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SHILLING.



UNIFICATION



LONDON



ELLIOTT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, City.

de 38

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

"OUR REMEDIES
OFT WITHIN OURSELVES DO LIE."

Shakspeare.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IS A CHAOS

OF AUTHORITIES, OF RATES, AND OF AREAS.



10350. de 38

THE
UNIFICATION
OF
LONDON:

THE NEED AND THE REMEDY.

BY

JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.
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"LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IS A CHAOS OF AUTHORITIES, OF RATES,
AND OF AREAS."—G. F. Goschen.

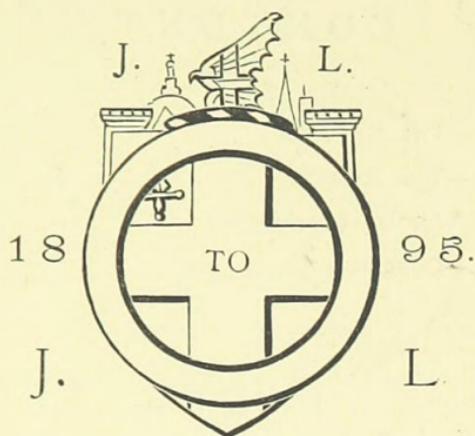


LONDON :

ELLIOT STOCK, 62. PATERNOSTER ROW, CITY.

1895.





To

The Right Hon. SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, P.C., M.P.,

HON. LL.D. (CAMB., EDIN., AND DUB.), F.R.S.,

F.S.A., F.G.S., M.R.I., V.P.E.S.,

TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, COMMISSIONER OF

LIEUTENANCY FOR LONDON,

THIS BOOK

IS DEDICATED BY

John Leighton

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PREFATORY CHAPTER.

CHAOS OR COSMOS?

IN 1855 Sir Benjamin Hall introduced and carried his Bill for the "Better Local Management of the Metropolis." Under this Act, London was divided into twenty-three parishes and seventeen districts—that is, unions of parishes too small under the Act to elect their own separate governing body.

In 1867-8 a Bill for securing the "Better Representation of the People" was passed. Under this Act, new Parliamentary Boroughs were constituted, London being divided into eleven boroughs, each returning two members. The old parochial areas were not disturbed, each borough absorbing three or more parishes or districts.

Here we have a state of confusion—one area for Vestry Elections, a second for Parliamentary.

In 1870, when the Elementary Education Act became law, it was not thought necessary to make new electoral areas, but to adopt those existing already for Parliamentary purposes.

In 1885, with the laudable desire of securing still "Better" Representation of the People, Parliament passed the Bill known as the "Re-distribution of Seats Bill." Under this Act London was divided into twenty-eight Parliamentary Boroughs—these being sub-divided into fifty-eight divisions, each returning one member to the House of Commons, with the exception of the City, which was made an undivided borough returning two members.

Here we have confusion intensified. London had been divided into fifty-eight divisions for Parliamentary purposes. It never occurred to the authorities that it would have been far better to have constituted each parish its own undivided Parliamentary borough, adopting a sliding scale for the number of members each such borough should return, which should have been based on the number of the population.

But the confusion ultimately became "confusion worse confounded," for the new electoral areas which were created for Parliamentary purposes under the Act of 1885, and which, rightly, were found suitable for Municipal Elections under the subsequent Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, are not used for School Board Elections, which take place on the old areas of 1867-8.

Thus the parishes of London are grouped in one way for one election and another for other elections.

An examination of the Maps preceding will shew that the existing areas have not been constituted on a basis of acreage, while an examination of the tabular statement following proves that the population basis has been very loosely adhered to. Indeed it seems impossible to say on what basis, or by what rules existing parishes have been laid out. Why should Woolwich lie on both sides of the Thames? Why is St. George's-in-the-East but one-fourth the size of St. George's-in-the-West? Why was Mile End planned out to the shape of a hatchet, and Haggerston that of a helmet? And—mystery of mysteries—why should a portion of the Borough of Chelsea be found in the northernmost part of North Paddington, and a part of Kennington in Chelsea? And a part of the Borough of Wandsworth lying between Woolwich and Norwood? and parts of South Hornsey—part not only of another borough but another county, to wit, Middlesex—and Stoke Newington in North Hackney? And, once again, why should a portion of Clapham be said to be "detached," when, all the while, it joins the major portion of that borough? It would be easier to attempt the re-habilitation of Master Humpty-Dumpty than to find an answer to these questions.

