison-
 rd.) station .. Ab 4
 Kensington (High-st.) sta. Ab4
 " West station Ab4
 Kentish Town .. Cb10
 " road .. Cb10
 " station Ba 4
 Kenton-rd., Hackney Db 9
 " st., Brunswick-sq. Cb8
 Keppel-st., Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " Russell-sq. Ca 8
 Kerby-st., Poplar .. Cc 14
 Kilburn .. Ac10
 " Park and rd. Ba 11
 " station .. Aa 4
 King-st., Bermondsey Ca13
 " st., Camden-town Cc10
 " st., Cheapside .. Bb 6
 " st., Golden-sq. .. Bb 7
 " sq., Goswell-rd. Bd 9
 " st., Old Kent-rd. Cb13
 " st., Poplar .. Cc 14
 " st., St James'-sq. Bc7
 " st., Smithfield .. Ab 6
 " st., Southwark .. Bd 6
 " st., Wapping .. Ed 6
 " st., Waterloo-rd. Ec 7
 " st., Westminster Cc 7
 " Edw'rd-rd., Hackny. Dc9

King Henry's-rd., Hampstead .. Bb 10
 King Henry's-rd., K'gsld. Bb 9
 " William-st., Greenwich .. Ce 14
 King William-st., London-bridge .. Bc 6
 King William-st., Strand Cb 7
 Kings-rd., Camden-tn. Cc 10
 " rd., Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " rd., Fulham .. Bb 12
 " rd., Hackney Wick Db 9
 " rd., Kingsland .. Bb 9
 " rd. W., Chelsea Cb 12
 " College, Strand Db 7
 " College-road .. Ab 10
 " Cross .. Ca 8
 " Cross-rd. ... Da 8
 " Cross station .. Ba 4
 Kingsland .. Bb 9
 " road .. Bc 9
 Kingsgate-st., H. Holborn Dc 8
 Kirby-st., Hatton-garden. Ec 8
 Knapp-rd., Bromley .. Cb 14
 Knight-bridge, St Paul's Bc 6
 Knightsbridge, H'de-pk. Dc 11
 L-street, Kensal-green Ba 11
 Ladbroke-gr., Ntng.-hill Bb 11
 " Grove-road, Notting-hill .. Bb 11
 Ladbroke-rd., Ntng.-hill Bc 11
 " rd. station .. Aa 4
 " sq., Ntng.-hill Bc 11
 Lady Lakes-gr., Mile End Eb 6
 Lamb-lane, London-flds. Cc 9
 Lambeth .. Bb 13
 " Bridge .. Bb 13
 " Low Marsh, Lm. Dc 7
 " Palace, Lmbh. Bb 13
 " Pal'ce-rd., L'm. Bb 13
 " rd., Lambeth Bb 13
 " sq., Lambeth Dc 7
 " st., Goodman's-fields .. Dc 6
 Lambeth-walk, Lamb'th Bb 13
 " Workhouse, Newington .. Bb 13
 Lamb's Conduit-st. .. Db 8
 Lancaster-gate, H'd.pk., Cc 11
 " rd., Hampstd. Ab 10
 " rd., Kensington-pk. .. Bb 11
 Lancaster-road W. .. Ab 11
 " st., Southw'rk Ba 13
 Lancing-st., Euston-sq. Ca 8
 Langdon-rd., Up. Hl'wy. Ca 10
 Langham-pl., Regent-st., Bc 8
 " st., Marylebone Bc 8
 Lansdowne-house, Berkeley-sq. .. Ab 7
 Lansdowne-rd., Dalston Cc 9
 " pl. and rd., South Lambeth .. Ac 13
 Lansdowne-rd., Notting-hill .. Bc 11
 Landseer-st., Battersea Db 12
 Latchmere-grove, Btsea. Dc 12
 " rd., Batt'rsea Dc 12

Latimer-road .. Ab 11
 " rd. station .. Aa 4
 Lauriston-rd., Hackney Dc 9
 Lavender-grove, Dalston Cc 9
 " hill, Battersea Dc 12
 " rd., Battersea Cc 12
 Lawn-rd., Haverst'k-hill Bb 10
 Laystall-st., Gray's Inn-road .. Db 8
 Lea, River .. Eb 9
 " Bridge-rd., Clapton Da 9
 Leadenhall Market .. Cc 6
 " st. ... Cc 6
 Leader-st., Chelsea .. Ca 12
 Leather-lane, Holborn Ec 8
 Ledbury-rd., Not'g-hill Bb 11
 Lee-st., Kingsland-rd. Cc 9
 Lefevre-rd., Old Ford Ec 9
 Leicester-sq. .. Cb 7
 Leigh-st., Burton-cres. Cb 8
 Leighton-rd., K'tish-tn. Cb 10
 Leinster-sq., Bayswater Bb 11
 " ter., Bayswater Cb 11
 Leipsic-rd., Camberwell Cc 13
 Leman-st., Whitechapel Dc 6
 " st. station .. Cb 4
 Lenthall-rd., K'gs'nd-rd. Cc 9
 Lever-st., City-road .. Bd 9
 Lexham-gds., Cr'mwl-rd. Ba 12
 Libra-rd., Old Ford .. Ec 9
 Licensed Victuallers' Asylum .. Dc 13
 Lillie-rd., Chelsea .. Ba 12
 Lime-st., Fenchurch-st. Cc 6
 Linchouse .. Bc 14
 " Basin .. Bc 14
 " Causeway Cc 14
 " Cut .. Cb 14
 " Cut Entran. Bc 14
 " dock & pier Bc 14
 " Reach .. Bc 14
 Lincoln-st., Mile End Bb 14
 Lincoln's Inn .. Dc 8
 " Fields .. Dc 8
 Linsey-rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 Linton-st., New North-rd. Bc 9
 Lisle-st., Leicester-sq. Cb 7
 Lismore-rd., Kentish-tn. Bb 10
 Lisson-grove, N., Maryl. Db 11
 " st., Marylebone Db 11
 Litchfield-rd. .. Bb 14
 " st., Soho .. Cb 7
 Little Britain, Aldersgate Ab 6
 " Cambridge-st., Hackney-rd. .. Cc 9
 Little Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " Newport-st., Soho Cb 7
 " Pulteney-st., Soho Bb 7
 " Queen-st., Lincoln's Inn .. Dc 8
 Little St James's-st., St J.-st. Bc 7
 " Tower-hill, Tower Dc 6
 Liverpool-rd., Holloway Db 10
 " st., Bshpsgt.-st. Cb 6
 " st., King's Cross Ca 8
 " st., Walworth Cb 13
 " st. station .. Ca 4
 Lloyd-sq., Pentonville Da 8

Lloyd's-row, St J'n st.-rd. Eb 8
 Lock Hosp., Wstbrn.-gr. Bb 11
 Lock's Fields .. Cb 13
 Loddige-rd., Hackney Cc 9
 Lombard-rd., Battersea Cb 12
 " st. ... Bc 6
 London Bridge .. Bc 6
 " Docks .. Dc 6
 " Bridge station Cb 4
 " Fields, Hackney Cc 9
 " Fields station Ca 4
 " Hospital .. Eb 6
 " Missionary Soc., Bloomfield-st. .. Cb 6
 London-rd., Deptford Bd 14
 " rd., Greenwich Ce 14
 " rd., Southwark Bb 13
 " rd., Up. Clapton Cb 9
 " st., Paddington Cb 11
 " st., Tot. Court-rd. Bb 8
 " Wall .. Bb 6
 Long Acre .. Cb 7
 " lane, Bermondsey Ca 13
 " lane, Smithfield Ab 6
 Longford-st., R'g'nt's-pk. Bb 8
 Lord's Cricket ground Ca 11
 Lorrimer-rd. and st. Bc 13
 Lotlibury, Bank .. Bb 6
 Lothian-rd., Camberwell Bc 13
 Loudoun-rd., St J'n's-wd. Ac 10
 " rd. station .. Aa 4
 Love-lane, Shadwell Bc 14
 Lower Berkeley-st., Manchester-sq. .. Ac 8
 Lower-rd., Rotherhithe Bd 14
 " Clapton .. Db 9
 " Clapton-rd. .. Cb 9
 " E. Smithfield, St Katherine Docks .. Dd 6
 Lower George-st., Chels. Da 12
 " Grosvenor-gdns., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 Lower Grosvenor-pl., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 Lower Heath, Hampstd. Aa 10
 " Holloway .. Db 10
 " Kennington-lane Bb 13
 " Que'n-st., R'hithe. Bc 14
 " Richmond-rd., Putney .. Ac 12
 Lower Seymour-st., Portman-sq. .. Ac 8
 Lower Sloane-st., Chels. Da 12
 " Thames-st. .. Cc 6
 Lowndes-pl., Belgravia Ad 7
 " sq., Belgravia Dc 7
 " st., Belgravia Dd 11
 Lucas-st., Shadwell .. Bc 14
 Lucey-rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 Ludgate Circus .. Ab 6
 " Hill .. Ab 6
 " Hill station .. Bb 4
 Luke-st., Finsbury .. Ca 6
 " Spitalfields .. Da 6
 Lunatic Asylum, Bthl.-gr. Cd 9
 Lupus-st., Pimlico .. Ab 13
 Lyall-st., Pimlico .. Ad 7
 Lyceum Theatre, Strand Db 7

Lyndhurst-rd., Hampstead. Ab10
 Lynton-rd., Bermondsey. Db13
 Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury-avenue .. Bb7
 M-street, Kensal-green Ba11
 Macaulay-rd., Clapham Dc12
 Macklin-st., Drury-lane Cc8
 Maddox-st., Regent-st. Bb7
 Maida Hill-water .. Cb11
 " Vale .. Ca11
 " Vale station .. Aa4
 Maiden-lane, Strand .. Cb7
 Maitland-pk., Haverstock-hill .. Bb10
 Malden-rd., Kentish-tn. Bb10
 Mall, The, St. James'-pk. Bc7
 Malvern-rd., Dalston Cc9
 " Kilburn Ba11
 Manchester-rd., Cub.-tn. Cd14
 " sq., Maryle. Ac8
 " st., Gray's Inn-road .. Ca8
 Manchester-st., Maryle. Ac8
 Manor-pl., Walworth-rd. Db13
 " rd., Bermondsey Db13
 " rd., New Cross Ae14
 " st., Peckham Dc13
 Mansell-st., Aldgate-st. Dc6
 Mansion House, The.. Bc6
 " station Cb4
 Mansfield-rd., Haverstock-hill .. Bb10
 Mansfield-st., Portland-pl. Ac8
 Marble Arch, Hyde-pk. Dc11
 Marchmont-st., Burton-crescent.. Cb8
 Marc-st., Hackney .. Cc9
 Margaret-st., Cavend.-sq. Bc8
 " Hackney Cc9
 " Wilming-ton-sq. .. Db8
 Margraue-rd., Hammer. Aa12
 Maria-st., Kingsland-rd. Cc9
 Mark-la., Fenchurch-st. Cc6
 " station .. Cb4
 Market-st., Barnsbury Db10
 " Poplar .. Cc14
 Marlborough Hill .. Ab10
 " House .. Bc7
 " rd., Chels. Ca12
 " rd., Dalston Cc9
 " rd., Peck. Db13
 " rd. station Aa4
 Marloes-rd., Cromwell-rd. Ba12
 Marquis-rd., Islington Bb9
 Marrow-st., Limehouse Bc14
 Marsh Bridge, Hackney Marsh .. Db9
 Marsh Hill, Homerton Db9
 " lane, Battersea Cb12
 " rd., Homerton Db9
 Marsham-st., Westminster Cd7
 Mary-st., Bromley .. Cb14
 " Stepney .. Bb14
 Maryland-rd. .. Cb11
 Marylebone Church .. Ab8
 " lane .. Ac8
 " road .. Db11

Mashboro-rd., Hammer. Aa12
 Maude-grove, Chelsea Cb12
 Mayfair .. Ab7
 Mayfield-st., Dalston Cb9
 Maynard-rd., Ro'hithe Bd14
 Maze Hill, Greenwich Dc14
 " Pond, Southwark Bd6
 Mead-st., Kennington-rd. Dd7
 Mecklenburg-sq. .. Db8
 Median-rd., Clapton .. Db9
 Medical School, Lambeth Dd7
 Medway-st., Westminster Cd7
 Melior-st., Bermondsey Cd6
 Melton-st., Euston-sq. Bb8
 Mercers-st., Shadwell Ec6
 Meredith-st., Clerkenwell Eb8
 Mermaid-st., Bermonds'y Cd6
 Merton-rd., Haverstock-hill Bb10
 Metropolitan Music Hall, Edgware-rd. .. Cb11
 Michael's-gr., Brompton Ca12
 Middlesex-st., Whitech. Cb6
 Middleton-rd., Dalston Cc9
 Midland-st., Pancras-rd. Ca8
 Midway-pl., Deptford Bd14
 Mildmay-pk., Kingsland Bb9
 " Park station Ca4
 " rd., Kingsland Bb9
 Mile End-road .. Bb14
 " station .. Ca4
 " Workhouse Bb14
 Miles-st., S. Lambeth Ac13
 Milford-lane, Strand .. Db7
 Milk-st., Cheapside .. Bb6
 Mill-lane, Southwark Cd6
 " st., Bermondsey Da13
 Millbank-rd., Pimlico Ab13
 " st., Westminster Cd7
 Millman-st., Bedford-row Db8
 Millwall .. Cd14
 " Docks, I. of Dogs Cd14
 " pier, I. of Dogs Cd14
 Milner-st., Chelsea .. Da12
 Milton-rd., Old Ford .. Dc9
 " rd., Stoke New-ington .. Bb9
 " st., Chiswell-st. Bb6
 " st., Dorset-sq. .. Db11
 Mina-rd., Old Kent-rd. Cb13
 Mincing-la., Fenchurch-st Cc6
 Minories .. Cc6
 Mint, The .. Dc6
 " st., Southwark .. Ca13
 Miinter-st., Hoxton .. Bc9
 Missionary College, Islington .. Dc10
 Model Prison, Cale-donian-rd. .. Db10
 Monier-rd., Victoria-pk. Ec9
 Monnow-rd. .. Db13
 Monster-rd., Fulham .. Bb12
 Montagu-sq. .. Db11
 Montague Ho., Whitehall Cc7
 " pl., Russell-sq. Cc8
 " rd., Dalston Cb9
 " st., Russell-sq. Cc8
 Monument, Fish-st. Hill Cc6
 " station .. Cb4

Moor-lane, Fore-st. .. Bb6
 Moore-st., Chelsea .. Da12
 Moorfields .. Bb6
 Moorgate-st. .. Bb6
 " station .. Ca4
 Moreton-rd., Islington Bc9
 Morgans-lane, Southwark Cd6
 Morning-lane, Hackney Db9
 Mornington-cres Cam-den-tn. .. Ba8
 Mornington-rd., Cam-den-tn. .. Cc10
 Mornington-st., Cam-den-tn. .. Ba8
 Morpeth-rd., Victoria-pk. Dc9
 " st., Bethnal-gr. Bb14
 " ter., Pimlico Bd7
 Mortimer-rd., Kingsland Bc9
 " st., Cyndsh.-sq. Bc8
 Mostyn-rd., Old Ford Ec9
 Mount-st., Mayfair .. Ab7
 Mulgrave-rd., North End Ba12
 Munster-sq., Regnt.'s-pk. Bb8
 " st., Regnt.'s-pk. Eb11
 Murray-st., Camden-tn. Cb10
 " Hoxton .. Bc9
 Museum-st., Bloomsbury Cc8
 Myddleton-sq., Pantonvle. Ea8
 Myddelton-st., Clerkenwell Eb8
 Myrdle-st., Commercial-road .. Eb6
 Myrtle-st., Dalston .. Cc9
 N-street, Kensal-green Ba11
 National Gallery, Trafalgar-sq. Cb7
 " History Museum Cd11
 " Liberal Club, Whitehall-pl. .. Cc7
 National Portrait Gallery Cb7
 Navarino-pl., Dalston Cb9
 Neal-st., Long Acre .. Ca7
 Neeld-rd., Kilburn .. Ba11
 Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-sq. Cb7
 " sq., Blackfriars-rd. Ad6
 " st., Camberwell Bc13
 " st., Whitechapel Eb6
 Neptune-st., Rotherhithe Ad14
 Netherwood-rd., Shepherd's Bush .. Ac11
 Netley-st., Hampstead-rd. Bb8
 New Inn, Strand .. Db7
 " rd., Fulham .. Ab12
 " rd., Haverstock-hill Bb10
 " rd., Rotherhithe Bd14
 " rd., S. Lambeth Ac13
 " rd., Whitechapel Eb6
 " sq., Lincoln's Inn Dc8
 " st., Bermondsey Bd6
 " st., Charing Cross Cc7
 " st., Covent-garden Cb7
 " st., Deptford .. Cc14
 " st., Gt. & Lt., Fetter-lane Ec8
 " st., Kennington Pk.-road .. Bb13
 " Bridge-st. .. Ac6
 " Brompton .. Ca12
 " Burlington-st., Regent-st. .. Bb7
 " Cavendish-st. .. Ac8

New Charles-st., City-rd. Ac 9
 " Church-rd., Cmbri. Cc 13
 " City Prison, Cam-
 den-rd. Cb 10
 " Compton-st., Soho Ca 7
 " Cross Bc 14
 " Cross-rd. Bc 14
 " Cut, Blackfriars-rd. Ba 13
 " Gallery, Regent-st. Bb 7
 " Gravel-lane Ec 6
 " Kent-rd. Cb 13
 " North-rd., Hoxton Bc 9
 " Oxford-st., W.C. Cc 8
 " Palace Yard, West-
 minster Cc 7
 " Park-st., Southwark Ca 13
 " River-head, Pentnvl. Ea 8
 " Scotland-yd., Vic-
 toria Embankment Cc 7
 " West End, Himpstd.
 " York-st., Com'l-rd. Eb 6
 Newcastle-st., Strand Db 7
 Newgate Prison .. Ab 6
 " st. Ab 6
 Newington Bb 13
 " Butts Bb 13
 " causeway Bb 13
 " green Bb 9
 " la., Highbury Bb 9
 " park Ba 9
 " Workhouse Cb 13
 Newland-st., Kensington Bc 11
 Newman-st., Oxford-st. Bc 8
 Nicholas-lane, City .. Bc 6
 " st., Hoxton .. Bc 9
 Nine Elms, S. Lambeth Ac 13
 " pier Ab 13
 " station Bb 4
 Nightingale-la., Lon-
 don Docks Dd 6
 Nightingale-rd., Upper
 Clapton Cb 9
 Norfolk-cres., Tyburnia Db 11
 " rd., Shacklewell Cb 9
 " st., Strand .. Db 7
 " ter., Not'g-hill Bb 11
 Norman-rd., Old Ford Dc 9
 Normand-gds., Fulham Ba 12
 North Bank, Park-rd. Ca 11
 " Ch'rch-st., Bermo. Db 13
 " End and rd. .. Ba 12
 " Pole Ab 11
 " Quay, Lon. Dks. Dc 6
 " row, Park-lane Ab 7
 " Side, Bethnal-gn. Cc 9
 " st., Clapham .. Db 12
 " st., Edgware-rd. Cb 11
 " st., King's Cross Da 8
 " st., Lambeth .. Dd 7
 " st., Manchester-sq. Ac 8
 " st., Peckham .. Cc 13
 " st., Poplar .. Cb 14
 " st., Sidney-st. .. Eb 6
 " st., Sloane-st. .. Dc 11
 " st., Southwark Cb 13
 " st., Stepney .. Bb 14
 Northampton-rd. Spaflds. Eb 8
 Northport-st., Hoxton Bc 9

Northumberland-avenue Cb 7
 Norton Folgate, Sho'ditch Cb 6
 Notting-hill Bc 11
 " station Aa 4
 " Gate station Ab 4
 " High-st. Bc 11
 Nottingham-pl., Maryle. Ab 8
 O-street, Kensal-green Aa 11
 Oakfield-rd., Up. Clapton Cb 9
 Oakley-cr. & st., Chelsea Ca 12
 " rd., Lambeth Ba 13
 " sq., Camden-tn. Ba 8
 Ockenden-rd., Kingsland Bb 9
 Offord-rd., Barnsbury Db 10
 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn Dc 8
 " st., Shoreditch .. Bd 9
 " Bailey Ab 6
 " Bethnal Green-rd. Cc 9
 " Bread-st. Cb 6
 " Brompton Ca 12
 " Compton-st., Soho Cb 7
 " Ford Ec 9
 " Ford lane and road Dc 9
 " Gravel-la., Lon. Dks. Ed 6
 " Jewry, Cheapside Bb 6
 " Kent-rd. and sta. Cb 13
 " King-st., Deptford Ce 14
 " Montague-st., White. Db 6
 " Palace Yard, Westmi. Cd 7
 " Pye-st., Westminster Cd 7
 " St Pancras Church Ca 8
 " Swan-pier Bc 6
 Oliffe-st., Cubitt-tn. .. Dd 14
 Olympia, The, Kens'gton Bd 11
 Olympic Thea., Wych-st. Db 7
 Omega-pl., St John's-wd. Db 11
 Onslow-sq., Chelsea .. Ca 12
 Opera-ho., Covent-gdn. Cb 7
 Orange-st., Bethnal-gr. Cd 9
 " Leicester-sq. Cb 7
 " Southwark Ad 6
 Orchard-grove, Kings'nd Bb 9
 " rd., Blackwall Dc 14
 " st., Portm'n-sq. Db 11
 " st., Westminster Cd 7
 Ord-st., Isle of Dogs Cc 14
 Ordnance-rd., St John's-
 wood Ac 10
 Oriel-rd., Hackney Wick Db 9
 Orphan Asylum, Haver-
 stock-hill Bb 10
 Orphan Asylum, St
 John's-wood Ac 10
 Orsett-ter., Bishop's-rd. Cb 11
 Osborn-st., Whitechapel Db 6
 Osnaburgh-st., Euston-rd. Bb 8
 Osney-cres., Camden-tn. Cb 10
 Ossory-rd., Peckham Dc 13
 Ossulton-st., Somers-tn. Ca 8
 Outer Circle, Regent's-pk. Aa 8
 Oval-rd., Kennington Bc 13
 " Regent's-pk. Bc 10
 Oxford-gdns. Not'ng-hill Ab 11
 " sq. and ter., Ty-
 burnia Db 11
 " st. Db 11
 " st., Stepney .. Bc 14
 " st., Whitechapel Eb 6

Oxford Music Hall,
 Oxford-st. Cc 8
 P-street, Kensal-green Aa 11
 Packington-st., Islington Bc 9
 Paddington Green-rd. Cb 11
 " st., Baker-st. Ac 8
 " station Aa 4
 " Workhouse Bb 11
 Page-st., Westminster Cd 7
 Page's-walk, Bermond. Cb 13
 Palace-gdns., Lambeth Bb 13
 " gdns.-ter., Kensi. Bc 11
 " st., Pimlico Bd 7
 Palatine-rd., Stoke-Newn. Bb 9
 Palk-rd., Battersea .. Cc 12
 Pall Mall Bc 7
 Pancras-rd. Ca 8
 " Workhouse,
 Camden-tn. Cb 10
 Paradise-row, Highbury Ba 9
 " st., Lambeth Bb 13
 " st., Marylebone Ac 8
 " st., Roth'hithe Db 13
 Paris-st., Lambeth .. Dd 7
 Parish-st., Bermondsey Cd 6
 Parliament-st., Westmins. Cc 7
 Park-cres., Regent's-pk. Ab 8
 " lane, Hyde-pk. Dc 11
 " la., Newington-pk. Bb 9
 " pl., Blomfield-rd. Cb 11
 " pl., Greenwich .. Dc 14
 " pl., St James'-st. Bc 7
 " pl., Southwark .. Cb 13
 " rd., Dalston Cb 9
 " rd., Islington .. Dc 10
 " rd., Ken'ington-pk. Dc 13
 " rd., Newington-pk. Ba 9
 " rd., Notting-hill Bc 11
 " rd., Old Ford .. Ec 9
 " rd., Peckham .. Dc 13
 " rd., Regent's-pk. Da 11
 " rd., St John's-wd. Bc 10
 " rd., Stepney .. Bb 14
 " sq., Regent's-pk. Ab 8
 " st., Barnsbury .. Db 10
 " st., Hackney Wick Db 9
 " st., Kennington Bb 13
 " st., Mayfair .. Dc 11
 " st., Poplar .. Cc 14
 " st., Regent's-pk. Bc 10
 " st., Southwark .. Bd 6
 " vil., E., Regent's-pk. Ba 8
 " walk, Chelsea .. Ca 12
 Parker-st., Drury-lane Cc 8
 Parkhurst-rd., Holloway Db 10
 Parson's-green, Fulham Bb 12
 " la., Fulham Bb 12
 Paternoster-row .. Ab 6
 " sq. Ab 6
 Patshull-rd., Camden-tn. Cb 10
 Paul-st., Finsbury .. Ca 6
 Paul's-rd., Limehouse Cb 14
 Pavilion, Regent's-circus Bb 7
 " rd., Chelsea Da 12
 " Theatre, White-
 chapel-rd. Eb 6
 Peabody-sq., Black-
 friars-rd. Ec 7

Pearson-st., Kingsland-rd. Cc9
 Peckham-gr., Camberwl. Cc13
 " pk., Peckham Dc13
 " New Town Dc13
 Peel-st., Kensington .. Bc11
 Pelham-st., Chelsea .. Ca12
 " Spitalfields Db6
 Pell-st., St George-st. Dc6
 Pelton-st., Greenwich Dd14
 Pembroke-sq., Nott.-hill Bc11
 " villas, " Bc11
 Pembroke-rd., Earl's Ct. Ba12
 Pembury-rd., Clapton Cb9
 Pen-rd., Holloway .. Db10
 Pennington-st., Lon. Dks. Dc6
 Penton-pl., Kenning-
 ton Pk.-rd. .. Bb13
 Penton-pl., Pentonville Da8
 " st., Pentonville-rd Da8
 Pentonville-rd. .. Da8
 Penwern-rd., Earl's Court Ba12
 People's Palace, Mile
 End-rd. .. Bb14
 Percy-st., Tot. Court-rd. Bc8
 Petherton-rd., Stoke
 Newington .. Bb9
 Phillimore-gardens .. Bc11
 Phillip-st., Battersea-pk. Dc12
 " Commercial-rd. Eb6
 " Kingsland-rd. Bc9
 " Victoria-st. Bd7
 Philpot-lane, City .. Cc6
 Phipps-st., Finsbury .. Ca6
 Phoebe-st., Limehouse Cb14
 Phoenix-st., Gray's Inn-rd. Db8
 " Shoreditch Da6
 " Somers.-tn. Ca8
 Piccadilly .. Ac7
 " Circus .. Bb7
 Picket-st., Strand .. Db7
 Pickle Herring-st.,
 Southwark .. Ca13
 Picton-st., Camberwell Cc13
 Pigott-st., Limehouse Cc14
 Pimlico .. Ad7
 " pier .. Ab13
 " road .. Da12
 Pine-st., Spafields .. Eb8
 Pitfield-st., Hoxton .. Bd9
 Pitt-st., Old Kent-rd. Cb13
 " Peckham .. Cc13
 Platt-st., Pancras-rd. .. Ca8
 Pleasant-pl., Newington Bb13
 " row, Stepney Bb14
 Plough-lane, Battersea Cc12
 " rd., Rotherhithe Bd14
 Plumtree-st., Whitechapl. Dd6
 Poland-st., Oxford-st. .. Ba7
 Polygon, The, Clrnda.-sq. Ca8
 Pond-lane, Lr. Clapton Db9
 " la.-br., Hckny.-can. Db9
 " st., Hampstead Bb10
 Ponsonby-st. and pl.,
 Pimlico .. Ab13
 Poplar .. Cc14
 Porchester-ter., Byswtr. Cb11
 Portland-ho., Cvrndsh.-sq. Ac8
 " pl. .. Ab8