But let us examine the figures to note the existing anomalies a little closely.

East Finsbury, with a population of only 45,306, returns one Member to Parliament, and two to the County Council; as do also Battersea, Clapham, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Hampstead, South Kensington, Strand, and Woolwich, though each possess a population more than double that of the former. Westminster, it will be seen, also enjoys as large a representation as that of

Deptford or Wandsworth, although its population is only half that of either borough. Camberwell, with an area of 4,450 acres and a population of 235,344 persons returns only three Members to Parliament, and six to the London County Council, although St. Pancras, with an area of only 2,672 acres and a population about one thousand less than Camberwell, returns four Members to Parliament and eight to the County Council.

Can there by any possible means be conceived a more scathing satire on the hollowness of the desire of our legislators to secure the "better representation of the people" than this example of their own Statecraft?

One more. The City of London with an area of only 672 acres, and a population about one-seventh that of Camberwell, returns two Members to Parliament and four to the County Council.

What, then, is needed?

Uniformity and efficiency on a population basis only having failed, the need for securing uniformity on a basis of area-cum-population is self-evident. But even this most desirable end could not be attained by retaining existing areas, which vary anywhere between 648 acres (Shoreditch), and 6,500 acres (Woolwich).

A new survey would have to be made and London divided into 19 areas of an equal size—say 2-mile hexagonals. Each such area should uniformly serve for all electoral purposes, the number of representatives that each should elect to local, municipal, or parliamentary bodies, varying according to the density of population. A basis would have to be fixed, and might be according to the following:—For each eighty thousand, or part of eighty thousand persons, one representative to Parliament, two representatives to the London County Council, one representative to the School Board of London; twenty-four representatives to the Borough Council, and eight representatives to the Poor Law Guardians.

This basis would leave the strength of each body about the same as at present. The sphere embraced by this scheme is smaller and more compact than that of the present County of London: part of the County is lost at the South—the major portion of Woolwich, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Fulham and Hammersmith,

besides a few smaller portions of other districts ; but to compensate in part for this, in the North parts of the Harrow, Hornsey, and Tottenham Divisions of the County of Middlesex come within our area. At present all radii measure from Charing Cross, which, having regard to the importance of keeping the City as *the* centre, ought not to be the case ; therefore, St. Paul's has been adopted as the core, and a radius of 5 miles made therefrom.

By thus creating new local areas, the old districts known for local government purposes as Parishes would disappear. Each one of the hexagons into which it is here proposed to divide London absorbs whole, or parts of many parishes, and this is equally true so far as regards existing Parliamentary divisions ; but it would not be necessary to disturb existing Ecclesiastical parishes to any great extent.

For census purposes, the advantages of the scheme over the old areas must be apparent. The population being more equally distributed, and covering only one area—serving for both the purposes of registration and sanitation—a truer knowledge will be obtained of the peculiarities common to each borough, and much valuable—because more reliable—information secured on the vexed social and labour problems of the day.

Here, then, is a plan that secures uniformity : each borough possessing the same area, about 2,500 acres, and a representation on each governing authority proportionate to its population. In lieu of an arrangement of differing areas, more perplexing than any Chinese puzzle, is substituted one and the same for all authorities alike, whether Parliamentary, Educational, Municipal, or Sanitary.

Order has replaced disorder, Chaos is changed into Cosmos.

In writing this chapter, it has been found necessary to elaborate one or two points referred to in the book itself. This will be revised in future editions ; but the importance of the Map here presented, and the accompanying tabulated statements, urges the author not to delay their publication until a fourth edition be demanded.

TABLE SHEWING APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF EACH NEW BOROUGH, AND THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED TO EACH GOVERNING BODY, AS SET FORTH IN MAP OF LONDON HEXACONAISED AS IT SHOULD BE.

No. of Map.	NAME OF BOROUGH.	Approximation of Population, based on Census, 1891.	No. of MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.				
			Central Authority.			Local Authority.	
			M.P.	S.B.L.	L.C.C.	Bor. C.	P.L.G.
0	City.....	205,000	3	3	6	72	24
1	Islington	250,216	4	4	8	96	32
2	Bethnal Green	305,303	4	4	8	96	32
3	Southwark.....	231,333	3	3	6	72	24
4	Kennington	284,331	4	4	8	96	32
5	Westminster	183,516	3	3	6	72	24
6	St. Pancras	237,842	3	3	6	72	24
1A	Hornsey.....	183,000	3	3	6	72	24
2A	Hackney.....	130,053	2	2	4	48	16
3A	Old Ford	121,405	2	2	4	48	16
4A	Poplar	189,797	3	3	6	72	24
5A	Deptford	103,662	2	2	4	48	16
6A	Peckham	150,000	2	2	4	48	16
7A	Brixton	105,932	2	2	4	48	16
8A	Battersea	145,919	2	2	4	48	16
9A	Chelsea	142,000	2	2	4	48	16
10A	Marylebone	153,022	2	2	4	48	16
11A	St. John's Wood ..	135,381	2	2	4	48	16
12A	Kentish Town	118,912	2	2	4	48	16

TABLE SHEWING ACREAGE, POPULATION, AND STRENGTH OF THE ELECTORATE IN EACH OF THE EXISTING PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED (see map of "London as it is").

NAME OF DIVISION.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population (Census, 1891).	Parliamentary Electorate, 1892.	County Council Electorate, 1891.	M.P.'s, Number Returned.	L.C.C.'s, Number Returned.
COUNTY OF LONDON ..	74,672	4,211,743	..	..	59	137*
CITY OF LONDON.. ..	672	37,964	32,664	24,161	2	4
BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM—	..	..	..	..	2	4
Battersea	2,169	97,204	12,381	12,124	..	..
Clapham	1,137	96,562	12,124	12,034	..	..
BETHNAL GREEN—	755	..	..	..	2	4
North-East .. ..	..	66,804	7,438	7,140	..	..
South-West .. ..	..	62,330	7,821	8,443	..	..
CAMBERWELL—	4,450	..	..	..	3	6
North .. .. .	..	88,932	11,133	11,110	..	..
Peckham .. .. .	..	83,483	10,861	11,696	..	..
Dulwich .. .. .	..	83,272	11,277	11,917	..	..
CHELSEA	794	96,272	12,585	12,530	1	2
DEPTFORD	1,685	101,326	13,066	12,880	1	2
FINSBURY—	..	..	..	..	3	6
Holborn	811	70,918	12,214	13,307	..	..
Central .. .. .	..	65,885	8,311	8,033	..	..
East .. .. .	..	45,306	6,079	6,166	..	..
FULHAM	1,701	91,640	11,266	11,670	1	2
GREENWICH	1,740	78,131	10,256	10,278	1	2
HAMMERSMITH ..	2,286	97,237	11,534	12,419	1	2
HAMPSTEAD	2,248	97,237	8,272	8,678	1	2
	* Including	nineteen	co-opted	Aldermen.		

NAME OF DIVISION.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population (Census, 1891).	Parlia- mentary Electorate, 1892.	County Council Electorate, 1891.	M.P.'s, Number Returned.	L.C.C.'s, Number Returned.
HACKNEY—	3,937	..	..	..	3	6
North .. .. .	..	77,170	10,060	10,915	..	..
Central .. .. .	..	64,760	8,951	8,286	..	..
South .. .. .	..	87,601	11,048	10,947	..	..
ISLINGTON—	3,109	..	..	..	4	8
North .. .. .	..	90,272	10,782	9,952	..	..
West.. .. .	..	73,368	8,365	7,004	..	..
East .. .. .	..	83,883	9,872	9,691	..	..
South .. .. .	..	71,910	8,299	7,392	..	..
KENSINGTON—	2,188	..	..	..	2	4
North .. .. .	..	82,656	9,017	9,216	..	..
South .. .. .	..	97,204	12,381	10,127	..	..
LAMBETH—	3,941	..	..	..	4	8
North .. .. .	..	62,516	7,229	6,744	..	..
Kennington .. .. .	..	73,919	9,348	8,522	..	..
Brixton .. .. .	..	70,356	9,789	9,561	..	..
Norwood .. .. .	..	68,411	8,884	9,507	..	..
LEWISHAM	5,773	88,634	11,834	12,779	1	2
MARYLEBONE—	1,506	..	..	..	2	4
East .. .. .	..	66,673	7,564	7,951	..	..
West.. .. .	..	75,708	8,052	9,063	..	..
NEWINGTON—	631	..	..	..	2	4
West.. .. .	..	56,623	7,579	6,293	..	..
Walworth .. .. .	..	59,040	6,798	6,788	..	..
PADDINGTON—	1,256	..	..	..	2	4
North .. .. .	..	64,671	6,396	6,424	..	..
South .. .. .	..	53,167	5,168	6,004	..	..