Portland-rd., Notting-hill Bc11
 " rd. station .. Ba4
 " st., Walworth Cb13
 Portman-sq. .. Db11
 " st., Oxford-st. Aa7
 Portobello-rd., Not.-hill Bb11
 Portpool-la., Gr'y's Inn-rd. Dc8
 Portsdown-rd. .. Ca11
 Portugal-st., Lincoln's Inn Dc8
 Post Office, St Martin's
 le Grand .. Bb6
 Potters Field, Berm'ndsey Cd6
 Poultry, Cheapside .. Bc6
 Powell-rd., Up. Clapton Cb9
 Powerscroft-rd., Clapton Db9
 Pownall-rd., Dalston .. Cc9
 Praed-st., Tyburnia .. Cb11
 " station .. Aa4
 Pratt-st., Camden.-tn. Cc10
 " Lambeth .. Dd7
 Preston New-rd., Poplar Cc14
 Primrose Hill-rd. .. Bb10
 " Park and Hill Bb10
 " st., Notn. Folgt. Cb6
 Priory-rd., Kilburn .. Ab10
 " S. Lambeth Ac13
 Prince Consort-rd. .. Cc11
 Prince of Wales-rd., Bat-
 tersea .. Db12
 Prince of Wales-gate,
 Hyde-pk. .. Cc11
 Prince of Wales-rd.,
 Kentish.-tn. .. Bb10
 Prince of Wales Theatre,
 Coventry-st. .. Cb7
 Princes-grdns., S. Knsgn. Cc11
 " gate, Hyde-pk. Cc11
 " rd., Bermonds'y Db13
 " rd., Notting-hill Bc11
 " row, Pimlico .. Bd7
 " sq., Bayswater Bb11
 " sq., Kennington Bb13
 " sq., St George-st. Dc6
 " st., Bank .. Bb6
 " st., Cavendish-sq. Bc8
 " st., Chelsea .. Da12
 " st., Hanover-sq. Ba7
 " st., Lambeth Ab13
 " st., Stamford-st. Ec7
 " st., Westminster Cc7
 Princess-rd., Kennington Bb13
 " st., Edgware-rd. Cb11
 " ter., Reg't's-pk. Bc10
 " Theatre, Oxf.-st. Bc8
 Pritchard's-rd., Hackney Cc9
 Prospect-pl., Cmrge.-rd. Cc9
 Putney and Bridge .. Ac12
 " Bridge-rd., Ptmy. Bc12
 Purser's Cross, Fulham Bb12
 Q-st., Kensal-green .. Aa11
 Quadrant-rd., Highbury
 Vale .. Ba9
 Quadrant-rd., Islington Bb9
 Quaker-st., Spitalfields Da6
 Queen-sq., Bloomsbury Cb8
 " st., Bla'kfrs.-rd. Ba13
 " st., Brompton Dd11
 " st., Camberwell Cc13

Queen-st., Cheapside Bc6
 " st., Chelsea .. Da12
 " st., Edgware-rd. Db11
 " st., H'mersmith Aa12
 " st., Kingsland-rd. Cc9
 " st., Limehouse Bc14
 " st., Mayfair .. Ab7
 " st., Seven Dials Ca7
 " st.-pl., Sthwrk.-br. Bc6
 " Anne's-gate, West-
 minster .. Bc7
 Queen Anne-st., Caven-
 dish-sq. .. Ac8
 Queen Elizab. Free Schl. Cd6
 " Elizab.-st., S'wrk. Ca13
 " Victoria-st. .. Bc6
 Queenhithe Dock & Stairs Bc6
 Queen's-cres., Kntsh.-tn. Bd10
 " grdns., Byswtr. Cb11
 " gate, Hyde-pk. Cc11
 " Gate-gardens,
 S. Kensington .. Ca12
 Queen's Gate-pl., South
 Kensington .. Ca12
 Queen's Gate-ter., Ken-
 sington .. Cb11
 Queen's Head-walk,
 Hoxton .. Bc9
 Queen's-rd., Battersea-
 park .. Dc12
 Queen's rd., Bayswater Cc11
 " rd., Chelsea Da12
 " rd., Dalston .. Cc9
 " rd., Hckny. Wk. Db9
 " rd., Kensington Cd11
 " rd., Peckham Dc13
 " rd., St John's-
 wood .. Ac10
 Queen's-rd., Shepherd's
 Bush .. Ac11
 Queen's Park station .. Aa4
 " row, Kenn'gton Bb13
 " walk, The,
 Green Park .. Bc7
 Queensl'd-rd., Holloway Db10
 Rackham-st. .. Ab11
 Radnor-st., Tyburnia Cb11
 Railway-st., Poplar .. Cb14
 Randell's-rd., Islington Dc10
 Ranelagh-rd., Pimlico Ab13
 " Putney Bc12
 Rathbone-pl., Oxford-st. Bc8
 Raven-row & st., Whitech. Eb6
 Ray-st., Clerkenwell .. Eb8
 Raymond-rd., Mile End Bb14
 Rectory-grove, Clapham Ec12
 " rd., Stoke Newn. Ca9
 Red Cross-st., Barbican Bb6
 " Southw'rk Ca13
 Red Lion-square .. Dc8
 " st., Clerkenwl. Aa6
 " st., Holborn Dc8
 Redhill-st., Regent's-pk. Ba8
 Redman's-row, Stepney Bb14
 Reedworth-st. .. Dd7
 Regent-circus, Oxford-st. Bc8
 Regent-rd., Bow .. Bb14
 " sq., Gray's Inn-rd. Cb8

Regent-street .. Bb 7
 " st., Lambeth Bb 13
 " st., Mile End Bb 14
 " st., Westminster Ab 13
 Regent's Canal .. Bb 14
 " Canal Entrance Bc 14
 " Park .. Aa 8
 " Park Basin .. Ba 8
 " Park Barracks Ba 8
 " Park-road .. Bc 10
 Reid's Brewery .. Db 8
 Rendlesham-rd., Upper Clapton .. Cb 9
 Retreat-pl., Hackney Db 9
 Rhodeswell-rd., Stepney Bb 14
 Richard-st., Commercial-rd. Ec 6
 " Islington Ea 8
 " Poplar .. Cc 14
 Richmond-rd., Chelsea Ba 12
 " rd., Hackney Cb 9
 " rd., Islington Dc 10
 " rd., Shepherd's Bush .. Ac 11
 Richmond-rd., Westbourne-grove .. Bb 11
 Richmond-ter., Westminster Cc 7
 Ridley-rd., Dalston .. Cb 9
 Riley-st., Bermondsey Cb 13
 Ring-rd., Hyde-pk. .. Dc 11
 Risinghill-st., King's Cross Da 8
 River-st., Myddelton-sq. Ea 8
 Roan-st., Greenwich Ce 14
 Robert-st., Bow .. Cb 14
 " Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " Hampstead-rd. Ba 8
 Robertson-st., Clapham Dc 12
 Rochester-rd., Cam'n-tn. Cb 10
 " row, Pimlico Bd 7
 Rodney-st., Pen'nville-rd. Da 8
 Rolls-rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 Rolls and Records Office Dc 8
 Roman-rd., Barnsbury Db 10
 " Old Ford .. Dc 9
 Romney-st., Westminster Cd 7
 Ropemaker-st., Finsbury Bb 6
 Rosebery-avenue .. Eb 8
 Roslyn-st., Hampstead Ab 10
 Rosoman-st., Clerkenwell Eb 8
 Rotherfield-st., Islington Bc 9
 Rotherhithe-pier .. Bd 14
 " street .. Da 13
 " station .. Cb 4
 " New Road Db 13
 Rotten-row, Hyde-pk. Cc 11
 Roupell-road .. Db 13
 " st., Wat'rloo-rd. Ba 13
 Royal-rd., Walworth Bc 13
 " st., Lambeth .. Bb 13
 " Academy, Picca. Bb 7
 " Aquar., Tothill-st. Cc 7
 " Botanic Gardens Ab 8
 " Chapel, Whitehall Cc 7
 " Circus, Greenwich Ce 14
 " College of Music Cc 11
 " Courts of Justice Da 7
 " Exchange, Cornhill Cc 6
 " Geographical Soc., Savile-row .. Bb 7

Royal Hotel, Vict. Emb. Eb 7
 " Institute Painters Bb 7
 " Military Asylum Da 12
 " Mint-st., Mint .. Dc 6
 " Music Hall, High Holborn .. Dc 8
 " Naval School .. Dc 14
 " Oak station .. Aa 4
 " Obser., Greenwich Dc 14
 " Victualling Yard Bd 14
 Royalty Theatre, Dean-st. Ba 7
 Royston-st., Bethnal-gr. Ba 14
 Rudolf-rd., Blimfield-rd. Cb 11
 Rupert-st., Shaftsbury-av. Bb 7
 Rushmore-rd., Lr. Cl'pt'n Db 9
 Russell-la., Bethnal-gr. Cc 9
 " rd., Kensington Bc 11
 " sq., Bloomsbury Cb 8
 " st., Battersea Db 12
 " st., Covent-gard. Db 7
 " st., Rotherhithe Bd 14
 Rutland-gate .. Cc 11
 " st., Hampstead-rd. Ba 8
 " st., Mile End Eb 6
 " st., New Road Eb 6
 " st., Pimlico .. Ab 13
 Rylston-rd., Fulham .. Bb 12
 Sackville-st., Piccadilly Bb 7
 Saffron-hill, Hatton-grd. Eb 8
 St Albans-rd., Kensington Cc 11
 " st., Lambeth Dd 7
 St Andrew-st., Seven Dials Ca 7
 St Andrews-st., Holborn-circus .. Ec 8
 St Ann's-rd. .. Ac 11
 St Augustine-rd. .. Cb 10
 St Bartholomew-rd. .. Cb 10
 " Hosp. Ab 6
 St Botolphs-ch., Hndtch. Cb 6
 St Brides Church, Filt.-st. Ea 7
 " st., Ldgte.-cir. Ab 6
 St Catherine's College & Lodge, Regent's-pk. Aa 8
 St Charles' Col., Not.-hill Ab 11
 St Clement's Ch., Pike-st. Db 7
 " rd. .. Ac 11
 St George-st., Shadwell Ec 6
 St George's Ch., Hnvr.-sq. Bb 7
 " Circus, Blackfriars-rd. .. Ed 7
 St George's Hospital .. Ac 7
 " rd., Lambh. Bb 13
 " rd., Reg.-pk. Bc 10
 " rd., Pimlico Da 12
 " sq., Pimlico Ab 13
 " in the E. Ch. Ec 6
 " R.C. Church, Westminster Bridge-rd. Ed 7
 St Giles Church .. Ca 7
 St James' Hall, Piccadilly Bb 7
 " Palace .. Bc 7
 " pl., St James'-st. Bc 7
 " Park .. Bc 7
 " Park station Bb 4
 " rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 " rd., Holloway Db 10
 " rd., Rotherhithe Db 13
 " rd., Walworth Bb 13

St James-sq. .. Bb 7
 " sq., Shep.'s Bh. Ac 11
 " st., Peckham Dc 13
 " st., Piccadilly Bb 7
 " Theatre, St J.-sq Bc 7
 " Walk, Clerkenwell Eb 8
 St John-rd., Hoxton .. Bc 9
 St John's lo., Regnt.'s-pk. Aa 8
 St John-sq. & la., Clerkenwell Aa 6
 " st., Clerkenwell Aa 6
 " st. rd., Clerkenwell Ea 8
 St John's Park-rd. .. Bb 10
 " Wood .. Ac 10
 " Wood Park .. Ac 10
 " Wood-rd. .. Ca 11
 " Wood station Aa 4
 " Wood-terrace Ac 10
 St Katherine Docks .. Dc 6
 " Dk. warehs. Cb 6
 St Leonard-st., Bromley Cb 14
 St Leonard's-rd., Poplar Cb 14
 " st., Poplar Cb 14
 St Margaret Ch., Westminster Cc 7
 " Hospital .. Bd 7
 St Mark's-rd. .. Ab 11
 " rd., Camberwell Bc 13
 " st. .. Dc 6
 St Martin's-lane .. Cb 7
 " le Grand .. Bb 6
 St Mary Axe, Leadenhall-st. Cb 6
 St Mary's-rd., Islington Bb 9
 " station Cb 4
 St Matthias-rd. .. Bb 9
 St Olave's-ch., Hanbury-st. Db 6
 " ch., Southwark Cd 6
 " Union, Southk. Ca 13
 St Pancras-ch., Euston-rd. Cb 8
 " station .. Ba 4
 St Paul-st., New North-rd. Bc 9
 St Paul's Cathedral .. Ab 6
 " Churchyard Ac 6
 " rd., Camd'n-tn. Cb 10
 " rd., Islington Bb 9
 " Pier .. Ac 6
 St Peter-st. and road .. Bb 14
 " st., Islington Bc 9
 St Peter's-park .. Bb 11
 " rd., Hackney-rd. Cc 9
 St Saviour's Church .. Bd 6
 St Swithin's-lane .. Bc 6
 St Thomas' Hosp., Lamb. Bb 13
 " rd., Bow .. Bb 14
 " rd., Hackney Dc 9
 " st., Southw'k Ca 13
 Salisbury-row .. Cb 13
 " sq., Fleet-st. Eb 7
 " st., Bermond Db 13
 " st., Lisson-gr. Cb 11
 Salmon-la., Limehouse Bc 14
 Samu'l-st., Commercial-rd. Ec 6
 Sandri'gham-rd., Dalston Cb 9
 Sands End, Chelsea .. Cb 12
 Sandwich-st., Burton-cr. Cb 8
 Sandys-row, Bishopsg.-st. Cb 6
 Sanger's Amphitheatre Dc 7
 Sarah-st., Limehouse Cb 14
 Savile-row, Burlington-gds. Bb 7
 Saville-pl., Lambeth .. Dd 7

Saville-st., Marylebone Bc 8
 Savoy Chapel, Strand Db 7
 " st., Strand .. Db 7
 " Theatre, Strand Db 7
 Saxon-rd., Old Ford .. Dc 9
 Selater-st., Shoreditch Da 6
 School of Music .. Eb 7
 Scotch-ch., Regent-sq. Cb 8
 Scotland Yard, Whitehall Cc 7
 Scrutton-st., Finsbury Ca 6
 Seagrave-rd., Chelsea Ba 12
 Sekford-st., Clerkenwell Eb 8
 Selby-st., Bethnal-green Da 6
 Selwood-ter., Chelsea Ca 12
 Serle-st., Lincoln's Inn Dc 8
 Serpentine R., Hyde-pk. Dc 11
 Settle-st., Commercial-rd. Db 6
 Seven Dials .. Ca 7
 Seven Sisters-rd., Hollo. Da 10
 Seymour-pl., E'gwre-rd. Db 11
 " st., Euston-sq. Ba 8
 Shacklewell-road .. Cb 9
 Shad Thames, Southwark Cd 6
 Shadwell Basin & Entran. Bc 14
 " station .. Cb 4
 Shaftesbury-aven., Soho Cb 7
 " st., Hoxton Bc 9
 " Theatre .. Cb 7
 Sheep-lane, Hackney Cc 9
 Sheepcote-rd., Battersea Cb 12
 Shepherd's Bush .. Ac 11
 " Bush-rd. .. Ac 11
 " mkt., Mayfair Ac 7
 Shepperton-rd. ... Bc 9
 Shillington-st., Battersea Cc 12
 Shirland-road .. Bb 11
 Shoe-lane, Fleet-st. .. Ec 8
 Shore-rd., Hackney .. Dc 9
 Shoreditch station .. Ca 4
 Shrubland-grove, Dalston Cc 9
 " rd., Dalston Cc 9
 Sidmouth-st., Gray's I.-rd. Db 8
 Sidney-st. & sq., Whitecl. Eb 6
 Silver-st., Golden-st. .. Bb 7
 Silverthorn-rd. ... Db 12
 Sinclair-rd. .. Ac 11
 Singleton-st., Hoxton Bc 9
 Sion College Library .. Eb 7
 Skinner-st., Clerkenwell Eb 8
 " Norton Folgate Cb 6
 Sloane-sq. & st., Chelsea Da 12
 " sq. station .. Bb 4
 Smith-sq., Westminster Cd 7
 " st., Chelsea .. Da 12
 " st., Stepney .. Bb 14
 Snowfields, Bermondsey Ca 13
 Snow Hill, Holborn .. Ab 6
 " station .. Ba 4
 Soane Mus., Lincoln's Inn Dc 8
 Soho-square, W. .. Cc 8
 Somerford-st., Bethn'l-gr. Ea 6
 Somerset House, Strand Db 7
 " st., Portman-sq. Aa 7
 South Bank, Park-rd. Cb 11
 " grove, Kingsland Bb 9
 " gr., Mile End .. Bb 14
 " pl., Kennington
 park-rd. .. Bb 13

South-row .. Bb 11
 " st., Bethnal-green Cd 9
 " st. & pl., Finsbury Cb 6
 " st., Manchester-sq. Ac 8
 " st., Mayfair .. Ab 7
 " st., Peckham .. Cc 13
 " Southwark .. Cb 13
 " st. E., Shadwell Ac 14
 " villa, Regent's-pk. Ab 8
 " Bermondsey sta. Cb 4
 " Dock, I. of Dogs Cc 14
 " Hackney Church Dc 9
 " Island-pl. .. Bc 13
 " Kensington sta., Ab 4
 " Lambeth .. Ac 13
 " Lambeth-rd. .. Ac 13
 " Lambeth New-rd. Ac 13
 " Molton-st. .. Ab 7
 " Parade, Chelsea Ca 12
 Southam-st., Kensal-gr. Bb 11
 Southborough-rd., Hkny. Dc 9
 Southend-rd., Hampstd. Bb 10
 Southgate-rd., Kingsland Bc 9
 Southampton-rd., Haver-
 stock-hill .. Bb 10
 Southampton-row .. Cc 8
 " st., Blmby. Cc 8
 " st., Cam-
 berwell .. Cc 13
 Southampton-st. .. Da 8
 " Strand Cb 7
 Southwark Bridge .. Bc 6
 " rd. Ba 13
 " pk., R'hithe Db 13
 " st. .. Ba 13
 Southwick-cres., Tibur. Cb 11
 Spa-rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 " rd. station .. Cb 4
 Spafields .. Eb 8
 Speke-rd., Battersea .. Cc 12
 Spencer-rd., Dartm.-pk. Ca 10
 " st., Goswell-rd. Ad 9
 Spicer-st., Spitalfields Da 6
 Spital-sq., Norton Folgate Cb 6
 " st., Spitalfields .. Da 6
 Spitalfields Market, E.C. Cb 6
 Spring Gardens .. Cc 7
 " Stepny. Bb 14
 Spring-pl., S. Lambeth Ac 13
 Springfield-rd. .. Ac 10
 Spurgeon's Tabernacle Bb 13
 Stafford-ho., Green Park Bc 7
 " pl., Bkm. Pal.-rd. Bc 7
 " rd., Old Ford Dc 9
 Stainsby-rd., Poplar .. Cc 14
 Stamford-pl., Kensngtn. Cd 11
 " rd., Kingsland Bb 9
 " st., Blkfrs.-rd. Eb 7
 " st., Wtrloo.-rd. Dc 7
 Standard Music Hall,
 Victoria-st. .. Bd 7
 Standard Theatre, Shore-
 ditch .. Ca 6
 Stanford-st., Watro.-rd. Ba 13
 Stangate-st., Lambeth Dc 7
 Stanhope-st., Clare M'rk't Da 7
 " Euston-rd. Bb 8
 Stanley-rd., Hackney Db 9

Stanley-rd., Hampstead Bb 10
 " st., Batt' sea-pk. Dc 12
 " st., Pimlico .. Da 12
 Staples Inn, Holborn Dc 8
 Star-st., Tyburnia .. Cb 11
 Stationery Office, W'mstr. Cc 7
 Steam Packet Wharf .. Cc 6
 Stebondale-st., C'hitt.-tn. Cd 14
 Steel's-rd., Haverst'k-hill Bb 10
 Stepney .. Bb 14
 " green .. Bb 14
 " lane .. Bb 14
 Stewart's-rd., Btrsa.-flds. Eb 12
 Stoke Newington .. Ba 9
 " rd. .. Cb 9
 Stoney-st., Borough .. Bd 6
 Store-st., Bedford-sq. Cc 8
 Storr-rd., Bermondsey Db 13
 Stowage-st., Deptford Cc 14
 Strand .. Db 7
 " Theatre, Strand Db 7
 Stratton-st., Piccadilly Bb 7
 Strutton Ground .. Bd 7
 Subway, Tower-hill .. Cc 6
 Summer-pl., Chelsea .. Ca 12
 " st., Southwark Bd 6
 Sun-st., Finsbury-sq. ... Cb 6
 Surrey Chapel, B'kfr's-rd. Ad 6
 " gardens, Walw'rth Bb 13
 " rd., Battersea .. Cb 12
 " sq., Old Kent-rd. Cb 13
 " st., Strand .. Db 7
 " Theatre .. Ed 7
 " Com'ercial Docks Bc 14
 Sussex-pl., Kensington Cd 11
 " sq., Hyde-park Cb 11
 " st., Poplar .. Cc 14
 " st., S. Lambeth Ac 13
 Sutherland-gardens .. Cb 11
 " rd., Old Ford Ec 9
 " st., Pimlico Da 12
 Sutton-st., Lambeth .. Dc 7
 Swan-lane, Rotherhithe Bc 14
 Swinton-st., Gray's In.-rd. Da 8
 Swiss Cottage station Aa 4
 Swiston-rd., Victoria-pk. Dc 9
 Sydney-st. & pl., Chelsea Ca 12
 Tabernacle Walk .. Ca 6
 Tachbrook-st., Pimlico Ab 13
 Tait-st., Shadwell .. Ec 6
 Talbot-rd. .. Bb 11
 Tarling-st., Shadwell Ec 6
 Tattersall's, Brompton Dc 11
 Tavistock-pl., Tavisk.-sq. Cb 8
 " rd., Kens.-pk. Bb 11
 " sq. .. Cb 8
 " st., Covent-gar. Cb 7
 Taviton-st., Gordon-sq. Cb 8
 Taylor's Asylum .. Bb 10
 Telegraph-st., Mo'rgt.-st. Bb 6
 Temple, The, Fleet-st. Db 7
 " Bar .. Dc 8
 " Mill-rd., H'kn'y Eb 9
 " Pier .. Db 7
 " st., Bethnal-gr. Cc 9
 " station .. Bb 4
 Tench-st., Wapping .. Ed 6
 Tenison-st., Lambeth Dc 7

Teniter-st., Whitechapel Dc 6
 Terrace, The, K'ngtn-pk Bc13
 " rd., Hackney Dc 9
 Terry's Theatre, Strand Db 7
 Thames Iron Shipbuild-
 ing Co., I. of Dogs .. Cd 14
 Thames-st., Greenwich Ce 14
 " Tunnel, Wapping Ed 6
 Thaxet-st., Burton-cres. Cb 8
 Thayer-st., M'chester-sq. Ac 8
 The New-rd., Kilburn Ac 10
 Theberton-st., Islington Ac 9
 Theobalds-rd. .. Db 8
 Third Avenue, K'nsal-gr. Ba 11
 Thistle-gr., Lit. Chelsea Ca 12
 Thomas-st., Bermondsey Dd 6
 " Brick-lane Da 6
 " Ken'gt'n-pk. Bc13
 " Limehouse Cb 14
 " Whitechapel Eb 6
 Thornhill-rd., Barnsb'ry Dc10
 " sq., Islington Dc10
 Thrawl-st., Spitalfields Db 6
 Threadneedle-st. .. Bb 6
 Three Colt-st., Old Ford Dc 9
 Throgmorton-avenue.. Cb 6
 " st., Bank Bb 6
 "Times" Office, Queen
 Victoria-st. .. Ac 6
 Tivoli, The, Strand .. Cb 7
 Tobacco Dock, Lnd. Dks. Ec 6
 Tonbridge-st., Euston-rd. Ca 8
 Tooley-st., Southwark Ca 13
 Torriano-av., Camd'n-rd. Cb10
 Torrington pl. and sq. Cb 8
 Tothill-st., Westminster Cc 7
 Tottenham Court-rd. Bb 8
 " rd., Kingsland Bb9
 " st., Tot. Ct.-rd. Bc 8
 Tower, The, & Bridge Cc 6
 " st., Lambeth .. Ba 13
 Tower Hamlets and City
 of London Cemetery Cb 14
 Town Hall, Caxton-st. Bd 7
 " Meadows, The Cb 12
 Townsend-rd. .. Ac 10
 Toxophilite Society,
 Regent's-pk. .. Ab 8
 Trafalgar-rd., Dalston Cc 9
 " rd., Greenwich Ce14
 " rd., Peckham Dc 13
 " sq. .. Cb 7
 " sq., Chelsea Ca 12
 " st., Walworth Cb13
 Trebovier-rd. .. Ba 12
 Tredegar-rd., Old Ford Ec 9
 Tregunter-rd., Lt. Chlsa. Ca12
 Trigon-rd., S. Lambeth Bc13
 Trinity Alms-house .. Ea 6
 " Ch., Albany-st. Bb 8
 " Hosp., Gr'nwich Dd14
 " House, Trinity-sq. Cc6
 " sq., Tower-hill Cc 6
 " st., Rotherhithe Bc 14
 " st., Southwark Cb 13
 Trundley's-rd., Deptfrd Bd14
 Tudor-rd., Hackney .. Cc 9
 " st., N. Bridge-st. Eb 7

Tufnell Park, Holloway Cb10
 " rd. .. Ca 10
 Tufton-st., Westminster Cd 7
 Tunnel Pier, Wapping Ed 6
 Turin-st., Bethnal-green Cd 9
 Turner-st., Whitechapel Eb 6
 Turner's-rd., Limehouse Bb14
 Turnmill-st., Clerkenwell Aa 6
 Tussaud's Exhibition,
 Marylebone-rd. .. Ab 8
 Tyburnia .. Cb 11
 Tyers-st., Kennington Bb 13
 Tynham-rd., Battersea Dc12
 Tysoe-st., Wilmingt'n-sq. Eb 8
 Ufton-rd., Kingsland.. Bc 9
 Union-rd., Rotherhithe Db 13
 " rd., Walworth.. Cb 13
 " st., Clarendon-sq. Ba 8
 " st., Cleveland-st. Bc 8
 " st., Greenwich.. Ce 14
 " st., Kenn'gton-rd. Bb13
 " st., Mayfair .. Ab 7
 " st., Southwark Ca 13
 " st., Whitechapel Db 6
 United Service Insti-
 tution, Whitehall .. Cc 7
 University Col., Gower-st. Bb8
 " of London.. Bb 7
 " st., Tot. Ct.-rd. Bb 8
 Upper-st., Islington .. Ac 9
 " Albany-st. .. Aa 8
 " Bedford-pl. .. Cb 8
 " Berkeley-st.,
 Edgware-rd. .. Db11
 Up. Brook-st., Mayfair Dc11
 Upper Clapton.. Ca 9
 " Hamilton-ter. Ac 10
 " Holloway .. Da10
 " Homerton-rd. Db 9
 Up. E. Smithfield, Tower Dc 6
 Upper Gloucester-pl. .. Db11
 U. Grange-rd., Bermond. Cb13
 U. Grosvenor-gds., Pimli. Ad7
 " st., Mayfair Dc11
 Upper Kennington-lane Bb13
 " Mansfield-pl. .. Cb10
 " Marsh, Lambeth Dd 7
 " Marylebone-st. Bc 8
 " North-st., Poplar Cc14
 " Park-rd. .. Bb 10
 " Park-rd., Peck'm Dc13
 " Richmond-rd.,
 Putney.. .. Ac 12
 Upper Seymour-st. .. Db11
 " Thames-st. .. Bc 6
 " White Cross-st. Ba 6
 U. Woburn-pl., Euston-sq. Cb8
 Upton-rd., Kilburn .. Ac 10
 Usher-rd., Old Ford .. Ec 9
 Uxbridge-rd. .. Cc 11
 Uxbridge-rd. station.. Ab 4
 Varden-st., New-rd. .. Eb 6
 Vassall-rd., Brixton-rd. Bc 13
 Vaughan-st., Islington Bc 9
 Vauxhall Bridge .. Ab13
 " Bridge-rd. .. Ab13
 " rd., Kenningt'n Bb13
 " station .. Bb 4