NAME OF DIVISION.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population (Census, 1891).	Parlia- mentary Electorate, 1892.	County Council Electorate, 1891.	M.P., Number Returned.	L.C.C., Number Returned.
ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE	1,117	78,362	10,307	10,285	1	2
ST. PANCRAS—	2,672	..	..	..	4	8
North .. .. .	..	59,126	6,784	6,014	..	..
East .. .. .	..	60,844	6,598	6,693	..	..
West.. .. .	..	60,700	7,754	7,080	..	..
South .. .. .	..	53,767	6,105	5,924	..	..
SHOREDITCH—	648	..	..	..	2	4
Hoxton .. .. .	..	67,653	8,011	8,029	..	..
Haggerston .. ..	..	56,356	6,351	6,185	..	..
SOUTHWARK—	1,994	..	..	..	3	6
West.. .. .	..	66,770	8,048	7,960	..	..
Rotherhithe .. ..	..	73,662	9,638	9,180	..	..
Bermondsey .. ..	..	82,898	10,702	9,694	..	..
STRAND	403	96,272	12,585	10,682	1	2
TOWER HAMLETS—	..	..	..	..	7	14
Whitechapel	379	74,420	5,813	6,238	..	..
St. George's-in-East	244	47,913	3,755	3,857	..	..
Limehouse	244	55,232	6,456	6,388	..	..
Mile End.. .. .	677	48,850	5,738	5,529	..	..
Stepney	465	58,715	6,069	5,919	..	..
Bow and Bromley ..	1,175	88,645	10,687	10,569	..	..
Poplar	1,158	78,052	10,348	9,940	..	..
WANDSWORTH	2,433	113,233	14,936	16,156	1	2
WESTMINSTER	813	55,760	7,971	7,766	1	2
WOOLWICH	6,500	98,976	12,347	12,301	1	2



THE UNIFICATION OF LONDON :

THE NEED AND THE REMEDY.

CHAPTER I.—THE NEED.

WHENEVER a history of London during the nineteenth century is written, the attempts to improve it by Act of Parliament will constitute a by no means unimportant phase. In 1829 the Metropolitan Police Act was passed, by which the new police superseded the old "watch." In 1831 Hobhouse's Act was passed, regulating the meetings of select vestries, an Act which Sir John Hobhouse considered as important as the Reform Bill of the next year.

To the Poor Law Amendment Bill, passed in 1834, a further amendment, forming "Unions," was carried two years later. In 1852 the Metropolis Water Act was passed.

One of the most important Acts of the period was, of course, the Metropolis Local Management Act, of 1855, by which the powers of the various Commissioners were vested in an enlarged body, known as the Vestry. Under the auspices of this Act, the moribund Metropolitan Board of Works came into existence, which in its turn has had to give place to the London County Council—an outcome of the Local Government Bill, introduced by Mr. Ritchie, the then President of the Local Government Board, and passed in 1888.

In 1865, a Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, transferred the plant of the "London Fire-Engine Establishment" to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

In 1867 there was passed another Metropolitan Poor Act ("for the establishment in the Metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor"); as well as a Metropolitan Streets Act ("for regulating the traffic in the Metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the Streets").

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 gave birth to the London School Board.

In 1884, Sir William Harcourt, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, introduced his "London Government Bill," but was compelled to withdraw it, so great was the opposition. Four years later the Conservative Government dealt with the question, and passed the Act already referred to.

Last year saw the passage of yet another Local Government Act, by which new District and Parish Councils have been established as well as new Boards of Guardians.

Last year we had a scheme for the Unification of London—the work of a body of Commissioners; this year we have a counter-blast from the City Fathers themselves.

What wonder that Mr. Goschen should describe the condition of things as chaotic. Legislation on the lines attempted, to have been successful, should have been simple and systematic: it was neither; *au contraire* it was complicated, and the machinery needed for its due administration was unwieldy.

It may be well to pause here and to show how the area of London has grown during the past two decades: using the returns of the Registrar-General for that purpose.

It must be borne in mind that prior to the Local Government Bill, of 1888, there was no Administrative County of London, but as the present area corresponds with the old Registration County of London, with the single addition of the Civil Parish of Penge, the figures given will comprise the area now known as the County of London. The following table will show the growth :—

	1871.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres.....	75,334	75,442
Houses (including those building) ...	457,448	592,499
Population	3,267,462	4,232,118

Outside this area there is an outer ring generally recognized as "Greater London" though excluded from the Administrative County. This is known as the Metropolitan Police District, which extends over the whole of the County of London (exclusive of the City) and 53 Parishes in Middlesex, 35 in Surrey, 18 in Kent, 14 in Essex, and 10 in Hertfordshire.

Yet further variety is given by different areas for what are known as the London Postal District, and the Central Criminal Court District.

The Ecclesiastical anomalies are just as great; for the County which, including the City of London, contains 196 civil parishes, 581 ecclesiastical parishes, and the parts of 11 others, is partly in the Dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester, and St. Albans.

The County contains the Parliamentary City of London and 27 Parliamentary Boroughs (which for election purposes have been sub-divided into 58 constituencies), the London University being extra. For Parliamentary, County and Parish Council, and Guardian Elections

these constituencies are identical; but the School Board contests are fought upon the unwieldy, old Parliamentary Boroughs—of which there were only 11—as they existed prior to the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, in 1885, under Mr. Gladstone's Administration.

If to the resident all these varied areas and authorities are somewhat confusing, how much more so to the "stranger within the gates"?

But there is another aspect which we have particularly to deal with—that is the difficulty not only "country cousins" but foreigners experience in finding their way through the maze of London streets. No city in the world is so cosmopolitan as London; and nowhere is it so easy to lose one's way. Surely the national—aye, international—importance of the "first city in the world" demands that in every way possible travelling is made easy? The change involved is simple, while the benefits that would accrue are great.

All that is needed is for system to be applied. How far we are behind our neighbours in this respect! And yet the possession of a systematized form of government lies equally within our grasp. What hinders it? The not altogether unreasonable suspicion with which John Bull regards "Centralization." Like many other things, good in a degree, it may doubtless be carried to excess. But the only alternative is to place a little more power in the hands of local authorities—a power that shall carry its own responsibility with it. This, with the many forms of authority now in existence—each with different powers—it would not only be impossible to do, but unwise: for it would only tend to make "confusion worse confounded."

CHAPTER II.—THE REMEDY.

LET us utilize our street lamps, so as to make them speak both by day and night, so as to assist and guide reliably the wayfarers of every calling and class, rendering it impossible that anyone should be lost in London, and, at the same time economizing time, by aiding coachman, carrier, policeman, postman, and fireman.

London could be divided into hexagonal divisions of two miles by means of properly indexed and coloured lamps. The map on page 6 sufficiently indicates the plan proposed.

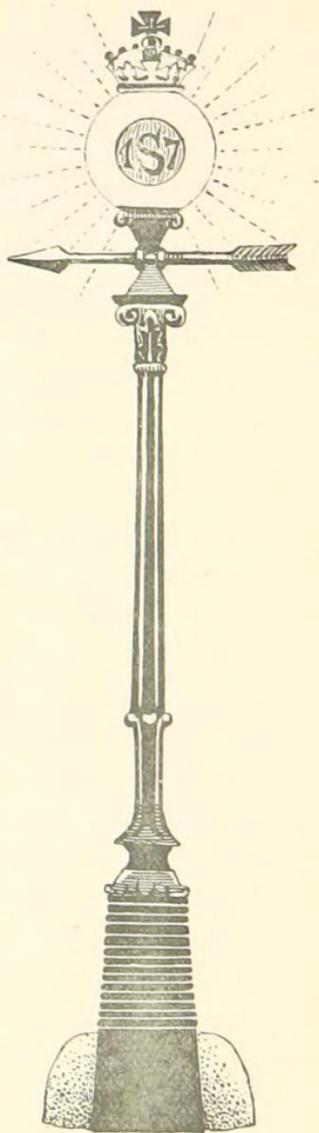
Taking the City of London for the central division, round it we have grouped six similar divisions; these, in their turn, being encircled by a group of twelve hexagonals. We have chosen St. Paul's Cathedral as the core, because there we have not only the highest ground and the most familiar object, but the acknowledged central postal, telegraphic, and telephonic district of the universal system. Should it be objected that Charing Cross—or even Victoria, the centre of Greater London—would suit as well, it is scarcely necessary to point out that until the conditions of the two localities are *reversed*, and Commercial London loses its importance, the suggestion must fail.