Vauxhall-wlk., Lambeth Bb13
 Vauxhall and Southwark
 Water Works .. Db12
 Vere-st., Clare Market Da 7
 " Oxford-st. .. Ac 8
 Vernon-rd., Old Ford Ec 9
 " st., King's Cr.-rd. Da 8
 Veterinary Col., Cam.-tn. Cb10
 Victoria Embankment Db 7
 " Hotel, Charing
 Cross .. Cb 7
 Victoria Music Hall,
 Waterloo-rd. .. Ec 7
 Victoria-grove, Chelsea Cb 12
 " park .. Dc 9
 " pk. Cemetery Dd 9
 " park-rd. .. Dc 9
 " rd., Battersea Db 12
 " rd., Hack. Wick Eb 9
 " rd., Kensington Cc11
 " rd., Kentish-tn. Cb10
 " rd., London-flds. Cc 9
 " rd., Stoke Newn. Bb 9
 " sq. Bucking-
 ham Palace-rd. .. Ad 7
 Victoria-st., Shadwell Ec 6
 " st., Westminster Bd7
 " station .. Bb 4
 Vigo-st., Regent-st. .. Bb 7
 Vincent-sq., Pimlico .. Ab13
 " ter., City-rd. .. Ac 9
 Vine-st., Lambeth .. Ba 11
 " Southwark .. Cd 6
 Virginia-row, Bethnal-gr. Cd9
 Vivian-rd., Old Ford .. Dc 9
 Walbrook, Mansion House Bc6
 Walcot-sq., Kenning-rd. Dd7
 Walden-st., New Road Eb 6
 Walderminster-rd. .. Db13
 Walford-rd., Stoke Newn. Bb9
 Walham-green .. Bb12
 " station Ab 4
 Wallbrook-st., Hoxton Bc 9
 Walmer-rd. .. Ab11
 Walnut Tree-walk .. Bb13
 Walpole-rd., New Cross Be14
 Walton-st., Chelsea .. Da 12
 Walworth .. Bb13
 " road .. Cb13
 " rd. station.. Bb 4
 Wandsworth Bridge .. Cb 12
 " rd., S. Lam. Dc12
 Wapping .. Ed 6
 " Basin & Entra. Ed6
 " station .. Cb 4
 " Wall, Shadwell Ac14
 War Office, Pall Mall.. Bc 7
 Wardour-st., Soho .. Cb 7
 Warner-pl., Hackney-rd. Cc 9
 " st., Clerkenwell Db 8
 " st., Southwark Cb 13
 Warren-st., Tot. Court-rd. Bb8
 Warrington-cres. & ter. Cb11
 Warwick-gds., Earl's Ct. Ba 12
 " la., Newgate-st. Ab6
 " rd., Earl's Court Ba12
 " rd., Harrow-rd. Cb11
 " st., Golden-sq. Bb 7

Warwick-st., Pimlico .. Da 12
 Water-lane, City .. Ac 6
 " st., Hackney .. Db 9
 Waterford-rd. Wll'm-gr. Bb 12
 Waterloo Junction sta. Bb 4
 " pier .. Db 7
 " pl. .. Cb 7
 " pl., Shepherd's
 Bush .. Ac 11
 Waterloo-rd. & Bridge Ba 13
 " station .. Bb 4
 " st., Camberwell Cc 13
 " st., Walworth Cb 13
 Watling-st., St Paul's .. Bc 6
 Watney-st., Comrcl.-rd. Ec 6
 Wayford-st., Battersea Cc 12
 Webber-row, W't'roo-rd. Ec 7
 " st., Waterloo-rd. Ba 13
 Weedington-rd. .. Bb 10
 Welbeck-st., Cvdsh.-sq. Ac 8
 Well-st., Aldersgate-st. Bb 6
 " Hackney .. Dc 9
 Wellclose-sq., St G'rge-st. Dc 6
 Wellesley-st., Stepney Bb 14
 Wellington Barracks.. Bc 7
 " pl., R'erhithe Bd 14
 " rd., Bow .. Cb 14
 " rd., St
 John's-wood .. Ac 10
 Wellington-rd., Stoke
 Newington .. Cb 9
 Wellington-row .. Cd 9
 " st., Beth.-gr. Ba 14
 " st., Camberw. Cc 13
 " st., Strand .. Db 7
 Wells-st., Camberwell Cc 13
 " Gray's Inn-rd. Db 8
 " London Docks Dc 6
 " Oxford-st. .. Bc 8
 Wenlock-basin, Islington Bc 9
 " st., Hoxton .. Bc 9
 Wentworth-st., Whitchpl. Db 6
 West-lane, Bermondsey Db 13
 " rd., Battersea .. Db 12
 " sq., Southwark.. Bb 13
 " st., Bethnal-green Bb 14
 " st., Hackney .. Cc 9
 " st., Walworth-rd. Cb 13
 " Bourne Park sta. Aa 4
 " Brompton station Ab 4
 " End-lane, Hmpsd. Ab 10
 " End-lane station Aa 4
 " End-rd., Kilburn Ab 10
 " Ferry-rd., Millwall Cd 14
 " Hampstead station Aa 4
 " India Docks .. Cc 14
 " India Dock Entrac. Dc 14
 " India Dock-rd .. Cc 14
 " Kilburn station Aa 4
 " London and West-
 minster Cemetery Ba 12
 " Park-rd., Batt'rsa Cb 12
 " Smithfield .. Ab 6
 Westbourne-green .. Bb 11
 " grove .. Bb 11
 " park-cres. Cb 11
 " Park-rd. Bb 11
 " Park Villas Bb 11

Westbourne-rd., Isl'gt'n Db 10
 " rd., E., Isl'n Db 10
 " st., Pdngtn. Cb 11
 " ter., Pdngtn. Cb 11
 Westcroft-rd., Kilburn Ab 10
 Western Gas Works .. Ab 11
 Westminster Abbey .. Cc 7
 " Bridge .. Cc 7
 " Bridge-rd. Dc 7
 " Bridge-sta. Bb 4
 " Hall .. Cc 7
 " PlayGr'nd Ab 13
 Westmorland-pl., P'kh'mCc 13
 " rd. .. Cb 13
 " st., Pim'o Da 12
 Weston-st., Bermondsey Ca 13
 " Bow .. Cb 14
 " Pentonville-rd. Da 8
 Wetherby-rd., O. Brompt. Ca 12
 Weymouth-st., Hack.-rd. Cc 9
 " Portland-pl. Ac 8
 Wharf-rd., City-rd. .. Bc 9
 " Cubitt.-tn. .. Cd 14
 " Pancras-rd. Ca 8
 Wharfdale-rd., King's Cr. Da 8
 Wharton-rd., Shep. Bush Ac 11
 " st., Pentonville Da 8
 Whiskin-st., Clerkenwell Eb 8
 Whiston-st., Hackney Cc 9
 Whitcomb-st., Leices.-sq. Cb 7
 White-st., Moorfields Bb 6
 White Conduit-st., Isling. Ea 8
 White Hart-st., Kenning. Bb 13
 White Horse, The, H'mp. Bb 10
 " la., Mile End Bb 14
 " st., Stepney Bb 14
 White Lion-st., Islington Ea 8
 " Norton
 Folgate .. Cb 6
 White Post-la., Vict'ria-pk. Ec 9
 Whitechapel High-st. Db 6
 " road .. Db 6
 " station Ca 4
 Whitecross-st., Chisw'l-st. Bb 6
 " Southwark Bd 6
 Whitefriars-st., Fleet-st. Eb 7
 Whitehall, Westminster Cc 7
 " gardens .. Cc 7
 " place .. Cc 7
 " yard .. Cc 7
 Whitfield-st., Fitzroy-sq. Bb 8
 Whitmore-rd., Hoxton Bc 9
 Wick-la., Victoria-pk. Ec 9
 " rd., Hackney Wick Db 9
 Wickersley-rd., Batters. Dc 12
 Wigmore-st., Cavend.-sq. Ac 8
 Wilcox-st., S. Lambeth Ac 13
 Wilfred-st., Pimlico .. Bd 7
 Wilkes-st., Spitalfields Da 6
 William-st., N. Bridge-st. Eb 7
 " New-rd. .. Db 6
 " Regent's-pk. Bb 8
 Willis's Rooms, St
 James's-sq. .. Bc 7
 Willis-st., Poplar .. Cc 14
 Wilmington-sq., Spafelds Db 8
 Willow Br.-rd., Islington Bb 9
 " st., Pimlico .. Bd 7

Willow-walk, Bermond. Cb 13
 Wilson-st., Battersea Cc 12
 " Finsbury .. Cb 6
 Wilton-cres., Belgravia Dc 11
 " pl., Belgravia Dc 7
 " rd., Hackney Cb 9
 " rd., Pimlico .. Bd 7
 " st., Belgravia.. Ad 7
 " st., Westminster Ab 13
 Wimpole st., Marylebone Ac 8
 Winchester-rd. .. Ab 10
 " st., Beth.-gr. Da 6
 " st., King's Cr. Da 8
 " st., Pimlico Da 12
 Windmill-la., Deptford Bd 14
 " st., Gt. & Lit. Bb 7
 " st., Finsbury-sq. Ca 6
 " st., Tot. Ct.-rd. Bc 8
 Windsor-st., Putney .. Ac 12
 Wing-st., Walworth .. Cb 13
 Winstanley-rd., Batters. Cc 12
 Woburn-pl., Tavisto'k-sq. Cb 8
 " sq., Bloomsbury Cb 8
 Wolleston-street .. Da 12
 Wood-lane .. Ab 11
 " st., Cheapside .. Bb 6
 " st., Spitalfields Db 6
 " st., Westminster Cd 7
 Woodbridge-st. .. Eb 8
 Woodpecker-rd., New
 Cross .. Bc 14
 Woodsome-rd., Kent-
 ish.-tn. .. Ba 10
 Wooton-st., Waterloo-rd. Ec 7
 Wormwood-st., Lon-
 don Wall .. Cb 6
 Wornington-rd., Not-
 ting-hill .. Bb 11
 Worship-st., Finsbury Ca 6
 Wortham-rd., Cmdn.-tn. Cc 10
 Wotton-rd., Deptford Be 14
 Wych-st., Strand .. Db 7
 Wye-st., Battersea .. Cc 12
 Wynatt-st., Goswell-rd. Ad 9
 Wyndham-rd., Cmbwll. Bc 13
 Wynford-rd., Caledn.-rd. Da 8
 Wyvil-rd., S. Lambeth Ac 13
 York-gate, Regent's-pk. Ab 8
 " pl., Marylebone Db 11
 " pl., Stepney .. Bb 14
 " rd., Battersea .. Cc 12
 " rd. & st., Battersea Eb 12
 " rd., City-rd. .. Bd 9
 " rd., Kings Cross Ca 8
 " rd., Lambeth .. Ba 13
 " rd., Walworth .. Cb 13
 " rd. station .. Ba 4
 " sq. & rd., Limeho. Bc 14
 " st., Lambeth .. Ba 13
 " st., S. Lambeth.. Ac 13
 " st., Marylebone.. Db 11
 " st., Piccadilly .. Bb 7
 " st., Westminster Bc 7
 " ter., Regent's-pk. Ab 8
 Zion College, Lond. Wall Bb 6
 Zoar-st., Southwark .. Ad 6
 Zoological Gardens,
 Regent's-park .. Aa 8

THE WEST END

Until the beginning of Victoria's reign, the West End had pretty much stopped at Hyde Park. The areas of Hammersmith, Fulham, Kensal Green, and Notting Hill were farmland at the beginning of the 1800s, but are now increasingly suburban in character. While farms still exist on the edges of these neighbourhoods, they are part of other towns, like Acton and Kew.

Since the middle of the century, the nouveau riche of the middle-class has been looking for places near the city where they could live away from the noise and crime of London proper. As a result, the West End is the fastest growing area of the city, and is generally middle-class, professional, and quiet in character.

HAMMERSMITH

The lands in this area are predominantly owned by Lord Kensington, Lord Ilchester, and Mr. Gunter. While some of the plots are for sale and much of the housing here is for sale, the land itself is rented. A homeowner, thus, still has a rent to pay to whoever owns the development they are living in. More likely, however, one is renting a flat in the houses, rather than owning the house itself. This allows the less well-off of the middle-class and working class to find a nice home in a new building without the expense of buying a home or renting in a more expensive area of the city.

Once nothing more than a part of Kensington, Hammersmith is now a separate district with a distinct character of its own. This is a neighbourhood of middle-class professionals who have taken advantage of the housing that was built in the last few years by local landowners. The houses here are built to a pattern, like Belgravia and Kensington, but are smaller and of a cheaper nature. Almost nothing of the fields that once were the norm here still exist.

This is a quiet neighbourhood, with little police or criminal presence. Industry is small and mostly involved with breweries, small furniture manufacture, and other artisans. In the northern part of the district, where Uxbridge Road splits at Waterloo Place, the Shepherds Bush district provides employment for rail car servicing, and in the later 1890s has an electrical generating station for the underground.

Both Uxbridge Road and Hammersmith Road – the major westward arteries in the area, handle cart traffic into the outlying towns. The roads are paved and of good quality, and they see heavy usage on the weekends as the wealthy flee London to their nearby country estates.

Hammersmith is also a major thoroughfare for the railway to the towns of Richmond, Kew, and Ealing. Regular service moves through the area, so that the sound of trains is a constant background din. Hammersmith and Kensington Stations provide access via Victoria Station into London proper. One is only minutes from the City.

FULHAM

Just south of Hammersmith and bounded on three sides by a curve in the Thames, Fulham has seen rapid growth in the last half century. Originally an area of fields and light industry, Fulham is still a bit of the country in London. The place is bounded by Hammersmith and Brompton Cemeteries, each with a cricket field attached (Brompton also has the London Playing Field across the street.) A few commons and greens dot the district, including Hurlingham Park, which surrounds the house of the same name.

The grounds of Fulham Palace can be seen as one passes by on Fulham High Street to Putney Bridge. That bridge and Wadsworth Bridge provide access to London for the middle and working class families that live on the southern side of the river in Putney or Battersea.

The area is quiet, save near the railways that come over from the southern bank, and the area is solidly middle-class professionals and wealthier working class. Like Hammersmith, this neighbourhood has predominantly new houses, built in the last couple of decades to a small, less-extravagant pattern as their Kensington predecessors. As with Hammersmith, many of these homes have been broken up into flats for workers who have jobs in the breweries, furniture and blacksmithing factories here.

Of note is the gas works on Sandy End Road and the West London Extension of the railway. There are a few factories in the area, and many of the employees use the nearby Chelsea Station to get to and from their labours.

KENSAL GREEN

North of Hammersmith is the other district which bounds London on the West. Kensal Green is wedged between the Paddington district of London and the towns of Ealing and Acton. Kensal Green is comprised mostly of new pattern-built homes owned by the St. Quintin, Talbot, or Lanbroke families. The All Souls Church Commission owns most of the rest (where the chapel and massive cemetery are.) The farms that used to populate this area are almost gone, although a few still remain around Wormwood Scrubs – a massive park owned by the St. Quintin. (Wormwood Scrubs was frequently used for early balloon flights, and in the early twentieth century had an aerodrome.)

Harrow Road goes through the area along the All Souls Cemetery and eventually takes one to Oxford. The Great Western Railway, the West London Extension, and the London & City Railway all come through this area, as does the Grand Junction Canal. As with Fulham and Hammersmith, the residents of Kensal Green are now mostly wealthy middle-class professionals and gentry. Quite a few of the government functionaries live out here, either in houses or flats rented by the landowners.

The main industry in Kensal Green is the Marylebone Infirmary, a large hospital that services the area, and St. Charles College, which specializes in medical training.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Kensington is an area that comprises several districts. At one time, most of the area was a land grant to Lord Kensington, but much of it has been parcelled out and sold. Kensington is centred on Hyde Park, and includes neighbourhoods like Brompton, Belgravia, and Chelsea; the working class neighbourhood of Bayswater, the most flash flats of Notting Hill, and of course, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

Kensington was, at one time, the most elite area in London, and is still home to royal dwellings like Marlborough House, but as the city expanded the district has become a series of middle-class and working class communities, interspersed with the stately homes of the wealthy.

KENSINGTON AND THE PARKS

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has been a royal holding since the Tudor period. The palace the district is named for was once home to the queen, prior to her ascension to the throne.

Originally, this district encompassed Hammersmith, Brompton, and Chelsea. Now Kensington is predominantly parkland and housing for the wealthy. Hyde Park and the Kensington Gardens take up much of the district and run together, with Hyde Park being to the east of the Serpentine River, a pool of water that meanders from Uxbridge Road to Knightsbridge. The Serpentine is used for rowing and sailing small craft. This artificial lake separates the park from Kensington Palace's Gardens. The park is the largest open area in the city at 630 acres!

The park and gardens are open to the public during the day, the gardens for a fee, and at night Hyde Park is open for scheduled affairs.

ROTTEN ROW

Central to the park's activities is Rotten Row – a long sandy path for horse and carriage traffic that parallels Knightsbridge Road. The row is used by the wealthy and privileged, who ride the circuit in the mornings. Here political opponents and allies will meet and discuss things from horseback. Men and women will flirt and make the necessary pleasantries.

Newcomers to London society may find the rules daunting. If one has a friend in the know, it is best to have that person take you to Rotten Row and conduct introductions with those in “the set.” As always, a man never introduces himself to a lady first; he must wait for an introduction by the lady's chaperone, or for her to acknowledge him. Introductions to a social superior must also come from an acquaintance of that person, or one must wait to be acknowledged.

As a rule, a man may ride with a lady and discourse. If the lady is not his wife, he rides to her right, to let people know this, and thus avoid any embarrassing assumptions about their relationship. Wives ride to their husband's right.

One particular part of Rotten Row is “the Ladies' Mile”, where many of the ladies will pause to discuss matters of the day amongst themselves – usually gossip about other ladies in the area. Here parties are planned and casual invitations to dinner given.

At the northeast side of the park on the Ring Road is the Marble Arch. At the arch is an area set aside for the exercise of free speech known as Speaker's Corner. Anyone may speak freely here, and all manner of topics are shouted to the public.

South of the park, Kensington is home to the Natural History Museum, the Imperial Institute, the Albert Hall, and the Kensington Museum. These grand edifices run along Princes Gate and draw heavy traffic from tourists – both from England and foreign nations. Smaller museums and artists shops are scattered throughout the borough, but the majority of the area is taken up with the houses of the wealthy. Unlike Belgravia, most of the residents here are gentry and aristocracy.

As a result, police presence is high in Kensington, and a military barracks is positioned in Hyde Park, between Knightsbridge and Rotten Row. Crime is low, save for petty theft and pick pocketing in the park area. Traffic is extremely high in the area of the museums and parks, but once one gets west of Kensington Gardens, this thins out, and the blocks around Holland House are quite peaceful.

NOTTING HILL

Attached to this latter area of Kensington is Notting Hill, a new development that took off in the middle to late part of the century. The neighbourhood is stuck between Kensal Green (technically also part of the Royal Borough) and Bayswater, and in this listing includes the smaller sub-communities of Kensal New Town and Westbourne Green.

Only a few decades ago, this was an underdeveloped region that was home to working class and poorer middle class that laboured in the nearby markets, breweries, and farms. Now, the character has changed, and is solidly middle-class and artistic. Houses that once went for under £100 are now selling for two to four times that. The street markets still abound, and there are plenty of working class still living in Notting Hill. Mostly, they live in Kensal New Town and Westbourne Green, where the racket from the Great Western Railway keeps the cost of housing down.

BROMPTON AND CHELSEA

Accessible by Kings Road and Fulham Road are the working class and middle-class neighbourhoods of Chelsea and Brompton. Both neighbourhoods are technically part of Kensington and the lands are owned by a hodgepodge of people. The largest landowners here are the Cadogan and Gunter families, as well as several charity foundations.

Both areas are dominated by cheap housing and charitable institutions. The largest employer and land holder here is Chelsea Hospital, which occupies almost a half-mile of grounds and buildings along the Chelsea Embankment of the Thames. The hospital grounds are a triangle, when viewed from above, bounded by Chelsea Bridge Road – the edge of Pimlico – and Pimlico Road. The hospital is home to the Chelsea Children's Hospital, one of the better facilities in the city and a major purveyor of health care to underprivileged children.

A workhouse for the poor is positioned on Fulham Road and Limerston Street. The Chelsea Union is nearby on Kings Road, and provides for placement of skilled labourers in positions. It works closely with an infirmary for the poor a block away on Arthur Street.

Despite the wealth of charitable institutions, Chelsea is otherwise middle-class in character. The houses are mostly Georgian or pre-designed pattern houses like those in Hammersmith and Fulham. Many of the residents here either are artisans or work in the houses of the privileged in Belgravia, Kensington, or Marylebone.

Petty crime such as pick pocketing and burglary is common in this area, but there is little violent crime. Police presence is good, but not spectacular; much of it is centred on Hyde Park, and is strongest in the morning and on the weekends, when the rich are out for their rides. A robbery, for instance, might not even bring a police response and require the offended to find the nearest police station. A major incident, however, would likely bring a military response, as there is a military barracks on Chelsea Bridge Road.



BELGRAVIA

In 1826, Thomas Cubitt bought nineteen acres of Five Fields, the area south of Hyde Park on the boundary of Westminster. He developed the area into the series of fine squares and houses that make up Belgravia. The houses were quickly bought by the rich and connected. The neighbourhood is only a few minutes' walk from Westminster, the clubs and theatre district of Mayfair, and the famed Rotten Row of Hyde Park.

On Knightsbridge Road, which runs along the southern edge of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, a street market appears every morning, save Sundays, at about five o'clock. The stalls go up and wheelbarrows are rolled in along the street near Hyde Park Corner. Just about everything can be had at the market – fresh fish from the Thames, fresh milk and cheese from the farms in Acton and Ealing, and other cheap goods. Flower and match girls ply their wares. Charity organizations have people out begging for alms. And police are vigilant for pickpockets.

Benjamin Disraeli calls the area "monotonous" due to the regularity of architecture. This was one of the first districts designed and built to plan – the houses all have a similar look, and surround paved streets with trees planned at regular intervals. The Squares all have a central park with wrought-iron fencing, a few benches for people to rest and relax, and

orderly gardens of trees and flowers. Be it Cadogan Place, Belgrave Place, or Eaton Place, the streets and buildings all run together.

Belgravia is bounded by Hyde Park and St. James Park to the north, Sloane Street to the west, and Buckingham Palace Road and the palace gardens on the east. The streets are wide, paved, and not overly busy, save for the main arteries of Knightsbridge, Grosvenor Place, and the very busy Victoria Station at the corner of where Victoria Street, Vauxhall, and Buckingham Palace Road meet Grosvenor Place.

The residents here are wealthy, be they commoner or aristocracy. As a result, police presence is high and crime fairly low. The region is reasonably quiet, compared to the rest of the city, with only taxi and carriage traffic by and large. There are several hospitals and chapels in Belgravia, and a number of quite good coffeehouses. On Grosvenor Road, near Vauxhall Bridge, one can also find the British Museum of Art.

PIMLICO

Tucked between Chelsea and Whitehall, and the river, Pimlico is a prosperous, but lower and middle-class, neighbourhood. Most of the people here are poorer professionals and skilled labourers. Two bridges, the Vauxhall and the Lambeth, connect it to the south bank of the Thames. Breweries, especially the massive Artillery Brewery and the Thorne Brewery, construction companies like Cubitt's Works, and other workshops are the main form of employment here. Public bathhouses for the workers are on Old Pye Street nearby. Along with the Chartered Gas Works and its rival the Equitable, this area smells constantly of chemicals and sulphur.

The sulphurous reek provides an appropriately hellish backdrop for the largest building in Pimlico. Just off of the Vauxhall Bridge and dominating the riverbank of the district is Millbank Penitentiary, the oldest prison in the city. Constructed in 1821, it became the model for how a facility of its type should be built. Six blocks, shaped in a vaguely triangular shape when viewed from above, are arranged in rosette around a central courtyard where the prisoners are exercised once a day. Each of the blocks is five stories high, and the place is depressing, even from the outside.

A smaller version of Millbank is nearby on Victoria Street. The Westminster House of Corrections is a gray Georgian dump that has been used for a debtors' prison in the past. It has three wings, and is now dedicated to straightening out the unemployed and criminal.

BAYSWATER

This part of the Royal Borough is wealthy, but more mercantile in character. Tailors, tinkers, furniture workshops, restaurants, and street markets dominate the area. Bayswater is served by Paddington Station, the massive terminus for much of the train travel into London from Birmingham and the Midlands. Underground stations connect the district to the rest of the city in minutes.

Bayswater bustles; the district is busy at all hours of the day or night. During the day, the markets are buzzing with customers from high and low houses in the West End. In the evening, restaurants and pubs do quick business. At night, clean up from the day before and preparation for the day ahead mean that people are moving around at all hours. Cartage is clattering around the streets at all times, and despite the new-fangled tar macadam on the roads, it's still noisy.

It is also a popular spot for the immigrant. Unlike the hovels of the East End, Bayswater is home to the skilled immigrant – the Swiss watchmaker, the Italian leather worker, the French tailor and seamstress, the German butcher. In the streets of Bayswater, one can hear the languages of the world spoken, loudly and quickly. It is especially a Jewish community, who have several top-notch butchers and kosher markets in the neighbourhood. On Portobello Road, there are a series of exceptional jewellers, many having immigrated from the Netherlands or Switzerland. Antique shops and other rare collectibles can be found in this market.

As one might expect, this much business means the criminal element is present in Bayswater. Much of it is well-organized and attempts to hide behind a veneer of respectability. Police presence is high, as the number of marks, access to the Underground, to omnibuses, and the cover of heavy traffic allow for quick theft and a quick get-away.

MILLBANK PENITENTIARY

For an idea of what these prisons looked like, check out ***The Great Train Robbery*** (1979), starring Sean Connery and Donald Sutherland and written and directed by Michael Crichton. There's a nice jail break sequence from Millbank.

A QUICK NOTE ABOUT MONEY

The imperial monetary system was often confusing to foreigners. Evolved throughout time, English money had a dizzying array of coins and paper notes, each with official terms and slang terms. Most simply, there were pence, twelve of which make a shilling, twenty of which make a pound. A pound in the 1880s and 1890s was one of the most stable currencies, and was worth approximately five American dollars or French francs in this period.

In price notations, something marked £ 1 5/6 costs a pound five shillings, and sixpence. 5/6 would indicate five shillings and sixpence. 5s is five shillings on its own, 6d sixpence.

Here are the most common coins and notes used in London:

Value	Coin	Note	Slang
1/8 pence	half farthing		
1/4 pence	farthing		
½ pence	halfpenny		ha'pence, ha'penny
1 pence	penny		copper
2 pence	twopence		tuppence
3 pence	threepence		thruppence
4 pence	groat		
6 pence	sixpence		tanner, bender
12 pence	shilling		bob, hog
2 shillings	florin		
2 ½ shillings	half crown	half a crown	
5 shillings	crown		bull
10 shillings	half sovereign	½ pound note	
20 shillings	sovereign	1 pound note	quid
21 shillings	guinea		
5 pounds		5 pound note	fiver
10 pounds		10 pound note	tenner

PADDINGTON

This area was one of the last to see heavy development. Church Commissioners owned most of Paddington, specifically under the direction of the Bishop of London. The area is comprised of new housing, much of it split up for flats that are rented by lower and middle-class who work in Bayswater or the great houses in Kensington and Marylebone.

Paddington is also one of the main terminals for the railways going north out of London. Paddington Station, a massive iron and glass building provides transit for good and people coming into London, and is close to the Bishop Street Station of the Underground (one of the first stations for underground rail system). Using the tube, one can get to any of the stations in London within an hour. This is one of the reasons many respectable working-class families live in Paddington. They are far away from the crime and filth of the East End and the factory areas in Southwark, but can get to work cheaply and quickly using the underground. Also a draw is St. Mary's Hospital, an Anglican-run infirmary with special rates for the poor.

Crime in the area is, to many of the upper-class, surprisingly low. These poorer folk that live in Paddington, however, are mostly honest and hard-working, and are hoping to improve themselves and their children by living in a cleaner, safer neighbourhood.