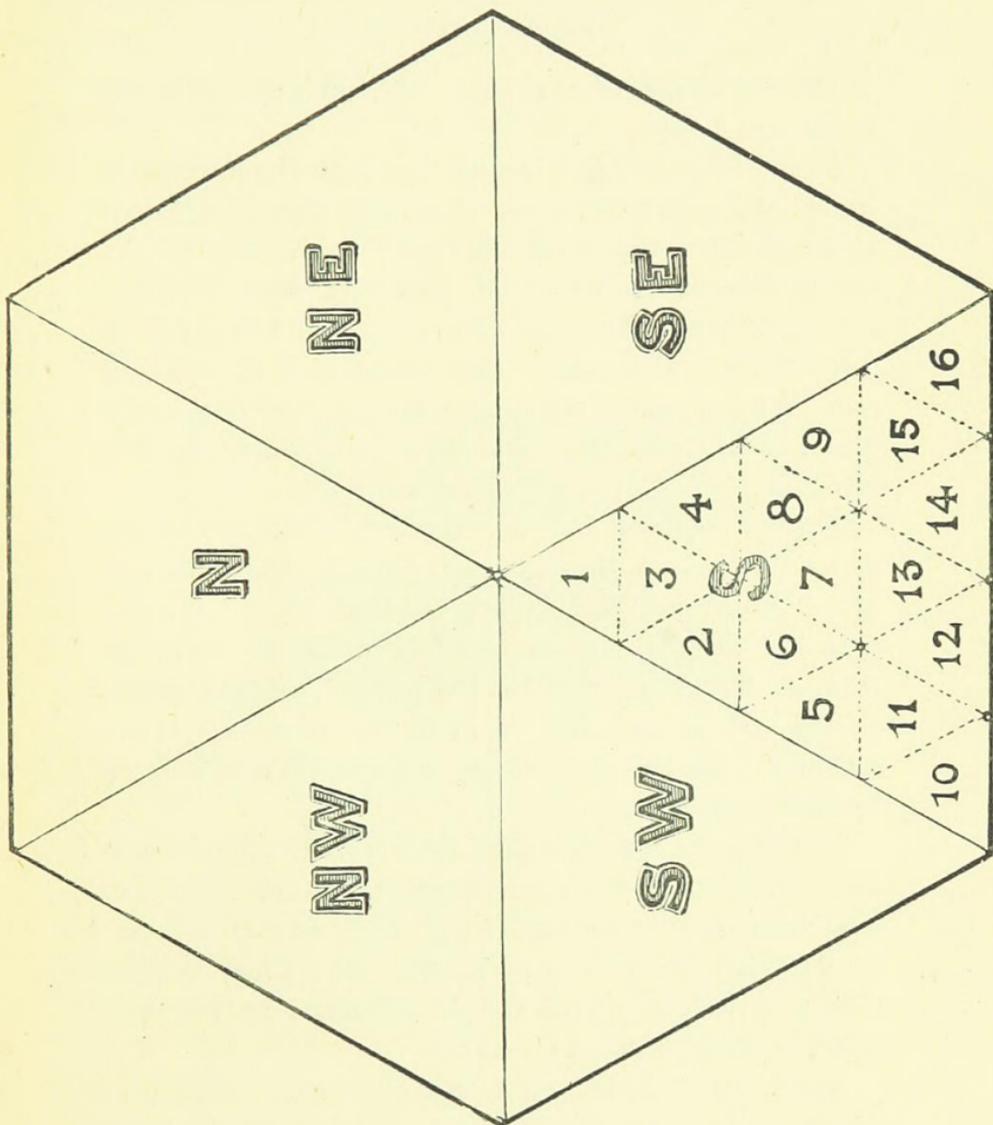
For local purposes each hexagon could be further divided into equilateral triangles, as indicated on the map on page 13, that might for convenience be

called N.W., N., N.E., S.W., S., S.E. angles, according to their positions. These again might be further subdivided into sixteenths, for the purpose of marking "Wards." These forty-eighths of a superficial mile would be triangles with a base of about twice the length of Waterloo Bridge, and contain, say, 200 lamps each, which would be numbered as on the figure here shown—the number of the hexagonal, the letter indicative of the angle within it, and the smaller figure giving the number of the "Ward" within such angle. A reference to Map 1 will make it clear that this lamp would be situated somewhere about Barnsbury Road.

The figures on the lamps might be made further useful, if the cross-bar immediately under the lanthorn, serving now only to support the ladder of the cleaner, should be made to serve as a compass, pointing in all cases to the north, thus indicating the position of the individual.

If London were thus mapped out, the recognition of district and locality would soon be clear to all, whether





travellers on foot, by train, tram, carriage, cab, or omnibus.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of and uses to which this system might be put are many.

An official penny map would supersede the impossible Police Manual of Cab-fares, the hexagonals being taken as an authority by police and magistrates. All the distances being measured as the crow flies, there could not be any dispute about the way—they would be taken as “set down” and final. For instance, a traveller *en route* from London Bridge Station to that of Euston would start from the City (White) through the 6th (Red).

The traveller will thus have had ocular demonstration of having passed through two districts, being able to say, “three miles, one shilling and sixpence.”

If any dispute, appeal could be made to the police map, or that of the official at the railway, and the matter settled. If we are ever to have the advantage of the “Course” system for cabs, as in Paris, it could only be by this method.

The Colour system would be a boon to after-theatre cabs, which should carry a coloured side-light, with the number of their district thereon. Then no humane man would take a jaded horse of the 7th (Blue) district (Brixton) to carry him to his residence in the 2nd (Red) district (Bethnal Green).

Again, for example, if a commissionaire were sent with a book from the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, to the London Institution, in Finsbury Circus, the map could be consulted—the 5th (Red) district being

traversed, and part of the central (White) district, giving two and a-half miles as the distance.

Tradesmen would doubtless print on their business cards and bill-heads, and private residents on their note-paper, the numbers on the lamp-post nearest to their shop or residence (see page 64.)

Omnibuses and tram-cars should indicate the route of their journey, not merely by the list of main "points," but by a board marked with the colours of the districts traversed by them, in a degree proportionate to the area covered. For example, a bus plying between the Bank and Fulham would show a board painted in white,



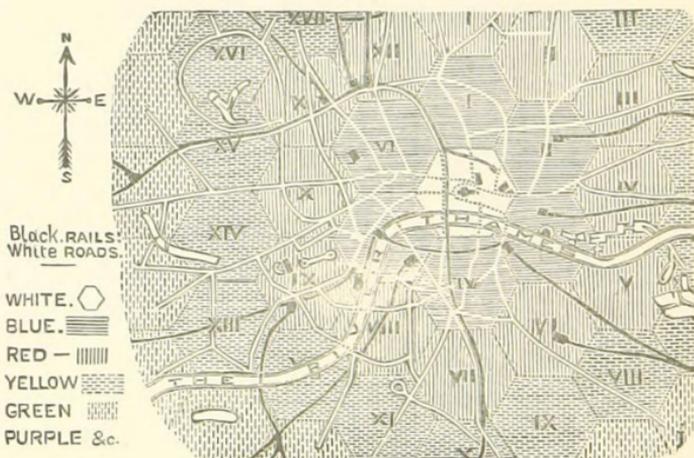
red, and blue—the white would show that it was journeying from the City, and the portion so coloured being only half the size of the red, would indicate that it only went to about the centre of the City district (about one mile), the red would show that it passed through the 5th (Red) district (Westminster), and the Blue that its journey ended in the 9th (Blue) district (Chelsea). The board would be reversed when journeying from Fulham to the Bank. By this means, strangers would know whether a vehicle was going to or from the City, and much valuable time be saved.

The name-boards put on trains in the present day,

and which are reversed at the end of a journey, could be similarly utilized.

The denomination of districts could be further indicated by the names of the streets being printed in red and blue, together with the name of the parish, the index to the angle, and the number of the ward ; thus, " Effra Road, Brixton. 7, S.W., 2." This would be printed in blue.

In the case of the police, very little difference need be made to what already exists ; the addition of a red or blue collar and armet ; substituting the number of the parish in which his " beat " lies, for the divisional letter now in use. A similar plan could be adopted with the postmen, and the keepers and constables dispersed over our open spaces.



MAP OF LONDON,

INDEXED IN I-MILE HEXAGONALS.

CHAPTER III.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Administrative County of London, as now constituted, contains within its limits a municipal borough—the old City of London. This must remain—though some modifications might be necessary—if the tone of local self-government is to be raised. With the disappearance of the Corporation would go the hope of ever raising local government above the level of the Vestry or Parish Council. Rather should it be striven to make local government so important that each body should strive to be worthy of the *auctoritas cum dignitate* of managing its own affairs.