MARYLEBONE

Right across Edgware Road from Paddington is Marylebone, an upscale neighbourhood in which reside professional middle-class, wealthy commoners, and the aristocracy. It is heavily policed, and like Kensington, sees most of its traffic on the main thoroughfares like Edgware Road and Oxford Street. It is where one finds the famous Baker Street of the Sherlock Holmes mysteries, and the spectacular houses of the Duke of Portman and other noblemen. Wide, paved streets, much of it tar macadam by the end of the century, are tree-lined and orderly. The largest houses tend to front the squares in this area: Cavendish, Portman, Portland, and Dorset. Here also are the grounds of Harrow School, one of the finest public schools in the nation.

These squares are named after largest landowners in the district. Unlike Kensington, this is a Parliamentary Borough. While some people own their homes, most rent the land their houses stand on from the Duke of Portman and the Duke of Portland, providing those families considerable income. The area was developed in the late 1700s and early 1800s, and was part of an effort to create a "garden city" in the north of London. There are several grand churches, including the beautiful All Soul's at Langham Place with its circular floor plan and spire rising out of a columned roof. The Ophthalmic Hospital and the Orthopaedic Hospital are located in Marylebone.

To the north, Regent's Square separates St. John Wood and St. Pancras and creates the northern boundary of Marylebone (Oxford Street is the southern border.) It is Crown land, and is a popular place for a picnic or a moment's peace. The Royal Botanical Gardens are here, and for a small fee, visitors can marvel at the exotic flowers and plants there. The royal nursery is here, as is the house of the Taxonomical Society. A zoological park is in the northern part of the park, with all manner of exotic creatures that can be observed for a fee. Saturdays, this fee is reduced (and waived for children,) to allow the poorer people of the city to come and experience the animals. On the east side of the park the cavalry from the nearby barracks practice their drills in the park many days of the week. The park is surrounded by covered shopping arcades and open-air terraces erected during the reign of George IV to mark the end of the Napoleonic War.



ST. JOHNS WOOD

This little community started as part of Marylebone and is a place of comfortable cottages and smallish homes. The land was owned by the Eyre family, and they still hold sizable amounts of the real estate, upon which residents rent their homes. In the last few decades, St. John Wood has become a fashionable address for actors and actresses, artists and writers. At least one of the mistresses of the Prince of Wales lives here.

St. Johns Church is here and runs an orphanage of the same name. This orphanage is the recipient of many a contribution from the wealthy and connected (for reasons one can guess at).

Professional middle class men, often secretaries and assistants to the aristocrats living in Kensington or Marylebone, take up residence here, since major roads like Edgware and underground access can sweep them to their employers' neighbourhoods or to Westminster in a matter of minutes. It is also home to women whose wealthy patrons keep them in style.

Both crime and police presence are low. Traffic is light on the cobblestoned streets, and other than the trains that come from north to Marylebone and Paddington Stations, the neighbourhood is almost pastoral. The Lords Cricket Grounds are here next to Regents Park, and the matches bring a large turn-out, as the fields are next to an underground stop. The streets are mildly hilly, but become more so in the north, where St. Johns Wood heads up to Hampstead Heath. Here roads cease to be reliably paved.



ST. PANCRAS

On the east side of Regents Park is St. Pancras. Owned by Lord Southampton, this area is home to the Covent Gardens Workhouse, one of the main facilities where the poor can find work in the great houses of Marylebone or one of the many furniture makers in the district. (St. Pancras has, in fact, the largest number of furniture manufacturers in the city.) Dominating the region are small family-owned shops that do woodworking, blacksmithing and brass polishing, upholstery, cabinet making, and coach work for carriages and train cars.

Also here are the cavalry barracks for units assigned to London, and the New Women's Hospital, set up by the illustrious Elizabeth Garret Anderson, one of the first female physicians in the country. It is the only hospital to specialize in women's issues. The largest and most impressive building in the district is Euston Station, a gorgeous neo-classical terminal built in 1838, and which handles much of the train traffic from the middle of the country.

Unlike St. Johns Wood, St. Pancras is mostly populated by middle-class and working-class professionals in various trades related to furnishings. This is a hard-working district and crime is low, due to a combination of policing and people willing to interfere in criminal enterprises.

THE SEAT OF EMPIRE

Centred on Westminster are a few neighbourhoods that house the organs of government, and are home to the most notable of aristocrats: the royal family. Westminster is king: home to Parliament, Scotland Yard, and various ministries. Mayfair is the queen of leisure, where one finds art galleries, fancy shops, the theatrical district, and many gentlemen's clubs. St. James houses Buckingham Palace, residence of Her Majesty, and Marlborough House – the Prince of Wales' residence, as well as other stately homes.

WESTMINSTER

On Whitehall Street is the seat of government, Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is a Gothic revival building, designed by Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin (who designed the interior). The building is a mass of fanciful spires and large towers. In the largest is Big Ben, the iconic clock that tolls the hour and can be heard across much of the West End and the City. Westminster Bridge crosses the Thames into Lambeth and supports much of the traffic from the southern bank into Westminster. North of the bridge, running along Whitehall to the Strand, are the major ministries of the government.

At the corner of Bridge Street and St. George Street is where the first traffic light was placed in 1868 to aid police in protecting foot traffic from the vehicles caroming about the intersection. It was originally a twenty-foot high pole with a policeman's helmet shaped top in which was a green light to semaphore at night, informing vehicles when to stop. The light was changed to red shortly afterward. The pole also had arms that would rise when traffic was to stop. This monstrous thing was replaced with smaller stop signals in the mid-1880s that used red lights for stop and green for go; smaller arms with STOP or GO would rise in time with the lighting and were electric powered. By the middle of the 1890s, busy intersections in Westminster, Charing Cross, and Mayfair would have these signals installed, much to the annoyance of omnibus and cab drivers and to the applause of pedestrians.

The Embankment project pushed back the Thames, creating a curve of concrete terrace from Westminster Pier to Hungerford Wharf. The separate buildings of the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the Home Office were merged into a new neo-classical building in the 1880s and 1890s between St. James Park and Whitehall Road. Often Lord Salisbury could be found here, instead of in the Prime Minister's office, during his tenure. The Admiralty building was likewise expanded in after 1895 and nearly quadrupled in size. The Indian Museum went up early in the project and would have the new War Office parked alongside at the end of the century (on the original site of Scotland Yard).

The final monument of note is Trafalgar Square, at the north end of Whitehall, where it splits into Cockspur Street and the Strand. Here a large open square has a massive statue to Lord Nelson's victory in 1807. There are a series of fountains that have been installed that draw people from the neighbourhood to get water. Large hotels surround Trafalgar Square and are some of the finest in the City.

Her Majesty's Government

While Queen Victoria is the titular head of state, the real power of government resides with Parliament and the Cabinet. Legally, she remains the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and is the head of the Anglican Church, but her authority is now largely ceremonial. However, her influence is still sizable and can be exerted through the House of Lords.

Parliament is the legislative branch of the government. It is comprised of two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is made up of popularly elected officials. Elections must be held every six years, but can be called earlier by a vote of no confidence, or a strategic calling for elections by the prime minister. The majority party is called on to create "the government," which is the prime minister and his cabinet of ministers. The House of Lords is made up of peer of the realm, including the bishops and archbishops of the Church. The Lords are paid £50 for their participation in Parliament, but only if they are present for a full twenty-four hours. For this reason, you can often see members of the House of Lords asleep in the benches of their chamber overnight to meet the requirement.

Either house can introduce legislation, but most of the bills come from the cabinet members. If both houses agree on a bill, it becomes law. If Lords vetoes the bill, it is returned for consideration to Commons. Lords can only do this twice. If a bill passes three times through Commons at this period, it becomes law. Lords can also hold up budget funding for a period of time. This is rarely done.

The real power of government is in the cabinet. The prime minister leads a group of ministers (men with "portfolios"). The main functions of government are vested with these men: treasury functions are under the guide of the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, Home Office oversees domestic policy implementation, Foreign Office deals with international issues, the Colonial Office with Her Majesty's holdings around the world, and the War Office with matters of the army and Admiralty, the navy.

The business of government is conducted twice a year. Parliament is opened for its first session in May and remains open until July – exactly the length, conveniently, of the racing season. The second session begins in December and lasts until February, and coincides with the “season” in London, a time of extravagant parties. In the 1890s, the telephone makes its appearance in the Houses of Parliament. The exchange in London could connect an MP to their club, to the police, and if they were early adopters, even their homes.

MINISTRIES IN THE LATE VICTORIAN PERIOD

Term	Majority Party	Prime Minister
1880-1885:	Liberal	William Gladstone
1885-1886	Conservative	Lord Salisbury
1886	Liberal	Wm. Gladstone
1886-1892	Conservative	Lord Salisbury
1892-1895	Liberal	Wm. Gladstone
1895		Lord Rosebury
1895-1905	Conservative	Wm. Gladstone

As prime minister, Gladstone also held the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1880 to 1882, and doubled as Privy Secretary in his 1886 tenure in office. Lord Salisbury always doubled as Foreign Secretary, save for a few years here and there, and even then was de facto Foreign Minister.

From 1862 into the twentieth century, this area is under constant construction, a headache to government official and passer-through alike. The old India Office, which had been on the other side of the bridge from the Houses of Parliament is being dismantled and incorporated into the New Scotland Yard building. While construction is not yet completed, many of the offices are already in use. This is something to keep in mind when dealing with the upper levels of the Metropolitan Police – records are missing, people aren't always moved in from the old offices and one might have to run to find them. You could telephone most of the other stations by 1890, when the building is complete, but in the 1880s, communications are still mostly handled by runners. One of the most innovative things about Scotland Yard's communications are the pneumatic tube system; messages and objects can be shot through the tubes to a central location, which can then forward them to other offices with the tubes.



THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

Created in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel to fight the Chartist threat, the Metropolitan Police are one of three police entities in London. There is also a police force specific to the City of London, as per concessions from the very beginning of London's existence. This force was officially formed in 1839, and has responsibility for the "Square Mile"—the part of old London that encompasses the area along the north shore of the Thames north, from Holborn and Fleet Street Aldgate. The bridges that emerge from the City are also their beat. The City of London Police protects the Old Bailey, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and St. Paul's — most of the most important buildings in London. While they work with the Criminal Investigations Division of the Metropolitan Police, they are often prickly about jurisdiction and credit for solving crimes.

The Thames, or River, Police are even more likely to clash with the Dockyard Division of the Metropolitan Police. A jurisdictional power play is in effect throughout the 1880s and 1890s, with the two forces trying to play "one upmanship" against the other. The River Police were even sidereally involved in the Ripper murders, trying to nab a suspect in the Docks and Limehouse, before the Met could find their man.

There are about 15,000 officers in the Metropolitan Police, as compared to 890 in the City Of London Police. The service is under the command of a Commissioner. The public has nicknamed them "peelers" or, more commonly, "bobbies" after the man responsible for their creation. The force is divided into divisions, each under the supervision of a superintendent, with 12-16 inspectors, and 16 sergeants under his leadership. The Criminal Investigations Division (CID), also known as Scotland Yard, are responsible for investigations throughout the city and are only responsible to the chief superintendent in charge of detectives. There are 25 inspectors in the CID in the 1880s and that number will rise after the Jack the Ripper case in 1888 to thirty. Four chief inspectors rise to six about the same time. These men are addressed as detective and their rank (for instance, "detective inspector"). Over the course of the 1880s, Scotland Yard will gain more prestige and power, even to the point of being able to force the River Police to aid them, but take a hit after their failure to find the Ripper. By 1890, however, they are recovering their position.

Lastly, there is Special Branch. They are involved whenever matters of national import require attention. These detectives undertake counter-intelligence operations, handle royal protection, and track political dissidents and anarchists active in the country. The 1880s and 1890s are a period of increasing anarchist and political terror activity, and the Special Branch is quite active. Their techniques are noted for their heavy-handedness, particularly the group of Special Branch known as "sandbaggers" — usually military men who are used to stop a threat by violent means. (Think James Bond, as you're getting the picture.) There are also "lamplighters" — plainclothes policemen that follow suspects, acts as bodyguards for the royals and visiting dignitaries.

A police recruit must be at least 5'7" tall, literate, and of good character. They must be at least 18 years of age, but it is unusual for a man under twenty to be accepted. They are expected to serve for twenty years, at which point they will earn a pension from the government. After 1890, injuries in the line of duty serious enough to prevent continuing as a police officer will earn a reduced pension.

POLICE RANKS

The rank structure for the police forces in London is as follows. They are ultimately under the control of the Home Office.

Rank	Position
Commissioner	Head of a police force, answers to the Home Office.
Assistant Commissioner	Acts for the commissioner when needed.
	Usually pokes his nose in on important investigations.
Chief Superintendent	Handles internal investigations, and commands CID.
Superintendent	Division commander.
Chief Inspector	Each division has one as of 1885.
Inspector	Plain-clothes officer, not always a detective.
Sergeant	Heads a squad of 16 officers, lowest rank to be a detective
Constable	Police officer, uniformed

WHERE'S A COP WHEN YOU NEED ONE?

Police response time varied from neighbourhood to neighbourhood. In some areas of London, you couldn't count on anyone coming to your aid; the neighbourhoods were simply too dangerous for even the average cop on the beat.

In general, a crime would bring a single "bobby," maybe two. Reinforcements might come when the officer blows his steel whistle, but more likely he would have to go to the nearest station house to gain aid. With the exception of St. Giles, Ten Bells, or any of the rookeries (where you will not get help) assume d3 police officers will respond to the report of a crime within d6 minutes of it being reported. In the event of a major crime or riot, you will get 16 officers, led by a sergeant (called a flying squad) within d20 minutes for most neighbourhoods, d10+5 minutes for swank neighbourhoods like Whitehall, the banking districts, or the good sections of the West End. Feel free to adjust the response time where it seems applicable (i.e. if one is in Bayswater market, or in Whitehall, response time might be as low as d6-2 minutes, with anything under one meaning a cop is within sight of the crime and is in pursuit the next round.)



MAYFAIR

Sandwiched between Whitehall and Marylebone is Mayfair. It is the heart of London's social life, a district of theatres and art galleries, high-priced shops and restaurants, and gentlemen's clubs. At lunchtime, the men who govern England can be found in the clubs and pubs, and in the evening, the rich and powerful parade through Mayfair in their fine carriages and their best attire, attending the theatrical offerings.

The Criterion, the Royalty, and the Palace Theatre all crowd the area around Piccadilly Street offering selections from opera to light musical, Shakespeare to the latest drivel, the stage is set and "bums are in seats." More fashionable is the St. James, on the road of the same name, or Her Majesty's on Haymarket at Pall Mall. On Leicester Square, there is the Alhambra, which offers vaudeville and musical entertainment into the early morning hours for a less discriminating audience.

The shops of Piccadilly Circus, Oxford and Regent Streets, and Tottenham Court Road are here, including the original department stores of the 1850s. It was in London that the first plate glass window fronts made their debut in the 1780s. This allowed customers to "window shop", by perusing what the merchant had available. Shops with names like Fortnum (dealing in household goods), Hugh Mason (grocer), and Hatchard's bookshop, as well as the clothiers of Burlington Arcade, draw thousands every day. The products vary in quality with the purveyor, but all are of good quality or higher. As William Whitely (owner of one of the trading emporiums here) says, "We can supply anything from a pin to an elephant."

In fact, these mammoth stores are drawing more and more business, forcing older shops in the City to close down as people migrate from the centre into the southern and western neighbourhoods. On the outskirts of Mayfair (technically on the Brompton side) is Harrods. Positioned near Queen's Gardens and Knightsbridge on Brompton Road, it was a small four story shop, with different goods grouped into departments to make shopping easier and faster. In the 1890s, a massive expansion project began, and Harrods built around the original store, expanding its shopping floor by an order of magnitude. As Harrods bought up more of the land around it, the store would continue to grow to fill most of the block it was on.

As if this wide selection of entertainments is not enough, there is also Green Park and St. James Park (with its Queen's Gardens) – less popular than Hyde Park but more exclusive.

CLUBLAND

The gentlemen's club is a mainstay of upper-class social life. By the 1880s, many clubs now will deign to take wealthy merchants and respectable professionals, not just the aristocracy. The point of the club is to provide a place not just for socialization, but for the deadly serious business of making political and economic contacts. They also were to provide a home away from home, where a man could eat, drink, smoke, and in some gamble. The club was a one-stop social scene, and many members spend their off-hours (if they work) here. The clubs provide meals and drinks at a much reduced rate as part of the membership, and this allows the sons of peers and the wealthy to indulge – even if they are not wealthy themselves – in a comfortable lifestyle.

The club buildings are designed to be spacious and as comfortable as possible. Salons for lounging, libraries with

complementary stationary for writing and periodicals, dining rooms with menus available at all times...the club was a paradise away from the cares of the everyday. Many included bathing and barber facilities, and some had bedrooms set aside for men who were travelling to London for Parliament or other functions. Clubhouses were some of the first locations to get the telephone, and by the mid-1880s, nearly any politically-based club had not just telegraphic, but telephonic service.

To become a member of a club, an applicant must be nominated by two current members. A membership committee then researches the prospective candidate's background – evaluating their social standing and reputation, before voting on the membership. The voting is carried out with white and black billiard balls – white for yes, black for no (hence the term “blackballed”.) Some clubs have a cap on the number of members they can have. Once offered membership, an annual fee would have to be paid. Usually, this is between £20-50, and if a member fails to pay for their membership, they often are dropped for being out of good standing...and have to go through the process of being re-nominated. If removed for an offense – breaking the club rules, not paying their tab for meals, bankruptcy or criminal involvement – the member cannot regain his club position, nor is he likely to be nominated for another club. Point of fact, he is likely to be ruined in good society.

A SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S CLUBS

Alpine Club	8 St. Martin's Place. Membership and subscription fee: £1 1s. Membership limited to those who have undertaken a mountaineering expedition and continue to practice the sport.
Army & Navy	36 Pall Mall. Membership fee: £30, annual fee: £6 11s. Membership limited to officers from regular army and navy service. Limit of 2500 members at a time.
Athenaeum	107 Pall Mall at Waterloo Place. Membership fee: £20, annual membership: £10 8s. Membership for men of note in scientific, artistic, or political endeavours. Membership limited to 1200. First club lit by electricity in 1886, phone service in 1888. Of note: the clock in the main stair has no “8” on the clock face. No one knows why. A statue of Athena is in the foyer.
Boodles 11s.	Named for the original head waiter, Boodles is at 28 St. James Street. Members have included Adam Smith and Beau Brummel. Membership fee: £40, annual subscription: £12 11s. Second oldest club in London. Very exclusive.
Brooks	St. James Road, right across from White's. Membership fee: £15, annual subscription: £15. Brooks is a Whig, later Liberal, establishment and is infamous for gambling.
Carlton	Pall Mall. Membership is mostly Conservative Party. Membership fee: £16, annual subscription: £10 11s.
Oriental	18 Hanover Square. Membership fee: £20, annual subscription: £8. Limited to aristocrats and gentlemen who have travelled in the Orient (Middle East, India, or other points in Asia.)
Reform	104 Pall Mall. Membership fee: £40, annual subscription: £10 10s. Liberal Party members mostly. Famed for the kitchen's skills and the excellent wine cellar.
Travellers Club who Fantastic	106 Pall Mall. Membership: £42, annual subscription: £10 10s. Limited to 725 members who had travelled at least 500 miles in a direct line from London. Visits by invitation only. library (original home of the London Library) with frieze cast from marbles from Temple of Apollo at Bassae. Formal dress at all times.
White's	37/38 St. James Street. Membership and annual fee: £12 10s. Mostly Tory & Conservative politicians. Limited to 650 members. Well-known for high-stakes games of chance. They'll bet on anything, actually... The oldest club in London.

And let's not forget the ladies... Not to be let out in the cold, middle-class professional ladies led by Gertrude Jackson formed the University Women's Club in 1883 and had their first clubhouse in 1887 at 31 Bond Street.

COMME IL FAUT (HOW IT'S DONE)

Now that we have explored the environs of the West End, how does one fit in with the finer set of people? London society may seem stuffy, governed by a set of rules, but there is purpose to this. These rules of conduct provide respect and respectability to the person, grease the cogs of civilization, and make life more palatable for all. They also cover all manner of sins. By being discreet and observing these guidelines, the upper class can engage in many of the same sins of the lower classes. Affairs are conducted out of sight and without damaging the families and reputations of the people involved. Rivalries that might have resulted in fisticuffs or pistols elsewhere are kept polite and sublimated into competition for political or social standing. The rich and aristocratic are doing all the same things that the poor folks are doing; they just do it with more class.

Being familiar with these rules will get one far in their dealings with the elite. Most important is the image you project. Accent is important. While the flat twang of an American accent is often greeted with some delight by the aristocracy, one can be forgiven for being a bit barbaric in speech if you come from the colonies – the lilt of a Scottish or Irish accent can doom one to middle-class existence. God forbid you sound Welsh. Many people will make a serious attempt to lose a northern accent in polite company. It makes you sound more educated, and education is key to being “part of the club.”

The other part is looking like you belong. A cheaper cut of clothing is instantly recognizable. Even a used suit or dress from a good tailor or dressmaker will aid in your acceptance into this world. If one must dress on the cheap, it is vitally important that good tailoring follow buying a suit “off the rack.”

Etiquette is absolutely essential to pass in this rarefied field of society. It provides a lubricant to social interaction, preventing personal and political rivalries from disrupting society, and most importantly, the family. Etiquette is especially important in matters of love and marriage, two things that are not necessarily compatible for the upper class.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

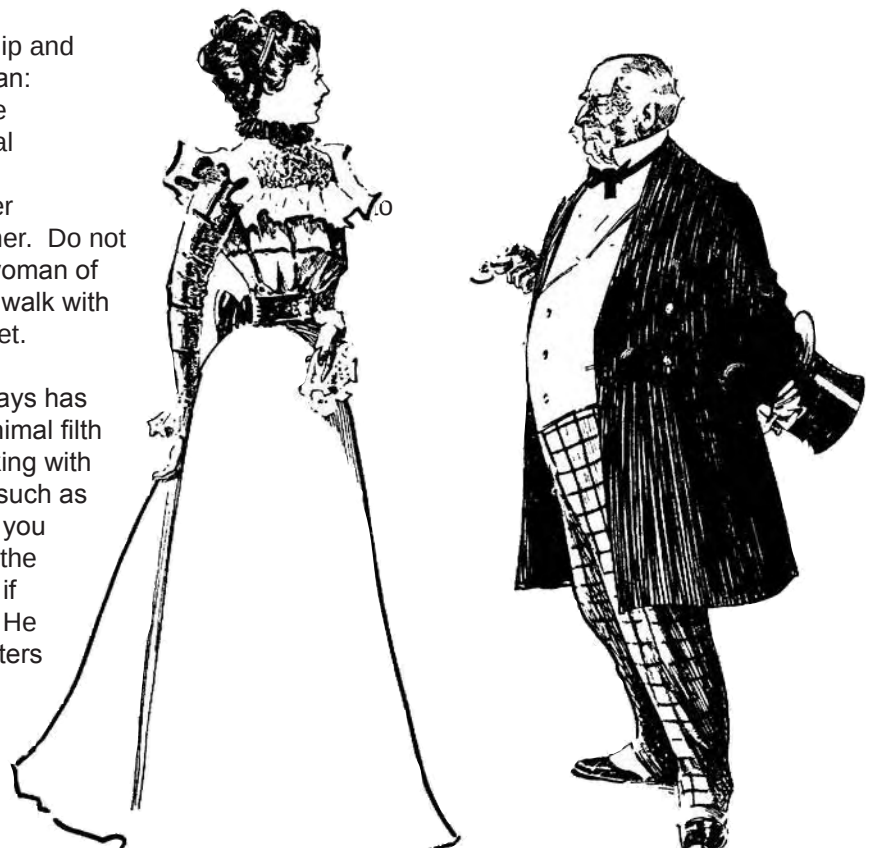
Marriage, for the upper-class, is about furthering and improving the fortunes of dynastic lines. Good breeding, and the preservation of land and other financial holdings, is central to the rules of romance.

Firstly, the protection of unmarried girls is essential. Until their “coming out” at sixteen, the young aristocratic girl is completely off limits, and their reputations must be protected (so that they are “saleable” for marriage.) Their subsequent marriage may allow a family to marry up in wealth or social standing, or preserve a titled bloodline by providing heirs to inheritance.

To this end, there are rules to be observed in courtship and behaviour toward the opposite sex. For the gentleman: A gentleman is always introduced to a lady, never the opposite. It is an honour for him to meet her. A social inferior must be introduced to his superiors. When meeting a lady you barely know, you must wait for her acknowledge you, and then you may tip your hat to her. Do not speak to a lady unless she speaks to you first. If a woman of your acquaintance wishes to converse with you, you walk with her. You do not make a lady stand talking in the street.

When riding or walking along the street, the lady always has the wall (to protect her from the inevitable slush of animal filth from the horse-drawn vehicles.) When riding or walking with a lady who is not your spouse away from the street (such as on Rotten Row), the woman is instead placed to left; you spouse is to your right. In a carriage, the man takes the seat facing backward. He does not sit next to a lady if they are alone in a carriage unless she is a relation. He dismounts the vehicle first to aid her in exiting; he enters after to do the same.

At a public affair (such as the theatre), a gentlemen enters first to find his female



companion a seat. Always doff your hat indoors at an affair. You precede lady up stairs. You follow her down. A gentleman never smokes in the presence of a lady, unless at a function with the Prince of Wales (who does not follow this rule) and he is called to smoke by the prince.

In matters of courtship, a gentleman must first obtain an introduction to the prospective paramour. Several "chance" encounters at a dance or a dinner must be contrived and at least one visit to her home arranged. Next, ask the parents' permission to court their daughter. At this point, chaperoned visits and outings will ensue, and the beau will be expected to give gifts over the course of the courtship. Finally, ask the girl to marry you.

For the ladies, the rules are perhaps a bit easier. She is the guardian of her reputation, and as such, is in a more passive, defensive position. If unmarried and under the age of thirty, a lady must never be alone with a man without a chaperone. She must not walk alone unless going to church. A lady does not call on a gentleman alone unless it is on professional business. Beyond that, most of the rules revolve around appearance and image-making. A lady does not "cut" someone – ignore their presence after meeting them – unless absolutely necessary. She should never dance more than three dances with the same partner, even if she is courting the man in question, or is married to him. An unwed lady wears pastels until the age of 25, and then may wear darker colours, as a married woman might. This is to let other know of her status, so that they will not sully her reputation (after 25, it is assumed they are a spinster and that romantic interests toward her are a favour to her). A lady does not wear pearls or diamonds in the morning. It is showy and suggests bad judgement.

Marriage is often a matter of dynastic matching, as mentioned before. Love matches occur, but it is expected that one will grow to love their partner. If that does not happen, however, trouble can crop up. Assignations and love affairs also have rules. After all, the point of marriage is family, and more specifically, children, legitimate children. One's social standing depends on the aristocracy appearing to be the model for British family life (funnily enough, this is a new idea. Prior to this, particularly during the Regency period, the aristocracy was viewed as a cut above an actor or actress, and only because of their money and influence.) To this end, there are some simple rules observed by the upper-class.

1. Never embarrass your spouse! When conducting a love affair, discretion is paramount. Do not travel with the person to events or to your meetings and certainly do not meet in public. Never propose your meetings aloud or in a manner that can provide discomfort (for instance, sending a note to your lover's club). Do not discuss your affair in public.
2. The Heir and the Spare. A married woman is off-limits until she has had at least one male heir for her husband, preferably two male children. This rule, it is rumoured, was set down by the Prince of Wales himself.
3. Do not conduct your affairs in your own home. Friends in the know can arrange to allow you use of their flat. A hotel is a possibility, but dangerous. Best is to meet during parties at a country home, where there are enough goings-on to hide a disappearance for an hour or two. Outdoor "chance encounters," perhaps when hunting or on a ride at a country home, also provide a good place for a stolen moment.
4. Divorce does not happen! Legal separation is almost as bad. The best situation is to simply live separately and simply not address the situation. Divorce will ruin you in society, period.

Another part of etiquette is in understanding how to address people you meet. For the non-titled, this is easy – mister or master (for a boy), misses (or miss for a girl) always suffices...ever when you are married to the other person. Children refer to their parents as "mother" and "father" if male; daughters use "mama" and "papa." Always use the surname of the person in public. Personal names are only used in family circumstances, or with close friends not in public. For non-specific address, "sir" or "madam" is correct.



ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

Addressing your betters is more difficult. Their title is a rank, as with military service, and they are due the deference. Certain ranks are more important than others, and at public affairs, often people will be queued up according to rank.

RANK	SPOKEN ADDRESS	CORRESPONDENCE
Emperor, Empress	Your Imperial Majesty	His/Her Imperial Majesty
King, Queen	Your Majesty	His/Her Majesty
Royal Prince, Royal Princess (the heir or eldest child)	Your Royal Highness	His/Her Royal Highness
Prince, Princess	Your Highness	His/Her Highness
Archbishop	Your Grace	The Most Reverend
Duke, Duchess	Your Grace	His/Her Grace
Eldest child/heir of a Duke (without title)	My Lord/Lady	Right Honourable Lord/Lady
Marquis, Countess	Your Grace	Most Noble
Younger children of a Duke (without title)	My Lord	Honourable Lord/Lady
Earl, Countess	My Lord/Lady	Right Honourable Earl/Countess
Viscount, Countess	My Lord/Lady	Right Honourable Viscount/Countess
Untitled children of peer, eldest		Honourable
Bishops		Right Reverend
Barons/Baroness	My Lord/Lady	Honourable Baron/Baroness
Baronet, Knight or Dame of Bath or Thistle	My Lord/Lady	Honourable Sir/Lady
Knight/Dame of other order	Sir/Dame	Honourable Sir/Lady
Member of Parliament		Honourable Mr.
Deacon, or other clergy	Doctor or Reverend	Doctor or Reverend



THE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE SET

The Marlborough House is the residence of the Prince of Wales in London. (His main country house is Sandringham). Prince Albert Edward, or "Bertie" to his friends and family, is the centre of the social scene for the aristocrats and wealthy of London, and his "set" are those people closest to him, who are frequently hosts to the prince and his entourage. If there are only 1500 families or so in London Society proper, there are only a 100 families that are part of the Marlborough House Set.

This group of aristocrats take their parties seriously. During the season, they attend affairs nearly every night. While it might sound fun, there is a lot of business of the nation going on at these fetes. Gambling is also essential. The Prince of Wales has been known to play whist throughout the night. It is considered rude to let him lose, so often the other players will drag out the games before making a fatal error and allowing him to win.

In addition to gambling and eating at their London establishments, weekend jaunts to go riding and hunting are standard, and the set will either flee London in their carriages or by train Friday night, returning late Sunday evening. Hunting season lasts from January to April, with weekenders for fox hunting or for bird taking place in England, deer hunting usually happening in Scotland. From May through July, much of life revolves around horse racing. The Derby Day race kicks this off, with races at Ascot and other hamlets near London putting on races for the sport of the society. Gambling on races can get quite expensive, but not as much as the peddling in horse flesh going on. Between the races, society figures buy and trade horses, and some of the aristocratic families main source of income is from these sales. The racing season comes to a close at Goodwood, the estates of the Duke of Richmond near Chichester in July. Later, automobile and motorcycle racing will take place on the estate (and will lead to the "Week of Speed").

Members of the Marlborough House Set

Once in "Society", the chances that you will encounter the prince's set are fairly high, especially if you are a beautiful woman, or a gambler of any stature. Central to the Set are a few key people:

Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales

Commonly thought of as a bit thick by the press, and a disappointment to his mother, "Bertie" is actually surprisingly sharp. While he does not like reading, and avoids serious mental exertion, he does keep up with the newspapers. His is an interesting personality: he is kind and generous to his friends and genuinely cares about them. He tends to give gifts frequently, and has been known to quietly see to the widow or children of a deceased friend. He is well-informed about the world and tends to favour personal diplomacy over threats and force; his reign as king saw this kind of subtle manipulation as his trademark in international relations.

But he is also self-centred, can be petulant over shocking small slights, and, one supposes as a future king should, deference from all around him. While he will joke and poke fun at his friends, they do not reciprocate. He is fond of gambling, smoking, and eating...not necessarily in that order. While smoking in front of ladies is frowned upon, the prince will do so, should the mood strike him. People accept this. He is a *buongustaio*, a connoisseur of food. Hostesses at parties he attends are usually nervous wrecks about the menu. While the prince will certainly not insult a hostess by criticizing the food, if he does not finish his meal, it will mean that he might not attend another party (a social disaster). If he does enjoy the meal, it can mean others of the Marlborough House Set may accept the hostess and her family into their circle of friends.

Princess Alexandra, Princess of Wales

She is Danish, the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. She is a light-hearted woman, a bit flirty and irreverent, as well as very attractive. She spent nearly all of her first decade of marriage pregnant and gave birth to five children. Always dressed fashionably, Alex is the woman all of the ladies of the Marlborough House Set try to emulate (her attempts to hide a scar on her neck set off a high-necked fashion craze). Like her husband, she is a gambler, but a very good one. Other members of the set do not feel the need to let her win, as they do with Bertie. Alex usually will do so without their help.

Louisa, Duchess of Manchester

The duchess is a bit plain of face, a little on the heavy side, and is considered a great beauty. This is more due to her ebullient and highly intelligent personality. She is well-read, has excellent taste, and a way with the men. She loves to gamble at cards and horses. Of all the set, she is the one to impress. Louisa may not actually control the Marlborough House Set, but she is its most influential member, perhaps more than the royals themselves.

She was born in Alten in Germany and her husband, William is a quiet and kindly man whom she has given five children. He is aware of her love affair with his friend, Lord Hartington, and he ignores their relationship since they are careful to keep up appearances. When he dies in 1890, she is devastated, but in 1892, marries her lover, becoming a duchess for the second time. She is afterward known as "the double duchess."

Spencer Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington

In his forties at the beginning of the 1880s, "Harty Tarty" as he was known to his friends in the set, is a tall, bearded, and quiet man. He can come off as absent-minded or a bit slow. This is not the case. He is frequently mulling over issues of policy or current events. He is very knowledgeable on nearly every subject one could bring up, and is a thoughtful, steady man not given to wild passions. He has been in the government in some cabinet post since the 1870s: Lord of the Admiralty, postmaster-general, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and leader of the Liberal opposition during Disraeli's period in office. He serves as Gladstone's Secretary of State for India from 1880-82, then as Secretary of State for War from 1882-85. Breaking with Gladstone over Irish Home Rule in 1885, he becomes the leader of the Liberal Unionists.

He is lover to Louisa, the Duchess of Manchester, but they are very discreet. After succeeding his father in 1892 to be the 7TH Duke of Devonshire, he marries Louisa.

Francis Knollys

He is the secretary to the Prince of Wales, and the main point of contact for business with His Royal Highness. He is a sharp man, witty but reserved, with a subtle sense of humour.

Christopher Sykes

One of Bertie's best friends, Sykes is always present at any affair the prince is at. He is the straight man for Bertie's jokes, always good-hearted and willing to be the figure of fun.

There are many others that are part of the prince's set of friends, far too many to mention here. For a revealing look inside the social circle of the Marlborough House, I suggest Anita Leslie (niece of Jennie Jerome, one of Bertie's lovers) book *The Marlborough House Set*, published in 1973 by Doubleday.

CORRESPONDENCE INITIALS

Often, people have a string of initials after their names in correspondence. Usually this is representative of some kind of knightly or professional honour. The most common are decoded below:

Bart., Bt. A baronet. This is a life peer – essentially a fancy knight.

Esq. Esquire. It is usually self-adopted by profession gentlemen seeking some level of respectability.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts. This signifies a holder of a college degree – a rarity in the late nineteenth century.

D.D. Doctor of Divinity. Often a clergyman.

K.C. King's Counsel. Given to senior barristers, the highest honour they can aspire to. During Victoria's reign, Q.C. is used instead.

D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order. A high military distinction.

F.R.G.S. Friend, Royal Geographical Society. Member of the same. Usually an explorer or scientist. Entry is much like that of a gentleman's club.

F.R.S. Friend, Royal Society. Like the RGS, the Royal Society is a scientific and medical society.

C.B. Companion, Order of the Bath. Lowest of three ranks in the order. It is given mostly to distinguished military service or to aristocrats.

G.C.B. Grand Commander, Order of the Bath. The highest rank in the order. Almost exclusively for the royal family.

K.C.B. King Commander, Order of the Bath. This is the middle rank and mostly issued to aristocracy for military service.

Kt. Knight.

K.B. Knight Bachelor. A member of the Court of the King's Bench.

K.G. Knight of the Garter. The highest order of knighthood. You will not get one unless you are a royal relative.

M.P. Member of Parliament.

R.A. Royal Academy. A member of the same.

V.C. Victoria Cross. The highest military award of the period. Most of them have been issued for the Defence of Roarke's Drift in 1879, or the Crimean War.

THE CITY

“The City” refers to the portions of London that most think of as the original city. In actuality, the original Londinium sits under the “Square Mile” and parts of the East End of the metropolitan area. The City was the strip of land between the city and the royal boroughs to the west and was developed under the Tudor and Stewart reigns. It is now the part of the city associated with the day-to-day governance of London.

Here one finds the courts, the banks, and the newspapers. Businesses here are primarily professional: solicitors offices, accounting firms, banks. Manufacturing has been migrating away from this region of the city, toward the districts south of the Thames, or into the far East End. This means the City is taking on a more service-oriented character, and a more middle-class flavour, but it is also leaving some areas without gainful employment. While the general wealth and welfare of the residents is improving, places like St. Giles draw most of the attention of the press and the reformers, who see this crushing poverty and despair and mistake it for characterizing the whole of the London experience.

CHARING CROSS

Located around Trafalgar Square, on the edge of Whitehall and Mayfair, is Charing Cross. Dedicated to Admiral Lord Nelson’s victory over Napoleon’s fleet in 1807, the centrepiece of the square is Nelson’s Column, a 185 foot Corinthian-styled pillar with a 17 foot statue of Nelson atop. The column is guarded by four bronze lions made by Landseer, and flanking Nelson’s memorial are statues of Charles I, and two of the heroes of the India Mutiny, Lord Napier and General Havelock. Two great fountains provide the finishing flourish and are used by people from the surrounding area to gather water, and at night, occasionally to bathe (if the police aren’t in the area.)



Traffic around the square is heavy at nearly all hours. During the day, the carriages of politicians, lawyers, and other people involved in running the country are threading their way through the press of vehicles. Taxis and omnibuses ply their trade to and from the Charing Cross Station on the embankment. The square brings in tourists from overseas and the artistically-inclined. The National Gallery sits at the north end of Trafalgar, as does the National Portrait Gallery. The Grand Hotel, a popular site for the traveller, is on the south side of the square, just across Craven Street from the rail station. On the west side of Trafalgar is the end of Pall Mall, where one finds the College of Physicians, the Royal Society's club residence, and the Royal Geographical Society's building. Union Club House, a gentlemen's club for merchants and lawyers, is in the area, as well.

The district gives its name to Charing Cross Hospital, built earlier in the century and now one of the better teaching hospitals in the country. Charing Cross provides pro bono service for people with unidentified or bizarre diseases in the hope of better training new physicians. The primary customer of the hospital, however, is the middle-class, who can afford the price of care. The hospital is the recipient of a great many endowments, allowing them to provide their services at a cheaper rate than comparably staffed facilities.

The busy nature of the Charing Cross neighbourhood means that petty crimes like pick pocketing and robberies are not uncommon. However, there is a sizeable contingent of policemen in the area, and a flying squad dedicated specifically to enforcement available within minutes from Scotland Yard. The proximity to the Yard also means that plainclothes detectives are often in the area, heading to and from the headquarters.

BLOOMSBURY

Owned mostly by the Duke of Bedford, this small strip of the city is sandwiched between Holborn and St. Pancras. The development of the area began almost a century ago as improvements to the duke's estate, Woburn. New gardens were added, roads improved (they are paved with tar macadam as of the 1880s), and terraces and homes were put in, all designed by Thomas Cubitt of Belgravia fame. The revenues from the leases are the main income for the Bedford fortunes. Once a wealthy region, most of the upper-class residents have moved on to Marylebone or Kensington's various neighbourhoods, leaving the large homes to the wealthier middle-class and poorer gentry. The district is very quiet, especially at night, and crime is low, despite relatively low policing.

Bloomsbury is home to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic and the Italian Hospital, dedicated to the care of expatriate Italians and funded by the embassy. University College sits on Gower Street and is a favourite alma mater for the middle-class. It requires no entrance exams and costs only £60 per year. The college teaches most practical professions, such as the law, medicine, and engineering, and has the Slade School of the Arts, as well.

Last, there is Bedford Square, dedicated to the duke that created Bloomsbury. It is a pleasing spot for a quiet sit in the park. There is a statue of the duke in the square, hand on a plough and a stalk of corn in the other hand, an allusion to his being a 'man of the land' due to his position on the Board of Agriculture.

COVENT GARDENS

Packed between Longacre Road and the Embankment is Covent Gardens, so named for a convent that once stood here. The main businesses here are cheaper retail outlets and the theatre. The district is centred on Covent Gardens Market, a large square of street vendors, shops and department stores in a square between Carrick Street and Russell Street. The market is open for business about six in the morning, with the street vendors at work before the retail shops open at eight. Along the main road of Covent Gardens, the Strand, are some of the more famous stages in London. The Adelphi, the Gaiety, and Lyceum, the Vaudeville (which gives its name to the variety show format) and the Exeter Hall all crowd along the north side of the Strand. Excellent hotels like the Cecil Street and the Savoy are tucked between the Strand and the gardens running along the Embankment.

The famed Drury Theatre on Drury Lane is one of the largest of the establishments in the district. Along Drury Lane, there are many gentlemen's clubs, essentially brothels, where men "slumming" can bring actresses after their shows. The life of an actor or actress is not much different throughout time. Very few are successful enough to live well; not everyone can be a Sarah Bernhardt, a Henry Irving, or an Ellen Terry. Many supplement their income by escorting men after their shows, hoping to be taken on as a lover and kept in style (preferably with a house in St. Johns Wood).

As a result, another major "industry" here is law enforcement. The Police Courts are on Bow Street, along with the original station house for the Bow Street Runners, the precursor to the Metropolitan Police Force, and still a major station

for the middle of London. Their main concern is robbery and assault. While there is a strong police presence in the area, there are a lot of small streets and alleyways in Covent Gardens, and adjacent to Covent Gardens is "the Rookery" (St. Giles), a neighbourhood even flying squads will avoid, if at all possible. Keeping the riff-raff out of Covent Gardens and in St. Giles is a full time job.

ST. GILES

The term "rookery" applies to neighbourhoods that are comprised of tight streets, substandard housing, and seriously poor residents. Crime is main pastime of a rookery, as these places are exceedingly dangerous for the police to enter in pursuit of their quarry. Charles Dickens dramatized, and romanticized rookeries in *Oliver Twist*, especially. If there is one rookery to end all others, it is St. Giles.

A triangular area crammed between Covent Gardens and Holborn, St. Giles has its boundaries at Charing Cross Road, Longacre and Great Queen, and New Oxford Street. It is a nest of small, winding streets and courts, often unlit at night. The housing is even worse. Most of the buildings are old, dangerously ill-maintained, and packed far beyond their capacity with the poor. Many tenants rent a space on a floor along with their families (or even strangers). Often the houses have bad ventilation and little or no lighting or furnishings. Small houses with a single room to them have entire families, ten to twelve at a pinch, living in tight quarters. Flats see people renting a spot on the floor in a small, dark room, with others packed in above them in naval-style hammocks. Some places rent spaces in pews or chairs, and tie the sleeper in, so that they do not fall over.

Drunkenness, violence, and debauchery are the result of such crushing poverty and hopelessness. Assault, robberies, prostitution, and murder are at epidemic levels, and at night rape and incest are commonplace. Illness is also rampant. Packed into airless dark rooms like slaves in a ship, disease quickly moves through the population of St. Giles. Many do not wash, or do so sparingly at standpipes in the street, or at the public baths at Broad and Endall Streets. There is a workhouse here, but it is more of a prison, really. It is located on Endell near the baths, and across a small road from the hospital.

Inside St. Giles is a location called Seven Dials. This is the worst St. Giles has to offer. It is a square where St. Andrew Street crosses Earl Street, with three other small streets converging, as well. A column with six sundials (the column is the seventh) stands in the middle and gives the court its name. Filth covers the streets in which the ragged and indigent children play. The shops sell only the most distressed hand-me-downs, and it is not uncommon to see people nearly naked.

Across the rooftops, there is another set of streets. Wooden planks crisscross the roofs, and are used by the criminal element to move about the district quickly, do surveillance on marks or police raids, and stage attacks with speed and surprise. Up here also are "the pigeon men," bird aficionados who raise and keep pigeons, falcons, and songbirds in pens. Pigeon is a mainstay of the St. Giles' diet.

Gangs run these streets and often they specialize in their crimes. Small groups, from pairs to six or ten men, are usually involved in petty crimes, operating in Covent Gardens or Holborn, or, if truly ambitious, ranging as far out as Bayswater. Pick pocketing or shoplifting, snatch and grab, and blackjacking are often their specialties. The larger groups operating in St. Giles are often protection rackets for prostitution, or for larger-scale crimes like burglary. Behind these groups, there are a few big gangs, 25-50 strong, that handle fencing, organization of defences against the police, or control of the most profitable of businesses in the rookery, booze.

HOLBORN

On the north side of Holborn Street is the eponymous district. Crossing into Holborn from New Oxford Street or High Holborn, the character of the place does not change drastically from that of Covent Garden. The first few small streets are primarily commercial in nature, but as one moves north from the boundary with Covent Garden and St. Giles, more residences are in evidence. Many of the homes here have been broken up into flats, and many of the small shops have apartments above the businesses. Despite the middle-class character of Holborn, sections of the district are extremely dangerous at night. The rookery of St. Giles lurks south of New Oxford Street and much of the police coverage disappears at night, leaving the area near the British Museum the heaviest patrolled portion of Holborn after dark. Conveniently, this is also close to the fancy neighbourhoods of Bedford, Bloomsbury, and Russell Squares

Holborn is a miniature of the city, in many ways. It is dominated by middle-class families that work in the City, but toward St. Pancras, the houses and businesses become more respectable and expensive. Going east toward Farringdon

Station, the opposite occurs; many of the buildings are new, but of middling quality, and often older, poorer structures are crammed between them. The place is a patchwork; one street can be well-to-do, with middle-class families living in the flats and houses along the road, while the next street can see dilapidated slums, some still around from before the Great Fire of 1666. Many of these buildings have been deemed hazardous by the various Parliamentary studies that have been chartered to review poverty, but only a few have been removed at the beginning of 1880.

By the end of the century, most of these old buildings have been torn down to make way for government sponsored housing, or the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. Otherwise known as 'Associated Dwellings,' these tenements were the first experiments in housing the poor in clean and healthy conditions. The buildings are apartment-styled, with shared sculleries and lavatories. The poor, of course, could not afford the buildings, so much of the tenantry are skilled labourers and their families (but it makes for a very successful-looking effort, and hence the IIDC is still throwing up these buildings). Holborn is also home to a wealth of small factories, covering practically every kind of industry known.

Holborn was the area that saw the most social experimentation in the middle of the century, and many of these programs are still in effect. Some have been very successful, like the Associated Dwellings, others...not so much. There is a glut of hospitals in the region, including the Alexandria Hospital (named for the Princess of Wales), the Homeopathic, and the Children's Hospital, all crowding the blocks along Guilford Street. The massive Foundling Hospital tends to the children that are often left on the stoops of churches around London. There is a Working Man's College on Great Ormond Street where poor men are taught skilled labour at the expense of contributing businesses in the metropolitan area. If one is lucky enough, and is humble, eager, and has a good character, the college can give a man a second chance. The Holborn Union is a workhouse on Gray's Inn Road. One of the largest workhouses, it provides a place and a meal for its residents, in exchange for hard labour and harsh discipline. Compared to the Working Man's College, it is supremely unsuccessful and many would rather risk starvation than stay in the workhouse.

At the top of Gray's Inn Road is Kings Cross Station. It is in the final phases of construction in the 1880s, but by the 1890s is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railroad. Kings Cross is also just next to St. Pancras Station, another heavily trafficked rail station, and they are linked to the rest of the city by an underground station at Kings Cross and tramways that fan out across the main roads leading from the rail termini. By the 1890s, there is an effort to bring electric lighting to the rail station area.



BRITISH MUSEUM

Dominating an entire city block, the British Museum is on Great Russell Street. It is an imposing neo-Classical building that acts as national library, as well as museum. The displays are broken into different departments. It covers the prehistoric, with dinosaur displays, to the modern. Egyptian Antiquities and the Greek & Roman Antiquities displays are the most famous and the most visited. The Rosetta Stone, which helped decode the mysteries of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, is in the Egyptian department, while the Elgin Marbles reside in the Greek & Roman. Romano-British and Medieval Antiquities follow the history of Britain. Oriental and West Asiatic Antiquities are also quite popular. Coins and Metals, Prints and Drawings are the categories that round out the displays, each housed in their massive halls.

The museum is open from eleven in the morning until five in the afternoon, although researchers can use the laboratories after the display halls close until eight in the evening. The laboratories and library are on the floors above the Public Floor, along with the museum offices, and are closed to the public save on invitation from the Museum Secretary. Members of the Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society have preference for time in the library and labs. On Sundays, from two until five in the afternoon, 'Workingman's Day' costs only a tuppence and draws a surprising number of patrons from the lower classes.

GRAND LODGE OF THE FREEMASONS

Built in 1768 by Thomas Sandby, the Grand Lodge is the premier Masonic lodge for the British Isles. It is classic Georgian period with lots of straight lines and a vaguely neo-Classical appearance. The lodge is three stories high, with the upper story acting as a gentleman's club; there is a library and offices for the brothers. Lunches are served to the brothers, but not dinners. It is rare that non-masons are allowed into the lodge, and never during 'communications', as the monthly meetings are called. The Freemasons Tavern is part of the building, and is open to the public and brethren alike. Often policemen from the nearby Bow Street station can be found here at lunchtime.

Communications occur on the first Monday of the month. The brothers will meet in the main hall to conduct rituals that are morality plays, mostly biblical in nature. The main floor is two-storied, with viewing galleries on the balcony. The floor of the hall has a checkerboard pattern in black and white and laid out on the cardinal points of the compass. The Grand Master or Worshipful Master conducts the communications from the East, bringing illumination to the brothers as the sun rises in the east. The secretary, treasurer, and chaplain of the lodge also occupy the east. In the West, the Senior Warden heralds the close of the meetings, just as the sun sets in the west. The north and south are where the brethren are seated for communications. The Senior Deacon is positioned in the centre seats to the north, the Junior Deacon and other officers in the south central seats.

Becoming a Freemason is much like joining any other gentleman's club. One must be nominated by a brother, and voted on by the membership of the lodge one is applying to. The applicant is investigated by a pair of brothers, who will ask family and friends about the man's character, and they will interview him about his beliefs, both spiritual and temporal. It is, contrary to conspiracy theorists' opinion, necessary for a prospective Mason to believe in (a) God. While most Masons are Christians, this is not a requirement. Jews and Hindus can be made Freemasons (the latter mostly in military 'travelling lodges'.) Membership fees and annual dues are £1 a year. Members in bad standing are not thrown out, as per the saying, once a Mason, always a Mason. Most of the well-connected in society are Masons, but in the Lodge all Freemasons are equal, brothers under the All-Seeing Eye of God. Here the Prince of Wales can be approached by a commoner as a friend and peer.

This aspect of Masonry has drawn the suspicions of those outside the lodge. It is said that a criminal, if he is a Mason, often can avoid arrest or trial if collared by a fellow brother. There have been incidents where just this sort of thing has happened, even though the Freemasons frown on it. It is not uncommon for the lodge to handle matters internally, if this sort of thing occurs; a secret trial and some form of punishment are rendered to those who break the law in such a way that Masonry is implicated. Above all, the secrecy of ritual, communication, and lodge activities are to be maintained. The up-side to Freemasonry – the member has a network of contacts for business dealings, investigations, or political favours. When using Masonic contacts to aid a character in activities, you gain a +2 to all tests to influence other Masons to aid you in your efforts. When in trouble, shouting "Will no one help the widow's son?" will often bring aid, should there be a Mason's around.

MASONIC RANKS

There are several "lodges" in Masonry. The Blue Lodge is the basic membership, and consists of three ranks (or degrees) representing their 'education' in Masonic ritual. Many of the poorer members stop here, never rising above the third rank. Above this there are two lodges, two different tracks a member can take: York Rite and Scottish Rite. The Scottish Rite is the most common, and there are rankings going up to the 32 degree. The York Rite is a chaplain's route. Masonic burials and other religious services are conducted by members of the York Rite. Special ritual ceremonies and retreats are held to educate members in Masonic secrets (really just a sort of Bible camp for bettering oneself) as they rise through the degrees.

Lodge positions are hierarchical, and a member moves up through the ranks at a regular pace (if they apply to be 'promoted'). Their titles and duties are rendered below:

RANK	DUTIES
Tyler	Seated outside the doors during communications, he prevents outsiders from entering. He is armed with a sword. Usually, this is an older member.
Marshal	Prepares candidates for various rituals.
Junior Steward	Oversees refreshments after communications.
Senior Steward	In charge of rituals.
Junior Warden	Assists in keeping order.
Senior Warden	The Worshipful Master's assistant. He closes the communications.
Junior Deacon	Takes over from Senior Deacon if that officer is not available.
Senior Deacon	Serves on the various committees and hosts guests to the lodge.
Treasurer	Handles lodge finances.
Secretary	Records minutes of the communications.
Chaplin	Handles prayers during the meetings.
Worshipful Master	Lodge president. Oversees meetings and activities.



THE SQUARE MILE

This is the 'City of London,' the traditional London of the Tudor and Stewart period. It is one of the areas with the most modern amenities. The roads are tar macadam; a test of electric street lighting will go in along the Strand in the 1890s. Many of the businesses tied to banking have their own dedicated telegraph lines, and this allows the banks and businesses associated with finance (and by the mid 1890s, new publications) to switch over to telephonic communications.

Tied for the biggest "industry" in the Square Mile would be the law and the press. The Strand runs into Fleet Street where St. Clement's Cathedral stands, and on both these roads the grand printing houses reside. Newspapers thrive here, but publishers of cheap 'penny dreadfuls' and illustrated newspapers are also doing quite well. Social pages are printed here, and are read not just by Society, but by the middle-class who get a vicarious thrill from reading about their betters. The journalistic quality in Fleet Street runs the gambit from the worst yellow journalism tabloids to the finest in investigative tradition. Bookshops line the streets in Chancery Lane and Fleet Street.

The proximity of the press to the courts is not coincidence. Journalists are constantly seen scuttling about the Courts of Law, looking for scandal to draw readers with. Impartiality is not the watchword of the Victorian Press. There is no attempt to even hide that certain papers have certain viewpoints.

NEWSPAPERS OF LONDON

The average newspaper runs 3d, but the illustrated and Sunday editions run 5d.

Daily Chronicle	A Liberal newspaper.
Daily News	A radical paper, it is constantly on the verge of going under. In the past, it used to publish the tracts of Karl Marx.
Daily Telegraph	A Conservative newspaper.
The Examiner	Liberal newspaper with a particular concern for issues of poverty.
Illustrated London News	Sunday edition with a fantastic social page and commentary. Conservative in outlook and aimed at upper-class readers.
News of the World	Left-leaning, this is a scandal sheet that is popular with the poor.
Pall Mall Gazette	An evening edition, it is edited in this period by William Cust, a member of the Marlborough House Set. It is conservative in politics, and savages both Gladstone and his government, and the foibles of public figures.
The Times	The oldest of the dailies, the Times leans conservative in politics, but is fiercely independent when the government puts pressure on them. There is a Sunday edition, the Sunday Times.

Between Ludgate Hill and Newgate Street is the Old Bailey. The street gives its name to the Central Criminal Court, the main Inn of Courts. The Old Bailey is dedicated to the trials revolving around common criminal cases. If one is nicked for a crime in the East End, this is the most likely place they will be brought for arraignment and trial. The Old Bailey is one of the first buildings to have telephones in them, with connections to the various newspapers by the early 1890s.

The telephone exchange is in place by the 1888 in the General Post Office on Newgate Street. It connects several hundred terminals when it is opened – nearly all of them connected to the business of government. By 1890, home telephone use is already beginning to grow at an unbelievable rate, and the Exchange becomes a major hiring ground for young ladies of good character, but limited prospects. (The female voice is easier, they discovered early on, to hear over telephone and later radio channels).



Fleet Street continues east to Ludgate Circus, a square where Farringdon Street meets with Ludgate Hill. The circus sees the elevated rails that run between Holborn Viaduct Station and Ludgate Hill Station, and at the end of Ludgate Hill to the east is Sri Christopher Wren's spectacular St. Paul's Cathedral.

To the north of St. Paul's, there is St. Bartholomews Hospital and the attendant Christs Hospital between Newgate Street and the markets at Smithfield and Charterhouse Street. The hospital was originally several buildings, but they have grown together over time and remodelling in the 1870s was done to try and make the place easier to get about. St. Bart's, as it is known, is one of the largest hospitals in the city and specializes in cardiovascular diseases. Just north is Smithfield Market, a massive open air market that parallels Charterhouse Road from Farringdon Street almost to Aldersgate Station, where an elevated train from Farringdon Station and the underground from Holborn Viaduct meet then continue into the East End.

Smithfield Market is one of the main meat markets in the city and the stench is impressive. It is extremely busy; with butchers stalls along the length of the place and the accompanying animal pens make for a riot of noise and activity. The place is a haven for pickpockets, and with the heavy traffic from the East End, criminals do not tend to stand out. Not far away from the market is the last of the original city wall, alongside which the railway runs, stretching from Aldersgate to Moorgate in the East End.

Between the streets that give these stations their name is the district of Cheapside. The main industry here is banking, and in this region you will find the Guildhall on Gresham Street, a block north of Cheapside. The Guildhall is a gargantuan building built by Henry IV. The great hall is capable of holding thousands of people, and is about the third the size of a football field. Gothic windows on either side present the figures of the giants, Gog and Magog. Here State Banquets are sometimes held, but it is now primarily for the Lord Mayor's Feasts. Courts for the Lords and Commons, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen are in an attached building. The Guildhall has a monstrosly large crypt and a superb library for use by government officials.

Not far away is Princes Street, where stands the Bank of England. Across Threadneedle Street from the Bank is the Royal Exchange, a Parthenon-like building sitting on a triangular plaza where Princes Street meets Cornhill and Cheapside. The Royal Exchange has an open-air courtyard with a statue of the queen in the centre. The promenade around this courtyard has other busts of important financial figures from history, and the main purpose of the building is to provide rented space for merchants and traders. The upper floor has larger offices that house the Lloyd's Rooms.

Lloyd's of London is an umbrella group, representing various insurance companies that work together to minimise risk. The members of Lloyds and their subscribers are the only people let into the rooms. A records room holds transactions

going back to the founding of the main underwriters in 1688. The main rooms are the underwriting offices themselves, where cargo and ships are insured against loss; and the merchant room, where shipping and commercial intelligence are collated and disseminated to the members and subscribers. A private luncheon room, the Captain's Room, often sees traffic from the masters of vessels up for auction. There is a telegraph and telephone room here as well, with a host of linguists working to collect information from around the world.

The Bank of England is the main repository for gold in the country, and is tasked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with carrying out a centralized monetary policy and minting coin for the realm. Having lost the monopoly on direct stock banking, the B of E is now in hot competition with other banks, many of which rival the old institution for profits. The main rivals are Barclays, Midlands, and Barings (which will undergo a scandal in the late 1890s and require a bail out by the government), whose London offices ape the Bank of England's heavy, Italianate palazzo design (it is thought to provide the appropriate amount of gravitas for a financial institution). The public conducts business on the ground floor in a main atrium, the board rooms are on the first floor, rented offices on the second, and usually an attic for caretakers and night watchmen.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

Lastly, one of the most famous buildings in the City is the Tower of London. Finished in 1100, the Tower was home to the monarchs of England. A mint and menagerie were built by Henry III and Edward II respectively, and a wharf provides direct access to the Thames. It is infamous for its use as a prison, starting with Richard III's murder of Henry VI and the imprisonment and assassination of his sons. Other prisoners include two wives of Henry VIII, who also met their end here at the end of the executioner's axe, and that same king's daughter Elizabeth, later the queen. Charles used the tower as his headquarters for the English Civil War, and it is the repository of the Crown Jewels, which Queen Elizabeth open to viewing for the paying public. The Tower has been a tourist attraction for the last hundred years. The mint has been moved to the Bank of England, the menagerie to the zoo in Regent's Park, and the moat filled in for health and safety purposes.

The White Tower is the original piece of the fortress and houses the Royal Armoury, which consisted mostly of the weapons and armour of King Henry VII, as well as some clever medieval torture devices. Attached is the Medieval Palace, where Edward I and the subsequent kings used as their residence. The Tower Green and Scaffold is the site where prisoners were put to death. The Chapel of St. Peter and Vincula is on the Green and was where last rites were administered to the condemned, which included three queens. It is their final resting place, and their ghosts are rumoured to wander the grounds on the anniversaries of their deaths. Most famous is the 'Bloody Tower,' where the Princes were kept by Richard III, and where Sir Walter Raleigh was jailed by James I for plotting against the Crown. Beauchamp Tower is notable for the inscriptions of the varied high-ranking prisoners left in their cells. The walls are considered 'historical documents' by the British Museum.

The Yeomanry of the Tower have stood guard since the time of Henry III. The Yeoman Warders, or 'Beefeaters', still wear the red and black uniforms from Elizabeth's time, complete with halberds for weaponry. These guardsmen protect the Crown Jewels, but also are an attraction for the public, who enjoy the ritual changing of the guard. The Crown Jewels are on display from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon, and include five royal crowns, tens of thousands of diamonds, the king of which is the allegedly-cursed Koh-I-Noor diamond, recovered from the Sikhs in 1848 and presented to the Queen by General Napier.



THE DOCKS & WAPPING

Another major industry of the City is transportation. Several bridges along the Thames connect the City with Southwark. Blackfriar's Bridge crosses from Bridge Street to Blackfriars Road in the south. It is girded by rail bridges taking traffic from St. Paul's and Ludgate Hill Stations over to the south bank. Southwark Bridge, London Bridge, and Tower Bridge (next to the Tower of London) provide foot and carriage traffic into the southern districts, Cannon Street Station a railway connection to the massive London Bridge Station. In addition to the bridges, docks run the length of Upper and Lower Thames Streets. St. Paul's Pier and Queenhithe Docks and Stairs are used mostly by locals delivering fish and other products of the metropolitan area to the markets along the Thames. Steam Packet Wharf next to London Bridge provides a landing point for postal packet boats

The markets and warehouses are busy along the Lower Thames Road. Next to London Bridge is the Fishmongers Hall, a meeting place for local fisherman, and a massive indoor fish market where market buyers come to purchase product in bulk. Smaller purchases can be made here as well, and the hall is always packed with business. It opens promptly at six in the morning and is often open until seven in the evening. Billingsgate Market is alongside the Customs House, and here there is a steady stream of goods from around London and abroad. It is primarily for wholesale shoppers, looking for a good deal. Across from Billingsgate is the Coal Tunstons Exchange. Stretching from the Customs House all the way to Fenchurch Road are the Communal Sales Rooms, a huge set of warehouse buildings that have grown together sometime in the past to create a Grand Seraglio-like shopping space. These warehouses store goods that have come through the Customs House. Here things are sold in bunk, primarily, to purchasing agents from the department stores and other shops around the city. It is constantly bustling with activity and is open from seven to seven.

The Customs House is west of the Tower of London, and has its own quay to handle shipping, but in the last century, the docks of London have expanded too much for all of the goods transiting the city to come through the building for inspection and taxation. (It should be noted the Internal Revenue Office is across Lower Thames Street from the Customs House.) Now customs inspectors, often working with the Thames Police, leave the Customs House to travel by skiff or river steamer to the various dockyards around Wapping and Southwark to inspect cargos and warehouses.

Wapping is on the east side of the Tower, and is a collection of docks and warehouses stretching from Tower Bridge to Limehouse in the east. It follows a curve in the Thames known as 'the Pool.' Several dock facilities are here; St. Katherine was the original dockyard of Wapping and was built around a basin on the north side of the Thames. Warehouses for St. Katherine's traffic are reached by railway and are a mile or so away along Bishopgate Road, just across from the very large and very busy Broad Street Station.

The London Docks lie east of St. Katherine, and connect the Hermitage and Wapping basins. The area is broken into the West, East, and Tobacco Docks, and the area is busy all day and night but most especially when the tides are coming in and out. At these times, steam tug boats are leading the ships in and out of the docks and onto the Thames, where the river pilots, employed by the various dockyards, navigate the ships out to sea and bring them into harbour safely. East of Wapping is Shadwell, with entrances into the Eastern Dock. Massive warehouses, five to six stories high create canyons through which the streets of the dock wind. Cargos are constantly being hauled into higher warehousing bays by crane and pulley, and the work can run all night. The London Docks primarily handle trade from Europe and the Mediterranean, roughly 10% of the London sea trade. Increasingly the docks in Limehouse and Southwark are handling the bulk of the trade coming into the city.



THE HILLS

Along the north side of London is a low ridge that outlines the Thames alluvial plain from the land to the north. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, much of this area was farmland. Small towns girded London, but were not part of the city. Carriage travel was difficult to impossible in inclement weather due to the steepness of the hills. As the century wound on, London grew out into the hills, incorporating formerly rural towns into the metropolitan area. While still primarily agrarian in character, new roads and houses are crowding out the old farms, just as they have in Kensal Green and Fulham.

HAMPSTEAD

Hampstead is prosperous and solidly middle-class. In the past, it was the rural home of the poet John Keats, but now most of the residents are shop and small factory owners with the means to live outside of London. Those families that have lived here since before the spurt of growth are farmers, by and large, and while they appreciate the increase in business that the new suburban growth has caused, there is a definite split between the old Hampsteaders and the new immigrants. There are no factories and large stores in the town, although there are plenty of small shops that sell dairy and other farm products, and a few of the newcomers have opened groceries and clothiers in the town proper. There is very little aristocratic presence here; this is a community looking to remain distinctly small in character.

Much of the area around Hampstead remains untouched. Hampstead Heath is a massive area of farmland and lightly forested fields surrounding the Jack Straus Castle. The fields around Hampstead Ponds and Highgate Ponds are owned by Parliament and are set aside in the 1880s for recreation.

Getting to Hampstead, which is north of Regent's Park, is not difficult. Several large arteries run out of London in the town (for they still think of themselves as a separate entity from London), Edgware Road out of St. Johns Wood becomes Kilburn High Road, which climbs Shoot Up Hill. Finchley Road runs along Regent's Park and into the town, as does Haverstock Hill (named for another of Hampstead's features), which runs into Camden Town.

Additionally, by the 1890, rail and tram stations run out to Hampstead, terminating at a series of stations along Finchley Road, at Hampstead Heath, and the Haverstock Hill line joins with the Midland Railway, which runs through Hampstead by underground.

HIGHGATE

To the southeast of Hampstead is Highgate. Positioned on the steep Highgate Hill, this was once on the boundary of London; now, it is the outmost district of the city, lying alongside St. Pancras. From the hill, one can get a good view of the whole of London, and this is attracting wealthier middle-class home buyers, who want a picturesque place to live, while still being in easy reach of their work. As the development of this area proceeded apace in the late part of the century, its character changed drastically from rural to suburban.

Several railway lines carve their way through Highgate on their way to Euston, St. Pancras, or Kings Road Stations. Through Camden Town, the Regent's Canal runs around the north end of what used to be the boundary of London.



There are a few different neighbourhoods here, all with much the same character. The houses are small and new, the streets are being paved in tar macadam in many places due to the new construction. Camden Town, which the Highgate's border with St. Pancras has larger, more varied homes, and the region was part of the development of St. Pancras in the middle of the century. The middle-class and gentry live here. Kentish Town is poorer middle-class, mundane, with small planned houses for the glut of middle-class moving into the area. The agriculture that used to characterize Highgate in the middle of the century is all but gone. The last vestige is the Cattle Market on Metropolitan, near Camden Road, where farmers still drive their animals to at various times of the year, clogging the roads of Highgate and Holloway with the cattle drives.

ISLINGTON

While middle-class, like much of the Hills region, Islington was built in a sudden burst of activity in the middle of the century. The houses and streets are cheaper imitations of Marylebone and St. Pancras, complete with the distinctive squares and crescents of the better-off districts. Despite its proximity to poorer parts of Holborn, Islington is quiet, with a low crime rate and a neighbourly population of hard-working, penny-scrimping families.

HOLLOWAY

Holloway is north of Islington, and is divided into Lower and Upper Holloway, the latter in the hills above London. The quaint rural feeling, with low stone walls separating plots, and muddy dirt roads have been removed by the steamroller and construction van. Now Lower Holloway is much like Kentish Town or Islington; the burgeoning middle-class has moved out to the 'country,' and turned it into the city.

Lower Holloway is poor to middling in wealth, but the majority of residents are skilled labourers from St. Pancras and Holborn. Crime is low, as is police coverage. Upper Holloway may have paved streets and a constant din of building, but there are still larger plots of land, with quaint cottages sitting behind stone walls and underneath trees. Save for the area around the New City Prison, and the City of London Workhouse (the former in Lower Holloway, the latter in Upper), crime is fairly low. Most crimes here are drunkenness and vagrancy; violent crime is virtually unheard of.

HIGHBURY

As with Islington and Highgate, Highbury is a collection of different neighbourhoods. Highbury is east of Islington and near Hoxton, part of the East End, and is mostly inhabited by farmers and skilled labourers. Some small, family owned factories produce finished goods like furniture, leather goods, and the like. North of St. Paul's Road the housing begins to get less crowded, and like portions of Upper Holloway, we see cottages with yards surrounded by wrought iron fences or low stone walls. The Highbury Fields provide playing space for the residents, and in the north Highbury Vale is more solidly middle-class and purposely rural in character, an oasis from London in London.

FORMER VILLAGES

Keeping in the flavour of other regions in the hills, there are a series of villages that London has grown to engulf in the East End. They are bounded by Hackney Marsh in the East and farmlands in the north. These include places like Stoke Newington, Shacklewell, Hackney, and Clapton. They are all north of the Regent's Canal, and their development has been haphazard. Some areas further out were built up before others; Clapton is further out than Hackney, but saw construction and an influx of the poor before the latter. The character of the area is constantly changing, but it is steadily showing improvements in income and living quality.

These are working-class and middle-class neighbourhoods. Building styles are patchwork here. There are small houses that are vestiges of the farm buildings that had been here before London expanded into the area, newer small homes, row houses, and new tenements. The district might decide what type of housing is in the majority, but there is a little of everything, depending on the street you are in. Stoke Newington is more developed with the row homes of recent style, and is more well-to-do than Clapton, which has a number of workhouses and Unions and is crushingly poor. Hackney, deeper into the East End, still has a number of open parks and spaces, such as London Fields, Hackney Park, Victoria Park, and while the residents are poor, they are still better off and more orderly than in Clapton to the northwest.

THE EAST END

This is the London of the crime sheet and progressive reformer. Newspapers report on the animal-like inhabitants' crimes and rail against the immorality of drug use and drunkenness, prostitution and petty theft, murder, and rape. Others decry the causes of these activities, citing the national failure to provide for those mired in crushing poverty, hopelessness, and a cycle of violence.

This is the London of Chinese opium dens, the child gangs of Charles Dickens novels, and the horror of Jack the Ripper. Where the West End shows the progress, both technological and economic of Victorian Britain, the East End is the example of what happens to those who will not or cannot adapt to rapidly shifting economies that require skills and education; it is the London of those who have fallen between the cracks and are left behind by modernity.

WHITECHAPEL

Moving past Bishopsgate, north of Commercial Road, is the district of Whitechapel. Its poverty is featured prominently in the scandal sheets and Parliamentary reports. The working class are the dominant class in the area, but middle class homes and shops line the main thoroughfares of Whitechapel and Commercial Roads. Much of the population is Irish, Germanic Jews, and poor Italians. As with St. Giles, most of them are transient and drunken, renting a bed or bench as they have the money. The public fountains and standpipes draw a constant stream of residents, who have to bathe in the open. People are sleeping in gutters, publicly relieving themselves, or even have sex in the alleys. The hotels and flop houses are frequently rented out by sailors in town for a few days and looking for the cheap thrills of the district.

These pleasures are mostly set out on Whitechapel's eponymous road: music-halls, theatres, and large public houses which feature a singer or small band, darts competitions, and other cheap entertainments. The more respectable of the theatres is the Pavilion, although the quality of the bill is questionable. There is the famed Ten Bells Pub on Commercial Street and Fournier, which offers excellent beer brewed on the premises since 1666. The food is good enough to draw workers from the nearby banking centres. Britannia Pub (Commercial and Dorset) gains a certain notoriety after 1888, during the Ripper murders; one of his victims, Mary Jane Kelly, was a frequent customer.



The streets of the area are packed with sales carts offering every kind of inexpensive goods from food products to furniture, books to boots, to second-hand clothes. By day, the district is clogged with food and vehicle traffic, and animals are much more common to see than in the West End or the City. The rats in this area of town are bold and can be seen scuttling around the walls of the buildings. Dogs, cats, and the occasional farm animal roam the alleys.

The other pleasures of Whitechapel are well-known and are frequently written about with concern by the newspapers and charitable societies. Prostitution, gambling dens, dog and rat fighting establishments, gin shops, and opium dens draw fire from do-gooders in the city. These dark entertainments draw all levels of society, from the most base to the aristocracy. These illicit activities feed one of the most profitable of business sectors: crime. Organized gangs run certain areas of Whitechapel, specializing in various 'services'. Robbery teams run the streets, especially at night, preying on the gentlemen slumming in the East End. They know that the embarrassment of even being in Whitechapel will keep their marks quiet; a gentleman in Whitechapel at night would be well advised to carry a sword cane or revolver. Protection is the most lucrative, the shaking down prostitutes and businesses, punishing people who 'blow the gab' to the peelers, or warning of the occasional police raid. Some of the larger gangs are even rumoured to have 'rum' judges on their payrolls. Frequently, these gangs aren't just based on geographic position, such as a specific block of the district, but also along family and ethnic lines. Irish tend to run with Irish, Jewish with the Jewish, Italians with Italians.



Rookeries dot the landscape in Whitechapel, ranging from lone buildings to entire blocks of tenements. These rookeries are sanctuaries for criminals and gangs protect them fiercely. Police avoid these havens unless a raid is conducted in force. Even the low streets and alleys are considered dangerous for the copper who is not on the payroll of that particular gang, or has a reputation fearsome enough to stave off attack.

Unlike the larger or more prosperous industry of the rest of the city, the factories and shops here tend to work their employees longer, harder, and dismiss them for any reason. Chemical works like matchmakers, drug manufacturers, and dye-makers are common throughout the district and give the place its characteristic sulphurous scent. Cheap weaving and dressmaking, tinker, tailors hire many from the area. Hanbury's Brewery is on Brick Lane and is a major employer in the area.

Whitechapel Road is also home to London Hospital, a large facility that caters to the poor and which receives much of its operations funds from charitable donations. The hospital is constantly on the edge of insolvency at this time and has to charge its patients a nominal fee for services. Most of their clientele cannot afford this. London Hospital also has questionable quality of care, more due to the lack of funding with which to draw better physicians. Across from the hospital are the twin stations of Whitechapel and Whitechapel Mile End Stations. The first handles train and tram traffic, the second is the final terminal for the Whitechapel line of trams. Further east, just past Cambridge Road is the Trinity Alms House, where the poor are provided a place to stay for the night and a simple meal.

Also dedicated to the aiding the poor is the Baker's Row Workhouse, an imposing five story red brick slab with a series of arch-topped windows regularly running about all of the floors. Located across from Coverly Fields, with its crowded burial ground (which goes out of use in the early 1890s), and the Union Infirmary. The workhouse is segregated by sex, with men in the west wing, women in the east. The ground floor contains the offices for the porters and overseer, the second and third floors are reserved for the living quarters of the inmates, and the uppermost floor is set aside for children under the age of fourteen. The living quarters are an open bay, the better to protect the occupants from their own natures and allow the staff to monitor their behaviour. Kitchen and canteen occupy the crossbar of the H shape that the building takes when viewed from above. These rooms are used for Sunday services, as well.

LIFE IN THE WORKHOUSE

The workhouse is a feature of just about every town of respectable size in the country. London is filled with the places. They are the outcome of an 1834 'Poor Law' which sought to aid the sick and poor, but avoid the abuse of the system that had preceded this act.

Eligibility to enter the workhouse is limited to those 'independent labourer[s] of the lowest class.' The workhouse provides work and a place to live, and is supposed to foster thrift and good citizenship. Conditions inside, however, are frequently antithetical to those goals. Workhouse masters are infamous for their cruelty. The cramped conditions lead to immoral conduct, made worse by the inmates being housed by gender (married couples are not allowed to cohabit, but are housed in the men and women's wings, respectively). Corruption is endemic in the system. The Board of the Poor Laws oversee the operation of these facilities and paid the owners of the workhouses a stipend for their operations and upkeep. The owner also gains the profit from the labours of the tenants.

Most families or persons can be directed to the workhouse by a landlord, neighbour, or court order that finds the person unable to care for himself. An Officer of the Poor, or Poor Ward, then evaluates the claims (except by court order). Rumours of Poor Wards who will take money to not send a person or family to the workhouse abound. The prospective, voluntary tenement meets with the Relieving Officer who decides if the candidate is eligible for aid. Until the Board of Guardians can meet to accept or reject the person, they are housed in the probationary ward. There he or she is stripped, washed, and a health inspection given, then a uniform is issued. This usually consists of a jacket over striped shirt, trousers, shoes, and a hat. Women get a light dress, striped, with stockings, knit shoes and a cap.

Once inside, the inmates are segregated into seven classes: the aged and infirm men, able bodied men over 13 years of age, boys under 13; aged and infirm women, able-bodied women over the age of 16, girls under 16, and children under the age of seven. All of these groups are housed separately; even families are required to follow these rules. The tenant is given a work number, which is stitched on every bit of clothing they have, and, as in prison, this become the person's identity.

The facilities are usually designed with two wings, one for the women, and one for the men. The ground floor houses the offices of the facility, the kitchen and bakery, the gardens and workrooms. Meals are cooked according to dietary charts published by the Board of the Poor Law. Most have some form of meat, turnips or onions, and boiled potatoes. Bread is usually served at every meal, and breakfast is a simple oat gruel. Tea and milk are usually all there is to drink. Meals are taken in silence.

The daily routine is regimented, and activity changes signalled by a bell. Much of the time is spent working, cleaning the facilities or toiling at whatever contracted labour the house has. Often this is spinning, weaving, tailoring, laundry, and other light industry for the women. Men can expect to do similar work, or other heavier labour, such as breaking rocks for gravel, creating fertilizer, or grinding corn.

Beds are small and framed with wood or iron, with straw-filled mattresses. At the very least, a sheet is provided, but most will also issue a blanket for the inmate. Bed sharing is common as the workhouses fill up, and instances of 'unnatural acts' are severely punished. Toilets are 'earth closets' – a privy with dirt inside that can be used as fertilizer. The toilets are segregated by sex, as are the weekly baths.

Creating a moral citizen is part of the mission of the workhouse. Lying, stealing, and swearing are prohibited, and other behaviours can be added to this, according to the proclivities of the house master or mistress. Most are Evangelicals and take blasphemy seriously. Infractions can lead to a reduction in food issue, or a simplified menu (potatoes only, for example), revocation of luxuries, or corporal punishment. Solitary confinement could be issued for more serious breaches, like assault or insubordination.

Leaving the workhouse is much more difficult than getting in. Proof of employment is necessary, and while the residents are allowed to write letters to apply for jobs, employers are skittish about hiring workhouse inmates without recommendations from the house master. Often, the workhouses will not do this if there has been any kind of infraction (or they need labourers). If the man of a family group is allowed to leave, the entire family must vacate with him. Most people, however, leave feet first. Deaths in a workhouse require the facility to try and find the next of kin. If the bodies are not claimed, the deceased are either interred in a public graveyard or sold for medical experiments.

LIMEHOUSE & THE ISLE OF DOGS

Limehouse takes its name from the lime pits in the area of the Limehouse basin and reach on the Thames. Frequently, this area is called the 'Chinese District' due to the number of Orientals that inhabit the area. Although the Chinese make up the majority of the immigrant population, there are sizable numbers of Indians, Burmese, Malay, Japanese, Arabs, and Africans that live here.

The housing here is cheap and mean; mainly flop houses for the sailors coming through London. Public houses are jammed between these hotels and the warehouses that fill the area. Shops abound and have signage in various Oriental languages, and the facades of some of the buildings have been altered to present a more Chinese appearance. These shops sell the usual selection of cheap food and booze, but also have more exotic fare from their homelands. The smell of spices mixes with the stench of the river and the reek of coal-fired boilers, and the sound of the neighbourhood is fanciful, with dozens of languages being spoken or shouted during the day. It doesn't get much quieter at night. Like Wapping, the character of the area is shaped by the docks and the river. This is a commercial area, with shipping and warehousing, ceramics and mortuary services being the major occupation of the workers seen here. Much of the district is inhabited by the West India Docks in the Isle of Dogs in the southern portion of Limehouse.

Work on the docks slows at night, but there are usually sailors wandering the streets looking for entertainment, stevedores working the night shift under gas lamps, and trains moving goods from the docks to their destinations via the Blackwall Railway.

The crime rate is very high in Limehouse, partly because the victims tend to be passing through the city and either need to leave too quickly to pursue legal options, are embarrassed by their business in the area, or simply will not be missed. The foreign populations in Limehouse tend to be insular. Instead of cooperating with police, when there is a matter that needs to be handled, it is handled through the various beneficent societies in the Chinese community. These tongs are both organized crime gangs and quasi-legitimate civic governments for the Orientals. On the legitimate side, these tongs also provide loans and aid to people in their community that are in need, so while the Chinese look to be dirty and destitute, few are truly down and out in the way that, for example, the Irish in Whitechapel are. They help bring in the opium (legal into the twentieth century), tea, spices, and other exotic goods into London. Many of the well-connected Chinamen have married Englishwomen, to better legitimize themselves, and this is true for nearly every tong boss.

The tongs also control the organized crime in Limehouse. Petty crimes like robbery and burglary, rape or murder, are not their concerns, so long as the victims are not Chinese (and sometimes, not even then). The real income for the tongs is in the drug trade. Opium dens are concealed behind the curtained windows of otherwise respectable shops, and the clientele is primarily Chinese, despite the hysterical news reports to the contrary. Internal disputes are handled by the bosses of the tongs, and trouble with outside gangs is dealt with swiftly and violently. One of the benefits of Limehouse is, of course, the lime pits. These can be used to discreetly dispose of bodies that might cause the tongs discomfort with the authorities.

Limehouse has a Chinese mission house run by the Rev. George Piercey near the West India Docks, and this is the best insertion point into the Chinese neighbourhood. Piercey is trusted, as much as any gwao lo can be, and can be a remarkable aid in any business conducted in the district. This mission house is along Limehouse Cut, a canal that links the Thames with the River Lea and Regent's Canal in Mile End, and along the Emmett Street are the Chinese shops for the Londoner. Here one can purchase most any Oriental delicacy or object. On India Dock Street, shops hawking Indian curries and spices, food and beer, furniture and art objects do quite well with those who have been out to the subcontinent. Limehouse is a place where one can find a Japanese tattoo artist, carpet purveyors from Syria and Turkey, Egyptian cosmetics dealers – half of whom have no shop, but do their deals in warehouses or out of street carts.

The Isle of Dogs, while considered a different neighbourhood, is not different enough from Limehouse to justify much ink. The majority of the area is taken up with warehouses and the massive dockyards that have been carved out of this spit of land that curls south from Limehouse Cut to around to Blackwall Reach. The docks from north to south are the collective the West India Docks; the import dock is most northerly, the export dock next, and the South dock is below that. These docks are joined to the river through locks out of Blackwall and Limehouse Reaches. Below Glengall Road is Millwall Dock. This is a privately owned dockyard that handles overflow traffic from the other yards in the city, but mainly handles vessels being floated by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, which occupies most of the south most area of the Isle.

MILE END & STEPNEY

Centred on Mile End Road, this district is indistinguishable from Whitechapel. It is a poor, high-crime area with only adequate police coverage, and that is dedicated to protecting the legitimate businesses and middle class homes along the high streets. These houses are mostly new and have some of the modern amenities, like heated water, steam heating, and indoor plumbing.

This is an immigrant neighbourhood, with various populations living in tenements built either a few decades ago and quickly gone to seed, or ancient old houses that have stayed up more as an act of insolent will than decent engineering. These rookeries are often specific to nationality or race. Mile End is heavily populated with poor Irish and Italians, Polish and Hungarians. Each group have their own gangs and neighbourhoods.

Industry is heavy here, much of it crowded out to the edges of London in the last few decades to try and clean up the city environment. Along the River Lea, there are heavy industries: mass production of chemical products, as represented by the largest employer Gas Light & Coke Company, and the Imperial Gas Works. The Three Mills distillery is tucked on the other side of the river on Three Mills Road and is always hiring (and firing). The turnover rate at these 'dark, satanic mills' is high, and former employees are frequently rehired for a period when need for labour spikes.

The City Union Workhouse is positioned on Mile End Road, and provides the truly destitute employment and a place to live (see the workhouse sidebar in Whitechapel entry). Across from the Workhouse is the City of London Cemetery, which has taken over from graveyards in Whitechapel and other East End neighbourhoods. A Jewish Burial yard is alongside the Regent's Canal on Mile End Road, next to the People's Palace.

The People's Palace is first dedicated in 1886 by the Princess of Wales. It takes a year to construct, and after that, it presents concerts and more edifying entertainment than the usual tripe of the East End. In the afternoon and evenings, classes are given to the poor; reading and writing, arithmetic, and the basic skills necessary to find and keep a job in the city. Most of the students are adults, although some enterprising teens can be found here. The People's Palace represents a middle and upper-class interest in the late Victorian period in improving the lot of the poor.

The Eastern Railway comes through the district, linking with rails from the Isle of Dogs and Limehouse at the Bow Station on Bow Road. Along with Bromley Station near the Gas Works, these stations represent the end of the line, as far as London goes. Further travel takes one out of the city and into the eastern country of the Thames Valley.

Stepney is a neighbourhood that is tucked between Mile End and Limehouse. As a result, it is a mixture of the two; a high-crime, low-income region with a smattering of middle-class streets, but predominantly industrial, with rookeries abounding.



SOUTHWARK

Southwark refers to the metropolitan area on the south bank of the Thames. It is considered to encompass the districts of Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe; although in this chapter we will also include the neighbourhoods that surround Southwark proper.

The southern bank of London had been, until the nineteenth century, mostly comprised of housing developments for the poor or country areas for the middle-class and wealthy to escape the city. Most of the development had been in Rotherhithe and had revolved around the construction of docks to handle the steadily increasing trade from the empire and the world at large. By the middle of the 1800s, the growth of Southwark was explosive. There were still neighbourhoods that had kept their rural, or at the very least, suburban character, by the end of the century, but by 1870 most of these neighbourhoods had been swept away in a building craze that lasted into the twentieth century. Even the hamlets of Greenwich, Peckham, and Putney are part and parcel of London's metropolitan area by the 1880s. Outlying towns like Ascot, Windsor, and Richmond are a short train trip away.

PUTNEY

Across the river from Fulham is Putney. It is a suburban district, comprised of artisans and middle-class labourers, and older 'country' homes of the wealthy. The area had been brought into the metropolitan area in the 1870s, but has managed to keep a small village feel until the end of the century. The railway that runs west out of Putney Station leads to Richmond, as does Upper Richmond Road, which parallels the line. The streets are wide and are paved in the late 1880s in piecemeal fashion. The houses are large and often have small yards around them. These units house single families, and many have built or retrofitted with interior plumbing and water heaters in the 1880s.

The country feel of the place is complemented by the nearby Barn Elms Park, where picnics and evening extravaganzas create a community feeling. Sculling and other boating sports are practised here, and other athletic fields are in frequent use by school children throughout the year. Crime is low, as is police coverage. Putney is a place where very little exciting happens, and the residents are grateful for it.

Putney Bridge and the rail bridge next to it provide access to Fulham, where many of the Putney residents work. To the east, along the stretch of Thames that loops around Fulham and Chelsea, there is a mile or so of open fields, factories, and the rails leading into Battersea. Along with this bulwark against the main suburban area of London south of the river is the moat of the Wandle River, which separates Putney from the rest of the southern districts.

BATTERSEA & CLAPHAM

This is still a new district and considered quite flash by the working class. The area is poor, but the quality of the place has been improving as wages increase throughout the end of the century and more middle-class families move in to find cheaper housing. Nearly all the homes are less than fifty years old by the period covered in this book. They are built to 'row home' style, with long rows of townhouses connected one after the other down the roads.

The main feature of the area is the massive Battersea Park, near a mile long on each side, with a large pond for boating. There are small islands in the water that are home to ducks and other water fowl that inhabit the park. The Battersea Park Pier allows for transport along the Thames to tie up and deliver passengers, but also provides a landing point for scullers and other pleasure boaters to tie up. There are other piers on the Chelsea side of the river, particularly along Cheyne Walk, and small boats frequently travel back and forth from Chelsea and Battersea for pleasure or to transport workers who have missed the bus or train into the city.

There is a winding drive that circles the park and acts as a middle-class version of Hyde Park's Rotten Row. Here wealthier middle-class women and men ride in carriages or on horse, and ape the actions of their betters. South Drive, a portion of this circle, provides a view of Albert Palace, which is on the boundary of the park between the busy Battersea Park Road and Prince of Wales Road. The palace is an exposition hall where theatrical engagements are run, but also where educational displays like the Buffalo Bill Cody Western Revues, and Farini's Earthmen (or Pigmies) can be seen between two and night in the evening for a small price. Albert Bridge and the Chelsea Bridge connect the park to Chelsea at Cheyne Walk and Grosvenor Road.

On the east side of Victoria Road, which bounds the park, the railroads cross the Thames to Victoria Station. There is also the reservoir for Battersea and Lambeth. This storage is to handle the sudden rise in interior plumbing that has accompanied the expansion of the city, and is frequently touted as a marvel of city engineering. Next to the reservoir is

the Vauxhall Southwark Waterworks, where the water is directed through underground pipes to the homes in the southern reaches of the metropolitan area, and the waste from the burgeoning number of water closets in homes is received to be treated before being returned to the Thames. (This treatment mostly involves bleaching the water and dropping the stinking mess into the Thames so it can float toward Whitehall).

As with other poorer neighbourhoods, the high roads see more middle-class housing and business fronts. Lavender Hill Road and Battersea Park Road are busy thoroughfares with department stores, restaurants and public houses, and other shops. Lavender Hill Road near the Clapham Junction is the site of the Freemasons Female School, a public school that accepts daughters of poor freemasons for education. It is one of the better schools for girls in the city.

The very poor are crammed into the rookeries and tenements of the district, and most of these are situated near the bevy of railway lines that wind through Battersea and eventually come together at Battersea Station, just a quarter mile down Gwyne Road from the Thames and the rail bridge into Fulham. The worst of the area is between Battersea Road and the tangle of street-level and elevated train lines that string between Clapham Junction, where the rails run south out of the city, or west into Putney, and Queens' Station, a massive terminal just a few blocks south of Albert Palace. On Home Road, one finds the public baths, which are in frequent use (even though it is normal for most people to bathe once or twice a week).

On the southern side of Lavender Hill Road is Clapham. Here the townhouses line long, arrow-straight streets like The Chase, Cedars Road, or create arcing canyons in quasi-circles like Lavender Sweep. The neighbourhood is almost exclusively middle-class government workers who commute by rail out of Wandsworth Station or by buses. The crime here is mostly burglary or petty crimes, and police coverage is low.

LAMBETH

The London and Southern Railway comes through Lambeth into Vauxhall Station and onto Waterloo Station, a cavernous terminal that serves Lambeth, and is a junction point to Charing Cross across the river, and London Bridge Station in Southwark. Lambeth is a poor, working class neighbourhood that is joined to Whitehall by the heavy stone Westminster Bridge. This plain crossing has been reviled by Charles Dickens, but its openness makes it an excellent artery for vehicular and foot traffic from Lambeth into the city. Lambeth is a crossroads for southern London. Several high roads, packed heavily with traffic of all manner come together at St. George's Circle. Westminster Bridge Road winds in from the west, meeting Waterloo Road and Blackfriar's Road, both bringing trade and people across the Thames from the City, and these northern bank arteries spill vans, buses, trams, and other traffic into Borough Road, which joins Lambeth to the heavy industries of Southwark, and Lambeth Road, which routes the flow into Lambeth and its neighbourhoods of Kennington, Camberwell, and Walworth.

Alongside the Westminster Bridge is St. Thomas Hospital, an interesting building for its long central corridor that parallels the river, and the seven patients' wings that leave the central spine of the hospital, ending at the bank of the river. A newer addition has been added on the south end of the hospital for new surgical suites and administrative offices that are lit by electric light in the 1890s. On the other side of Lambeth Palace Road are the palace grounds and the building that gives the road its name.

St. Thomas is not the most famous of Lambeth's hospitals, however. That dubious honour must go to the ugly Bethlehem Asylum, or Bedlam, as it is known, which occupies the corner of Lambeth, St. Georges, and Kennington Roads. The asylum is known for its psychiatric 'care', which consists mostly of stuffing the insane into cages or padded rooms. The attendants in Bedlam are known for being a bit batty themselves, after a few months of exposure, and their cruelty to the patients is legendary. Hosing down troublemakers is common, and many of the inmates are constrained in strait jackets. Bethlehem, however, is on the forefront of psychiatric research, despite its vile reputation.

Near Bethlehem is the Blind School, which is on the southern side of St. Georges Circle. South of Bethlehem, along Brook Street, is the Lambeth Workhouse, the largest in all of London. As with Battersea, the main streets of Lambeth are busy, commercial, and wealthy. Off of the high streets, however, the townhouses of the middle century have decayed steadily into rookeries, illegal gin shops, and brothels. The poor here are as desperate as their northern cousins in Whitechapel and St. Giles, but Lambeth is far away from the reporters of the Strand and Fleet Street...or at least an annoying ride on the train across the river into an unfamiliar neighbourhood. Crime in these streets and allies is as diverse, cruel, and unforgiving as in Whitechapel; it just doesn't get the press that the other district does. Police coverage is high, and arrests are frequent, but there are always more poor and desperate to replace those going to Millbank Prison over in Pimlico.

The Kennington neighbourhood of Lambeth, just over Vauxhall Bridge from Belgravia, is solidly middle-class. The homes,

while as old as the rest of Lambeth, and of similar design in the low streets, are better cared for, and the residents are more watchful for their criminal brothers in the or Newington. The crime rates are dramatically lower in Kennington and other than con games and burglary, this area is fairly safe. South Lambeth, which joins Battersea to Kennington, and Camberwell in the south, is dominated by middle-class by this time, as well, although the neighbourhood is a bit dodgy at night.

BERMONDSEY

Part of Southwark proper, Bermondsey is the district east of Lambeth and centred on the gargantuan London Bridge Station and the bridges into the City. Southwark, London, and Tower bridges feed travellers back and forth. London Bridge Station joins the metropolitan area to the southern coast via the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which cuts straight through Bermondsey. The area is generally poor and working-class, but shops, public houses, and wealthier establishments line High Street Borough, Great Dover Street, and the ring road that connects St. Georges Circle in Lambeth via New Kent Road to Bermondsey North Road to Bermondsey Street with London Bridge Station.

Like Lambeth or Whitechapel, much of the area is impoverished, with old houses; some of the oldest buildings in the city once crowded here in the middle of the century, but by 1880, they are swept away in favour of the townhouse and tenement. The people living and working in Bermondsey are often too poor to reside on their own, so many of these tenements would have multiple families living in a tenement house to save money.

Transportation is a major source of employment here; the railways, the trams and buses, and cartage all run through Bermondsey, bringing goods from the docks in Rotherhithe to the London markets. The river is also a major source of transport, and barges, punt, and various steamers pack the small piers that line the Thames on the Bermondsey and City sides of the water.

Transportation is not the only industry, of course. On Tanner Street, there is the leather market, a giant roofed building where leather goods are sold to businesses. Here the tanners work with hides, thinning, curing, and cutting them for sale. The place reeks of blood, rotting fat, and the chemicals used to tan the hides (often involving urea). It's a quiet place and the people here have back-breaking jobs that make them sickly. There is a workhouse not far away where the inmates are involved in piecework contracted by local businesses. These contracts are with the house, not the people, so to gain the work one must be an inmate and remain one. Over on Tolley Street, near the train station, is St. Olaves Union, another charitable house that attempts to find work, and provides a cheap meal, for the workers in the area. Much of Bermondsey has grown up in the last couple of decades, filling in the space between Southwark Park and Old Kent Road, south of Jamaica and Spa Road.

This region is filled with row homes, tenement buildings, and sloppily constructed stores and warehouses. The streets are small, busy, and like Whitechapel, very poor. The workers here live in squalor, tucking in a warren of tight low streets that fill the countryside between Walworth in and the river.



PECKHAM

South of this area, the former town of Peckham has been consolidated into London's sprawl. Like Battersea and Putney, this is a middle-class area, inhabited by skilled labour and office workers that can afford to buy a home on the outskirts and take the train or omnibus into town. The area is dominated, once again, by canyons of townhouses, all joined together, or surrounded by small gardens with hedge works to separate the homes. The place is especially busy in the early morning (usually around dawn) and the evening (usually around eight o'clock) when the men are trekking into or out of the city and their workplaces. Unlike Bermondsey, which is almost exclusively poor, with a high crime rate and a low police presence away from the rail station and high streets, Peckham has low policing and generally low crime. Although the neighbourhood is mostly respectable and quiet, there are pockets throughout Peckham and Peckham New Town where the building owners are either absentee landlords, or simply do not care. In these areas of Peckham, tenements and single family homes are turned into poor-packed slums, with the attendant high crime and violence.

ROTHERHITHE

Rotherhithe is the area along the river from the Pool snaking around Southwark Park down to the end of Limehouse Reach. The Pool is where the river widens and slows near London Bridge. East of this point the curve in the river as it rounds the Isle of Dogs and the tidal flow pressure from downstream cause the river to rise and fall with the tides. The water level can rise and fall as much as twenty-three feet, and the City has flooded several times across the course of history. This tidal change can happen very quickly, and it is not unknown for smaller boats to be swamped by a sudden breaking wave, or rolled by a sudden undertow. Those under human power can find themselves pushed or pulled with the sudden ebb or flow, their trip lengthened as they fight the currents here.

This is an almost exclusively industrial area, with very little housing. Until the 1870s, much of Rotherhithe was dominated by a swamp. This was drained in the 1870s and by the 1880s; the area is dominated by the Surrey Commercial Docks. The area accesses the City and Wapping through the Thames Tunnel, a marvel of the 1850s that was constructed by the famed Mr. Brunel. The tunnel is paved with tarmac, and has lanes for traffic in and out of Wapping. There are sidewalks for pedestrians, but the tunnel is an area where foot travellers had best beware. There are many dark areas in the tunnel where miscreants can lie in wait for the unsuspecting. There is a regular police patrol through the tunnel, but muggings and murders still take place. There is now an underground rail that runs through the tunnel, these tracks separated from the roadbed by a series of columns that aid in supporting the tunnel roof.

When construction on the dockyards on the northern bank was nearing completion, it was already obvious that the Surrey docks were going to have to be expanded to handle the influx of trade that the imperial enterprise was bringing to the city. Starting with Lavender Pond, and the Commercial docks that paralleled the Surrey Canal, the yards were expanded over the space of ten years to include a series of new facilities like Canada and Albino Docks, which were connected to Quebec Pond, and through that to the canal. Greenland and East Country Docks completed this patchwork of harbours, and warehouses surround the waters. This area of the city is, like the Isle of Dogs, constantly busy and occupied. Police presence here is high, as are private guards, who patrol the region to stop the theft and vandalism that the workers and passers-through wreak on the buildings.



DEPTFORD & GREENWICH

Once towns in their own right, Deptford and Greenwich are now part of the easternmost edge of the metropolitan area on the southern side of the Thames. Deptford is dominated by shipping and train transportation. Several rail lines come together at New Cross Station, on the western edge of Deptford. Deptford is a working and middle-class neighbourhood. Instead of being commuters into London, many of the workers here have jobs in Rotherhithe, in Deptford, or in Greenwich.

There is a large contingent of workers who are employed by the military in Deptford. At the southernmost end of the dockyards and on the edge of Deptford, is the Royal Victualing Yard. Here naval vessels are supplied with coal, cannon, and ammunition from the nearby Woolwich Armoury and Proving Grounds, and there is a wealth of work for manual labour. There are some soldiers that live in the cheap tenements here when they aren't assigned to barracks at Woolwich, home of the Royal Engineers and the Artillery Corps' training grounds. Sailors and officer trainees sometimes like in Deptford, in addition to the Victualing Yards, Greenwich hosts the Royal Naval School and the massive Greenwich Hospital, which specializes in care of soldiers and sailors. There is a wealth of work for groundskeepers at the Greenwich Park a massive public park attached to the Naval School, and location for the Greenwich Observatory – where the prime meridian runs through, splitting east from west.

ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATORY

Commissioned in 1675 by Charles II, the observatory's original mission was to observe the heavens "so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for the perfecting of the art of navigation." The main building is Flamsteed House, a building designed by Christopher Wren (John Flamsteed was the name of the first Royal Astronomer at the observatory). The red brick building is elegant, and the windows and trim are whitewashed brick. Various domes give the place an almost gingerbread house feel. It was constructed from the remnants of Duke Humphrey's town, and is in actuality thirteen degrees off alignment with true north. In the Octagon Room, two clocks built by Thomas Tompion keep the time with an accuracy of seven seconds a day!

The observatory was concerned early on with discovering how to measure longitude. In 1884, an international conference makes Greenwich Observatory the prime meridian for longitude (until this point, there was some disagreement on zero degree. This meant some maps published in America or France were not consistent with those of the Admiralty and created navigational problems). A long brass strip in the park, the Airy transit circle, marks zero longitude. Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office is here, and keeps track of official naval time.

AROUND THE EDGES

The Thames River valley has seen a sharp change in character in the last forty years or so. London has metastasized and burst from its traditional boundaries, engulfing small towns on its periphery. Other towns, once a few days' travel by foot or carriage are now minutes away by rail. Even carriage travel on the roads is faster. Main thoroughfares into Windsor, Reading, Ascot, Richmond, and other outlying 'racing' towns are paved with tar macadam, or graded regularly, leaving these places a matter of hours away from the capital by wheel. On foot, a traveller can expect to go twenty miles in a day, and by carriage, this is more like 40 miles. Train travel can cross the length of the island in the space of a day; the Flying Scotsman connecting London with Edinburgh takes a single evening.

River travel is still common and quick. The Thames rolls across the valley to Oxford, and then becomes one of four headwaters, the Isis, Churn, Con, and Leach. There are tributaries all along its length, allow small craft to navigate from the North Sea to the Cotswold Hill in Gloucester. For steamers the river is navigable up to Lechlade. Barges, punts, and steamers ply the water every day, from the North Sea to deep into the English countryside. Many of these craft are moving people or goods from the countryside to London.

PLAYING VICTORIAN LONDON

Victorian London is an excellent setting for nearly every type of campaign. The city may look different from the London of today, but there are striking similarities in the lifestyles of the people then and now. When presenting London, game masters should remember that creating this world in the minds of their players requires three things: description, description, description...

A good way to introduce this world is to run the players through an ordinary day (at least before the action begins!)

IT'S JUST ANOTHER DAY...

The average day of working class of the late Victorian period is much the same as today: wake up, grab a bite, and get to work. The difference is that the working Joe or Jane of London is poor, staggeringly so by today's standards, but actually better off than their parents and grandparents. The lowest of the low will most likely be wakened up by the blast of the local factory whistle or the landlord. He will either untie you from sitting up in a pew in a room (you can pack more in sitting up and the rope keeps you from falling over); or perhaps his banging on the walls will wake up in the dank, hot, and dark interior of a flophouse, crowded together with other tenants. If they're lucky, they have one of the hammocks over the floor; there's less chance of bug bites (or if a woman, worse, sexual assault). You climb out of this collection of bodies, tripping on some, stepping on others, and make your way down the rickety stairs to the main room. The landlord will usually hit you up for the next night's rent at this point. Otherwise, he might not be able to guarantee you a place to sleep. Commerce, you see...

A squat in the street and a wash-up at the local standpipe or fountain should wake you up. Breakfast is bought from one of the early stalls on the street, or a pub. In neighbourhoods like Battersea or near the markets in the City, delicatessens – the wonder of the Continent – may have a sandwich with egg and bacon. By this time, adulteration laws mean the food is likely to be safe, if not precisely healthy. Delis have the best quality of food for the poor. More likely, you'll stop at one of the pubs that does breakfast, the precursors of diners, may do a cheap meat (read, gristle) pie and a pint of beer. Yes, beer. You can't afford coffee and the beer is filling and a great pick-me-up.

Then it's shuffle to the factory, market, or warehouse. You most likely live as close to work as you can, and hope that you will one day be able to afford the associated dwellings that the companies are subsidizing to improve the health of their employees...if you work for one of those factories that care. This is unlikely, judging from this description of your life.

Twelve hours in the factory of mind-numbing or back breaking work. You might get a lunch break. Most likely, you will be paid by the day. This level of poverty described probably puts you in the day labourer category. Women will operate machines doing weaving or pin-making, or match painting. For men at this level, best paying jobs will be digging trenches for plumbing projects, shovelling tar and gravel for new roads, or hauling loads at the warehouse. The worst will be piecework at a workhouse or fishing on the Thames. Crime is more lucrative, and you work shorter hours. No one in your class is going to begrudge you this, so long as you aren't filching from them, but those flash toffs what come down to the market to shop. For women, prostitution is always an option for added income.

Dinner is had at a pub, most often. A small dab of bread, potato, and meat, or a small meat pie of some kind is served up with a pint of beer



or a glass of gin or whiskey. Then it's time to find a place to sleep for the night. If you've been lucky in finding steady employment, you might even have paid for your digs a week in advance.

Skilled labour is unlikely to have this Dickensian kind of poverty. They often live in flats with their family in a single room and wake to the factory whistle. The new buildings have windows and ventilation, making them healthier environments. They may even have a small house, if they have been diligent in their savings and live in a better neighbourhood for the working class, like St. Pancras, Battersea, Lambeth, or the various villages that have been incorporated into the metropolitan area in the northeast. There is probably a shared toilet facility indoors in the flats (but not in your house), and running cold water if it's a new place. You will most likely eat just like your poorer peers, at a street stall or a pub. If you work in the Bayswater area, you will most likely buy your meal from a deli.



Getting to work may involve taking the underground train or the tram, or perhaps the omnibus. This is cheap transport and the network is extensive enough by the 1880s to get you nearly anywhere in the city. Because of this, people of your class have been migrating out to the row houses in the south of the city, or pushing out into the cheaper communities in the hills to the north of the city.

Men will probably work in construction, skilled manufacture like carpentry or upholstery, or perhaps in more complicated manufactures like gunsmithing, carriage or bicycle making. Women are most likely working as seamstresses, maids, or cooks. Recent progressive policies at factories will most likely have you working a ten...or even an eight hour day for a full day's pay! The average shift starts at seven or eight in the morning and continues to six or seven at night, but these progressive factories will often give an hour's lunch time in the middle of the day.



Coming home at night, you most likely eat in a pub, as well, unless you are lucky enough to have a house. Then you might cook, after having bought your food in a market on the way home. It is probable that you pay your rent monthly, so the chances of being turned out on the street are fairly low. Just don't lose that job!

Working in the factory is not the only option, of course. While many toiled making the everyday items people needed – from pins and matches, to tools or other finished goods, there were plenty of jobs that didn't involve factories. Another major option was brewing and distilling. Prior to a Parliamentary Act to control the production of alcohol and its dissemination in the early 1870s, just about every pub was brewing or distilling its own spirits. By the period covered in this work, breweries and distilleries are larger affairs, pumping out thousands of gallons of their product at the very least. Due to regulations enacted these establishments were either dedicated to beer or hard liquor...never both.

The docks were another large sector of employment. From stevedores, who oversaw the loading and unloading of cargo – and who were unionized by the end of the century – to the cart men who moved product throughout the city (also unionized), the docks had plenty of positions. There were night watchmen, harbour pilots, warehousemen, coal whippers (who loaded and unloaded coal from ships), and a host of other shipping-related jobs.

Once away from the docks, much of the work was in the form of manual labour or sales of some fashion. London is undergoing near constant construction at this time. There are always positions for diggers, pipe-layers, men to shovel tar for new roads. There are carpentry and masonry jobs for construction projects. There are line-stringers for telegraph and telephone lines, as well as electrification. Dustmen collect the ashes and other refuse from houses and resell it for fertilizer and other purposes. Coal porters run fuel to the houses. Omnibuses require drivers, as do cabs. Other essential services are rat catchers – often young boys who use ferrets, arsenic, and traps to catch

or kill the vermin. Alive, rats can be sold to ratting dens for sport, and if not poisoned, dead they can be sold as cheap fresh meat. Small men and children can also find work as chimney sweeps, cleaning out chimneys of London to prevent fires.

Salesmen like costermongers (fruit and vegetable sellers), fishmongers (fish seller), pie-men, and other small-time purveyors of goods operate out of small carts they set up in the markets around the city. Cheap-jacks sell cheap knives, chains and other items to cover up their con-games and pilfering. The flower girl – the most unfortunate of street urchins – sell flowers, fruit, or other items for ha'pennies a piece.

The household of a wealthy Victorian family required an amazing amount of labour. Cleaning, cooking, waiting on guests, carriage care and operation – all were done by servants. By the end of the nineteenth century, about 2 out of every ten people were in this part of the service industry. The maid or servant was often a hard job, but not always, depending on the employer. Often the most difficult part of the profession was making certain that they remained out of notice. A servant was to be neither seen nor heard, out of the way, yet there when needed.



In a small middle-class house with pretensions there will be at least a maid-of-all-work, who for a few shillings a week will do the cooking, cleaning, and sometimes watch children while the home owners are away; larger middle-class houses may add a cook or a governess. They make up the majority of maids in the country, and many women in service hope for a small middle-class home to avoid the hassles of rank in a larger house. The danger is that middle-class families often expect much, much more from their employees, and depending on the family, the maid could find herself working reasonable hours – say six to six – or six in the morning until midnight! They will sleep on the premises in a small attic room, and normally have a half day on Sunday and an evening for themselves.

Even a middle-class bachelor is likely to have a manservant who handles cleaning, errands, and other odd jobs. Often the manservant is also a secretary, handling correspondence and other more 'professional' matters. The manservant is a well-respected position, and is one of the best professions for a player character from the lower class; if his master is a traveller, spy, or some other adventurer, it is likely that the manservant will find himself sharing the fun.

A large house, however, can have a veritable army of servants, and like any other large organization, there is a pecking order to the positions and their jobs. The head servant is the butler or housemaid (if there are both positions, the butler is in charge.) Referred to as Mr. (Surname), he is a respected figure in the house. The housemaid is likewise referred to as Mrs. (Surname) regardless of marital status, although most are either married or widowed. The butler is in charge of the footmen, if the house has them, as well as the silverware, plates, wine cellar, and in some cases other valuables. For this reason he is vetted through agencies that specialize in finding reliable, discrete men of good character. Often the butler is a man who has been raised in service – his father a butler – or they are former military non-commissioned officers with spotless records. He oversees the operations of the servants and reports to the head of the household. He introduces guests, manages transportation for the same, if necessary, and handles security when need be. He is nearly always quartered on site, with rooms near the kitchen and valuables. Often, a safe would be positioned near his rooms, and it was not uncommon for the butler to have a firearm in his quarters.

The housemaid was in direct charge of the maids, answering to the butler or the lady of the house. She is the keeper of the keys, her badge of office. If married (this is the only maid position where one would find a married woman), the housemaid might live out of the house and arrive for work about five in the morning, leaving just before dinner. Otherwise, she lived on site and would room separate from the other maids, but usually in the garret, as well. As with the butler, a housemaid's position of trust required good references and a long time of service. They are rarely under the age of forty. Both the housemaid and the butler carried a sort of rank amongst other servants of Society. A master's rank often created an order of precedence for the servants – a duke's manservant was of high social status, for instances, than that of a baron.

Next in line are the footmen. These servants do the heavy lifting, carting coal, lighting lamps, doing cleaning coaches, livery stables, or the outside of the buildings, and other errands like running calling cards or carrying messages around town. On special occasions, they might wear the livery of the early century, but most often they are dressed in a proper suit of clothes. Generally, they are referred to as 'Thomas' – a habit from earlier in the century. More progressive households may call them by their given names, but never the surname. Footmen include the coachman – who maintains the carriage and drives the rig for the family – and the groom, who manages the horses. In London, few people have grooms in the last few decades of the century. Due to the rapid growth of the town, most stable their horses with a stable in the neighbourhood. Often it is no more than a few blocks to the stables, and they are open around the clock in the better districts. In the country, there is almost always a groundkeeper and gamekeeper (sometimes the same man.) The Groundskeeper looks to the gardens and general health of the grounds. The gamekeeper manages the fauna on the estate – buying stock for hunting, if need be, supplying fish for ponds, and leading hunts on the grounds. Gamekeepers are particularly well-regarded, if they are good at what they do.

The girls under the command of the housekeeper are legion in larger houses. There are housekeepers, who handle the day-to-day cleaning and supplying of the rooms with the necessities. They empty chamber pots in houses without water closets and keep the fires. There is a subtle hierarchy among the girls. Upper housemaids usually do less strenuous work, like arranging the decorations, while lower housemaids do the back-breaking work of cleaning, polishing, carrying hot water, carrying wood or coal and lighting the fires. If the place is large enough, they may be assigned specific rooms.

Kitchen maids are the next rank down. They aid in meal preparation and clean the kitchen after the cooking is complete. They are promoted from the lowest in the maid ranks, the scullery maid. These are normally young girls who wash dishes and utensils, clean the pantries and pack any ice chests that might be about (the footmen run out to collect the ice, however.) They have no respect from the other servants.

The royalty of the servant class is the ladies' maid. These women do not answer to the housemaid, but are governed by the lady of the house. They aid the mistress or her daughter (most only serve a single woman) by assisting her in dressing and undressing, doing her hair, repairing the clothing, and simply keeping her company. As a result, this is more of a skilled labour job – with the maids often being better educated, and sometimes of middle-class families. They must be pretty, friendly, young, and have some social grace. French maids are preferable, but an English one will do; Irish or Welsh are completely beyond the Pale. Some of the benefits of the job include getting the cast-off clothing of the mistress. They are allowed to keep a bag of old linen they can sell or use. They are less likely to be dismissed without cause, are better paid, and are held in great respect.

Similarly, the governess was a position not under the command of the housemaid. She is tutor to the children until they are sent off to school or a professional tutor is required. This is an occupation middle-class girls that have to make their own wage can gain without stigma. They must have good bearing, some level of education. They are often mistrusted by their fellow servants, and lead lonely lives that are centred on the children of the house. The pay is terrible for the skill level, but it is a profession that makes the young woman suitable for marriage, should she find someone.

The romantic life of the lower class had few restrictions. Even a 'fallen woman' or a man of limited means could find a common-law spouse (if they had the money, they might even make it official!) Affairs were conducted with varying degrees of discretion, and an illicit lover could find his or herself on the wrong end of the violence that so often rocked the rookeries and poorer districts of the city. Still, the lower class had the least expectations of propriety, and least desire to follow the artificial rules of convention.

THOSE FAT PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE

There is a real break in living style when one is middle class or better. Contrary to contemporary accounts by newspapers and socialist groups, the Victorian period saw a wide expansion of wealth and upper mobility in skilled labour. The middle-class included shop owners, clerks and factory foremen, artisans and other skilled labour, teachers and governesses, and small factory owners. This was a period of rapid wealth creation, and income for this class rose steadily over the latter nineteenth century.

With it came a certain loosening of credit, which allowed for entrepreneurial activity in the middle-class. One could gain credit from reputable banks, but this was often difficult, but the interest rate would be considered today to be excellent – often no more than 15% per annum. Money-lenders were also an option for the budding entrepreneur. Often, however, these sharks would levy usurious rates on the customer – as high as 100% on the money lent. They tend to be inflexible in their payment schedule and will take a customer to court in an instant to gain access to their collateral – be it a business, or in the case of down in the heel gentry, whatever property they might have access to.

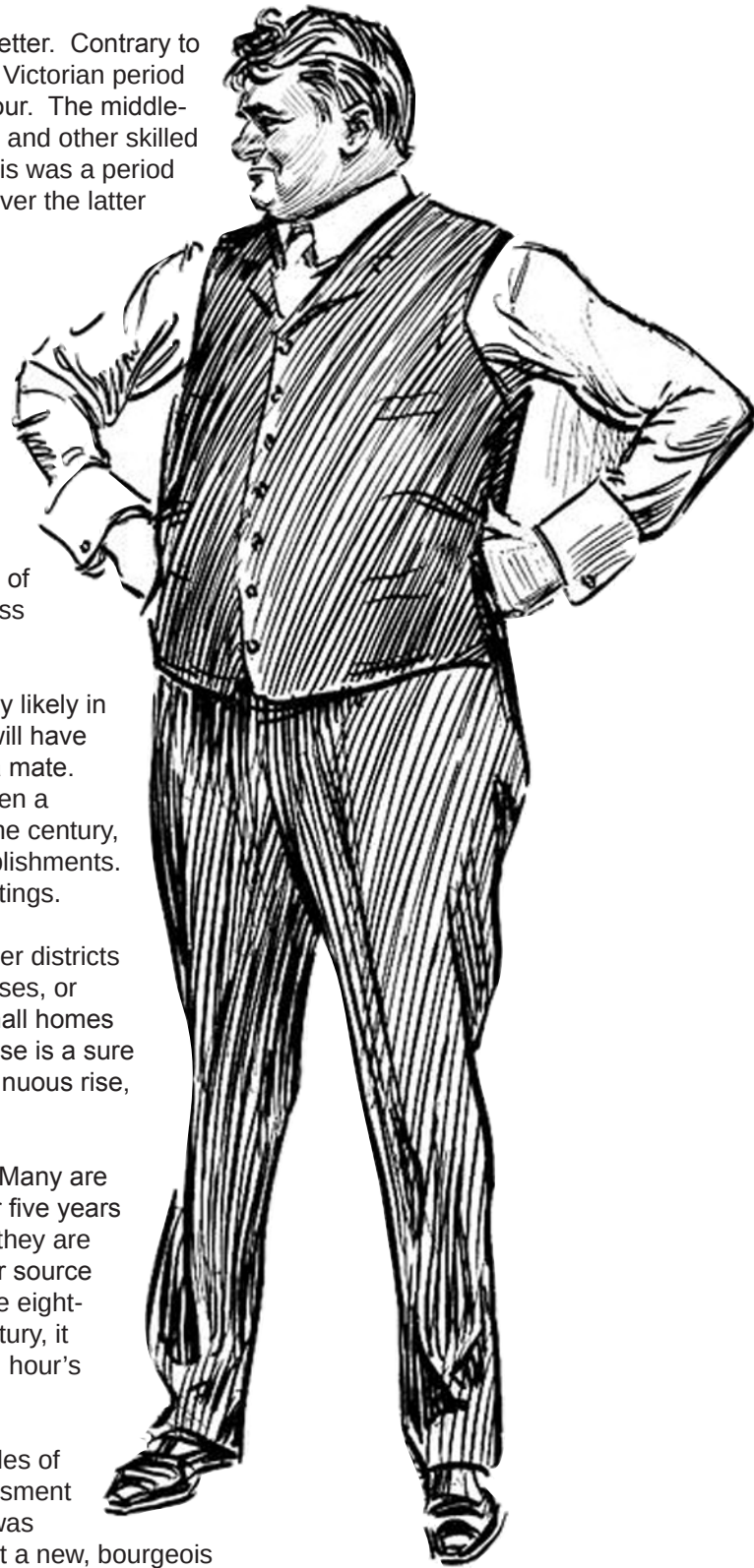
The middle-class man, if single, will usually room in a flat – mostly likely in one of the better neighbourhoods of the West End. These flats will have a sitting room and bedroom, perhaps two if sharing the flat with a mate. Dinners are usually provided by the landlord/lady and there is often a water closet in the house that the tenants share. By the end of the century, there is mostly likely a toilet and running water in the better establishments. Single women will almost always room with a friend in similar settings.

A middle-class family will probably rent or own a house in the outer districts of the north, or on the south bank. These may be small townhouses, or row homes, in places like Lambeth or Battersea, but could be small homes anywhere in London. Home ownership is rare, and having a house is a sure bit of capital in a pinch, since London house prices are on a continuous rise, just as they are today.

Work for the middle-class is usually in retail, accounting, or law. Many are clerks in the department stores, or articled clerks apprenticing for five years with solicitors. At the end of this, and with the payment of a fee, they are licensed solicitors, handling civil matters. Accountancy is a major source of employment, as is factory foreman. This is the class where the eight-hour work week comes from. By the last two decades of the century, it was normal for a professional man to start work at eight, have an hour's lunch break, and knock off at about six or seven.

The middle-class drove much of the social mores and societal rules of the Victorian period. After decades of debauchery and embarrassment at the antics of the upper class, England of the Regency period was ripe for rebellion. Queen Victoria and her consort, Albert, brought a new, bourgeois respectability to the royal house, and the aristocrats soon fell in line. As pointed out in the section on society, the rules governing ladies and gentlemen were to protect family life, and create a more stable and esteemed kind of civilization. Ideals of thrift, propriety, hard work, and respect came not from the top, but from those people in the middle who had worked hard to gain wealth, position, and influence against the aristocracy.

In many ways, the middle-class has to watch their step socially more than any other. No one expects the workers and the poor to behave themselves properly. The rich and powerful have the means to cover up their indiscretions, and are unlikely to look their social position unless they commit an act so egregious – murder, larceny, or divorce – that it becomes fodder for the social pages of the newspapers. The middle-class has to struggle to maintain their respectability vis-a-vis their peers and their betters.



SAMPLE OCCUPATIONS AND INCOME

Butler/Manservant:	2s/day; 14s/week
Clerk:	2s/day; 14s/week
Doctor:	10s/patient (GP); £10/week at hospital
Engineer:	4s/day; £1 8s/week
Factory supervisor:	4s/day; £1 8s/week
Governess/Tutor:	2s/day
Grounds keeper:	1/5 per day; 9/5 per week
Labourer, Manual:	1/6 per day; 9/6 per week
Labourer, Factory:	2s per day, 14s per week
Lawyer*:	10s/day+expenses (solicitor); £1+expenses for barrister (some cheaper...)
Maid:	1/6 per day or 1s(if houses with family)
Nurse:	2s/day+expenses (private care); 1/6 per day at hospital
Policeman:	2s/day; 10s/day (detective)
Private detective:	10s+expenses and up
Reporter:	4s/day+ some expenses or set price/piece
Sailor:	2s/day; 14s/week; ship captain--6s/day
Soldier:	1s/day (private)+1s/rank; officers 6s/day+1s per rank.

*Under British Law, solicitors deal with clients directly and perform all legal functions except advocacy (arguing a case in court). Barristers actually argue cases. There are different requirements for both.

SETTING THE STAGE

As mentioned before, London has many similarities to modern day, but the differences are what make this period interesting. The tantalising glimpse of modernity, the same issues that face the modern Londoner, all these things were already in evidence in the fin de siècle, as the end of the century was called. Here are some hints for how to set the stage when using London in a game:

Engage the senses of the characters. London looks different, sounds different, and smells different from today. The most noticeable element of street life in old pictures of London is the presence of paste bills, massive advertisements plastered on just about every surface: walls, fences, light posts...even people. Advertisers would hire the poor to walk the streets with signboards strapped over their chests. Omnibuses had adverts on them. From the street level to the roofs, ads covered buildings. There is a thick layer of fog, actually soot and smoke from the myriad industries around the city, that lies over the city in the summer and winter months. Depending on where you are in London, the fog can be black from the coal and wood fires, yellow-white and sulphurous from the factories, and the particulates settle on everything, blackening buildings, collars and cuffs of clothing. It smells bad, but creates beautiful sunsets.

The streets are crowded with traffic, but it is much noisier than today, and that traffic smells of animal seat and waste. Instead of the rumble of tires and engines, there is the call of drivers, the noise of horses' and mules' hoofs, their calls, and the clatter of wooden wheels (although rubber wheels are now more common). There is a press of horse-drawn buses and delivery carts, carriages and some people on horseback. There are pedestrians, and unless you are in Whitehall, there is no real traffic management. Traffic snarls happen at each intersection as vehicles struggle to navigate around each other. The rule of staying to the left is already in effect, so there is some order on straight ways. Pedestrians should beware; however, the traffic is most likely not going to stop for you. Worse, nearly all of the vehicles you will see are animal-powered. The stink of working creatures is intense, and they all do what animals do. The streets are caked with smashed faecal matter and when it rains, this becomes a nasty slush of dirt (hence why men always walk to the outside of a sidewalk; the lady is to be protected from the splash). Occasionally, horses or mules pulling vehicles are worked to death. Often, they choose an intersection to die, tangling traffic until a butcher can be called out to unyoke the deceased and dismember them so they can be cleared from the road.

TRAVELLING LONDON

A carriage ride is the fastest way to get around London, but not the cheapest. Hansom cabs, a two-wheeled variety, are the most common, and were usually hired by distance. This costs 1s for the first two miles (the cabs operate out of cabmen's shelters, and are only required to take passengers up to four miles from that spot), and 6d for every mile after that. Beyond their four mile range, cabbies can charge 1s a mile for the entire trip.

Four-wheeled carriages, or growlers, are hired by time. They are not required to take fares for longer than an hour, but many will. 2s/hour is the standard rate for an hour inside the four mile range of the cab. Every additional time is 6d, and outside of the range limit, 2/6 for the first hour and 8d for the next hour is authorized.

Extra passengers cost 6s, children 3d. Luggage costs another 2d and is always stowed outside the riding area on the back of the cab. Luggage left with the cab is turned into the Lost and Found Office at Scotland Yard (usually) and can be recovered for 2% of the value. If not claimed within 24 hours, the luggage reverts to the cabbie. These prices are set by the Police Commissioner to ensure fairness to the customers, and passengers should take note of the cab number should they have complaints.

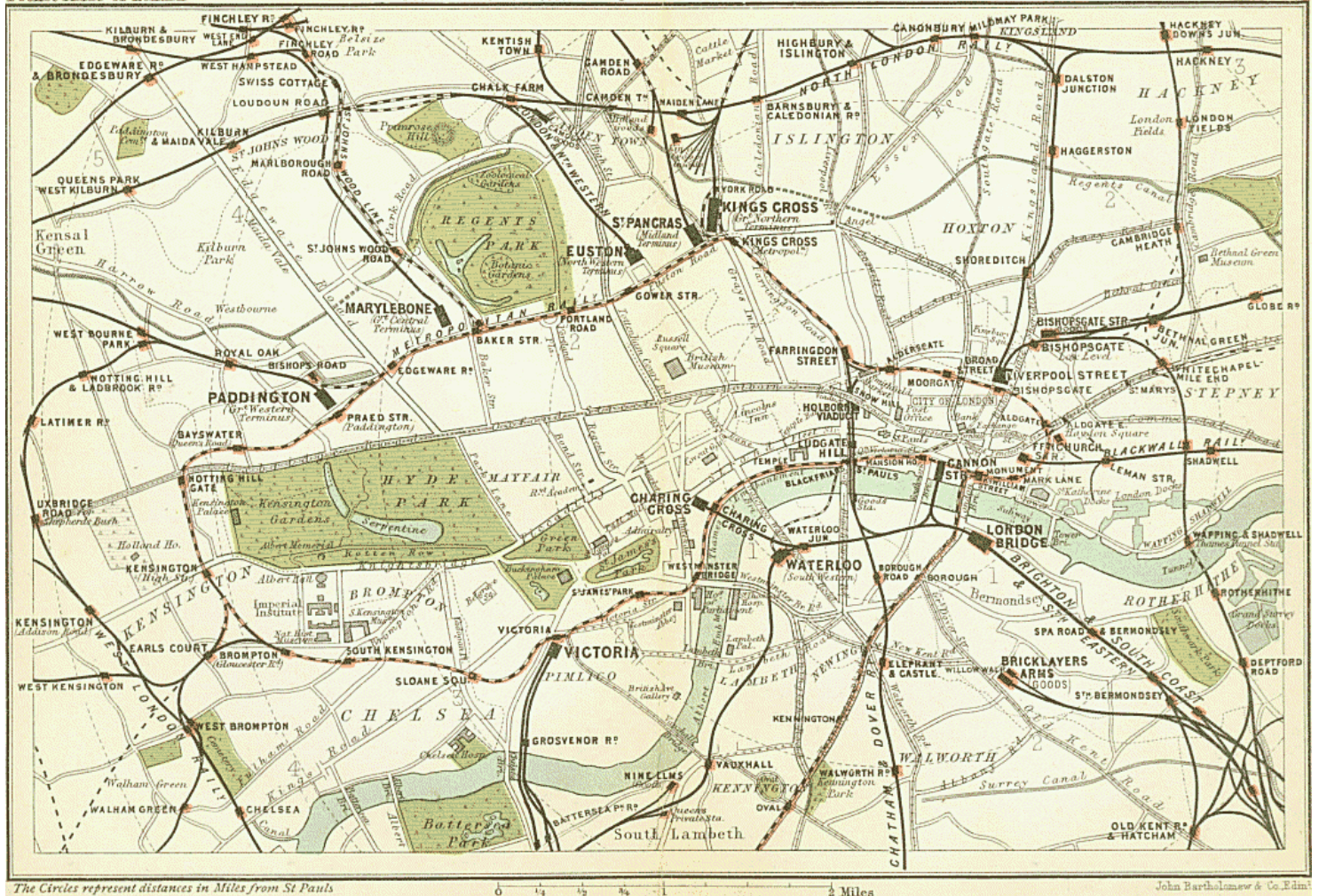
Omnibuses run on most high streets, and service runs from about six in the morning until six at night. Trips cost between 1d for a short hop, to 6d for multiple transfers that would take one across the city.

Trams and the Underground have revolutionised urban transport, and have expanded service rapidly throughout the 1870s and 1880s. On the north side of the Thames, getting around London quickly by train is easy, with service coming through major stations every fifteen minutes or so. The cost is comparable to the buses.

Pocket Atlas of London

RAILWAY MAP OF CENTRAL LONDON

Plate 4.



The Circles represent distances in Miles from St Pauls

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 Miles

John Bartholomew & Co. Edin.

Not all vehicles are animal-drawn. The bicycle is becoming popular in the 1880s, not just as entertainment or exercise, but as transportation. A major manufacturer of these vehicles is Triumph, started by a German immigrant to England. More celebrated is the creation of the internal combustion engine, which unlike horses, mules, or the 'road-steamers' (steam-driven automobiles) experimented with in the middle of the century, the horseless carriage of the 1890s is considered a clean alternative to power vehicles. Most of the engines are notoriously loud, however, due to a lack of sound muffling, and this sound conjured up both delight for the drivers and derision for the passerby. By 1894, a very few of the motorcycles of Hildebrand & Wolfmüller, and Daimler's 'Reitwagen' could be found in the streets of London, but they were not a commercial success. Mr. Benz's 'Motorwagen' and the Benz Victoria are the most successful of the horseless carriages in the closing years of the century, but the final years of the 1890s saw an explosion of small car manufacturers. Most of the automobiles of this period were retrofitted or modified horse carriages.

Other technological innovations came about in the final two decades of the century. Electric light started on a few blocks in the Marylebone as an experiment by an aristocratic inventor in the 1840s. There were other attempts of electric light at the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, but all were considered failures. By the end of the 1880s, various corporations had been set up to generate electricity, mostly for street lighting. The London Electric Supply Company started around 1887, and even Hampstead had its own supply company starting in 1898. The groups supplying power were either owned by 'local authority undertakings,' district-owned companies like the St. Pancras Borough Council, or private companies like Charing Cross Company, Chelsea Electricity Supply Company (founded in 1886), or the City of London Electric Lighting Company. Mayfair was lit with electricity by 1890, as were many of the theatres in the district; electric light was installed along the Strand and Fleet Street in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Interior electrification was still rare, but not unheard of in the homes of early adopters. The big problem with electric light was reliability. Often in the past, the lights would come on and blaze brightly for a few minutes or hours, then the bulbs would burn out or burst. By 1890, however, most of the bulbs were of the Edison or Swan variety (the incandescent design still used today) and the reliability was much improved.

The sound of London was not just created by traffic, but the rumble of the underground and the rail lines that came into town. There were tramways clattering about on elevated or street level rails. There were the whistles of the factory and the river boat at various times during the day. Street vendors shouted their wares at the tops of their lungs. Near factories, the river, and in the central and eastern districts, London is constantly noisy. In the West End, at night, the neighbourhoods quiet down save for the main thoroughfares and the theatre streets.

This is the spring of the age of consumption. Despite the poverty and destitution that can be found in the poor neighbourhoods of London, for the wealthy and middle-class, this is a time of increasing prosperity (especially for the working and middle classes). For the first time in history, the poor had time to go to school or a museum. The middle class could take a few days at the seaside as a vacation, or travel to the Continent if they scrimped and saved. The diets of people improved, and they bought things: homes, furnishings, knick-knacks. The average Victorian home is crammed with stuff such as commemorative plates on mantles, overstuffed furnishings in chintz and paisley (colours are bright, when they can be), fancy candlesticks or lamps, china and plate ware for the dinner table, rugs and carpets from overseas, dolls and toys, pictures on the walls, and if they could afford it, a piano. As today, the Victorian spends money like it's going out of style, mostly because they didn't know any better. Poverty have been the norm in the past, now comfort, if not prosperity, was becoming common in every sense of the word.

Interior plumbing is the other major improvement of these decades, and was considered essential to eliminating disease. Running water was common in the houses built in the last decade of the century, and retrofitting older houses for water was a booming business. Hot water was still a luxury, usually gotten by boiling water prior to use, but coal or wood-fired water heaters and steam heating (often if you had steam heat, you had hot water) were still new and often broke down. Interior toilets were becoming the rage in this period and considered near miraculous for those who use them the first few times.

The telephone was invented in 1876 and quickly caught on. By the end of the century most wealthy families had a telephone, as did the police stations and government offices. This means that police response is much swifter in the last years of the nineteenth century. A telephone call is cause for excitement in this period; there are only a few thousand terminals throughout the city and most of these are in the hands of newspapers, government offices, or the wealthy.

CAMPAIGN SUGGESTIONS

The Victorian period was an exciting time, historically. The setting can be used for a number of roleplaying scenarios. The most obvious is the historically-accurate campaigns.

HISTORICAL

The most obvious historical campaign is a 'cops and robbers' setting. Mysteries were already popular in the Victorian period as the success of Sherlock Holmes stories can attest. It might be noted that a lot of mysteries are still set in the Victorian period, from Caleb Carr's phenomenal *The Alienist* (set in Victorian New York) to the wonderful Anne Perry. With this kind of setting, the player characters take up the role of policemen or detectives chasing down criminals, or, vice-versa, playing the part of those criminals, plotting their schemes and dodging the peelers. The scale can range from low-level street hoods, trying to make a living, to serial killers, to a great criminal network dedicated to world domination (a la *Fu Manchu*, or other masterminds.) Excellent sources for ideas would be the Sherlock Holmes of Arthur Conan Doyle, the mysteries of Anne Perry, or Sax Romer's *Fu Manchu* stories.

Spy campaigns are equally plausible, where the characters operate mainly in London. England was a haven for immigration in the Victorian period, and political asylum was extremely easy to gain. As a result, many nationalists, anarchists, socialists, and other violent groups were active in London. Their schemes might not be aimed at Britain, but their actions could have wide-ranging implications, requiring the intervention of the characters. This is a good setting for secret clubs, private detectives, or groups working with Special Branch. For examples of what kind of adventures could be had here, take a look through Joseph Conrad's *The Secret Agent*. Novels like *The Moonstone*, by Wilkie Collins, can give a sense of the sort of action stories that were popular with the Victorian audience (both can be found open source online at various websites like Project Gutenberg).



War-based campaigns are even possible. The Victorian period was a time when the politics of Napoleonic Europe was giving way to the tenuous balance of power that preceded World War One. Characters actions might set off the Great War early, or perhaps squabbling over colonial spoils or the Balkans might lead the empire into war.

A different approach could revolve around the social machinations of men and women in Society at large, or the Marlborough House Set. This is a particular, but fun type of campaign in that it forces the characters to interact (read "roleplay") heavily. This is a tougher style of adventure for the GM since it is heavier on character interaction and requires more NPCs for the players to interact with. These often have to be the most ad-libbed of campaigns, but require a lot of preparation prior to the action. Female players often find this kind of game appealing, and even adding elements of this as a subplot can really liven up a campaign. Obviously, the most likely social class of the characters would be upper-class, or servants of the same, but a lot of middle-class social climbers were struggling to get into society, or were aping them with their own clubs, parties, and affairs.

If the game master is truly ambitious, you can try and plug the characters into historical events, allowing them to influence or be influenced by, famous or important incidents. Allowing the characters to alter these happenings – in small or main part – makes them feel more engaged and important, and means the GM can play 'what if?' scenarios. An obvious choice might be to allow the players to find and stop Jack the Ripper, or perhaps stop or foment a rebellion or war. This 'what if?' style of campaign leads into the next category – which launched the Victorian period as setting into the minds of roleplaying gamers.

SPECULATIVE HISTORICAL

This is the science-fiction of the period, or steampunk, as many call it today. These kinds of stories draw from the speculative fiction of Jules Verne, HG Wells, or Arthur Conan Doyle. In them, evil geniuses create new forms of technology, submersibles, airships, or even spacecraft, and use them to terrorise nations (the usual Vernean approach), or to better mankind (Wells). These usually include the 'lost world' scenarios, where intrepid explorers find dinosaurs in remote plateaus or islands. More recently, the inventive Space: 1889 setting carried on this tradition, but added the element of Burroughs-esque civilizations on Mars and Venus.

London is the seat of international commerce and diplomacy. A criminal mastermind or a scientific terrorist would see the city as a target, ripe for assault. Perhaps they need to rob the Bank of England to finance the building and operation of their impossibly effective submarine (which could easily navigate the Thames underwater), airship (Wormwood Scrubs, in Kensal Green, was used as an aerodrome in the teens), or mole drill (look out for those collapsing catacombs from the Roman era!).

Maybe Martians are invading, as in War of the Worlds, or are simply visiting our planet after the British Empire has begun colonization of their world. Maybe the characters have somehow time travelled back to the 1880s from modern day, or the future, and have to survive in this world. Either way, London can be tweaked to provide an appropriate setting for these kinds of adventures.

Another variant of this is the mystical historical, where the fairies, monsters, and gods of old have returned. High-born elves might consort openly with the aristocrats of the human world, while dwarves built industry based on science and magic. Trolls and other creatures might be enforcers for the gangs in Whitechapel. Or perhaps, as in Kim Newman's Anno Dracula, that eponymous vampire wins the fight, unleashing the undead on the city. A Victorian setting, with its shadowy streets lit by gas lamps and the popularity of Spiritualism that was gaining in the late century, combines well with Lovecraft's Chthulu milieu.

However you decide to use the city, London is a setting of incredible possibility.