This was the basis of a scheme mooted so long ago as 1867, when a map of London, divided into hexagons on the plan here laid down (see p. 16), was set forth in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Three years later, the map and scheme were set out in *The Graphic*. In 1878 a large map—the ordnance survey—was prepared of London, Paris, and Vienna divided into hexagons (one-mile), which was exhibited at the Exhibition at Paris.

That the proposal should meet with a warm reception in Paris and Vienna, is only what would be expected from such public-spirited cities, even as the cold reception awarded it here—largely due to apathy and ignorance—is matter for little surprise. The very map which was exhibited at Paris was presented to the late Metropolitan Board of Works, who hung it in one of their principal offices. There it is at the present time, although the London County Council were unaware of its existence or nature until their attention was called to it—indeed,

until it was pointed out to them, after an unnecessary, prolonged, and fruitless search on their part.

The present time was thought most suitable for ventilating the subject once again. What with schemes—and rumours of schemes—for an unified and idealized London, and what with an earnest desire for an improved state of things, something must be accomplished ere long. But the great danger will lie in the direction of introducing legislation which will still need cumbersome machinery for its administration. The plan here unfolded obviates such need, and endeavours, wherever compatible with efficiency, to leave the existing authorities alone.

London having been divided into nineteen hexagons of two miles square, each such area should constitute in itself a separate and independent district, to be called a Borough, possessing a representative body, having the control of its own affairs. This will be detailed at length at the proper time ; but, inasmuch as there must be a central authority having control over the whole of London, these authorities are first stated.

CENTRAL AUTHORITIES.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A Council, to be elected triennially, consisting of four representatives from each Borough (76 in all), and 19 co-opted members to be known as Aldermen (one to be co-opted from each Borough). This Council to be presided over by the Lord Mayor of the whole of London for the time being, and a Deputy-Chairman (who should be a permanent and salaried official). Each Candidate must have served for a period of not less than three years as Borough Councillor.

Powers.—Those of the London County Council, with the exception of “the licensing, under any general Act, of houses and other places for music or for dancing, and the granting of licenses under the ‘Race-courses Licensing Act’ of 1879”; and the control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

In this connection, we would state that there should be a Lord Mayor of the whole of London, to be elected annually by ballot of the whole County Council and Borough Councils, with the powers and functions as at present enjoyed. During his tenure of office, it shall be required of him to reside at the official residence within the City.

There should also be two Sheriffs, with the powers as at present.

The Court of Aldermen ceases to exist.

ASYLUMS BOARD.

Constitution.—Two representatives from each Borough, elected triennially, to be presided over by the Lord Mayor for the time being.

Powers.—Those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the Managers of the two Sick Asylum Districts, as at present constituted, as well as any other dealing with asylums for lunatics.

LICENSING AUTHORITY.

Constitution.—One representative from each Borough, to be elected annually by ballot, for the purpose of granting new and renewing old licenses. To be presided over by the Lord Mayor, as the Chief Magistrate of the County.

Powers.—Those now enjoyed by the Licensing Magistrates, and the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council.

This body should sit *de die in diem* until all applications had been heard ; dissolving on the completion of their duties. Appeals to be dealt with by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Constitution.—One representative from each of the ninety-six Wards, into which each Borough would be divided (see map, p. 13), to be elected triennially by ballot (96 in all), to be presided over by the Mayor of the Borough for the time being.

Powers.—Those of the Parish Councils as constituted under the " Local Government Act " of 1894.

POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.

Constitution.—One representative from each three of the ninety-six Wards into which each Borough would be divided (see map, p. 13), to be elected triennially by ballot (32 in all), to be presided over by the Mayor of the Borough for the time being. *Ex-officio* members cease to exist.

Powers.—Those of the Poor Law Guardians as at present constituted under the Local Government Act, of 1894.

It will thus be seen that each Borough has its own Mayor and Council (including the City), and that over and above these is the Lord Mayor. The Mayor would be expected to reside at the *Maire*, which should be situated as nearly as possible at the centre of the Borough.

The *Maire* should be the fountain head of the municipal life. Within its walls should be the offices of the Council and the Poor Law Guardians. It should be the headquarters of the Fire Brigade ; and here should

be held the Court of Petty Sessions to be presided over by the Mayor. The Mortuary should adjoin, and the Coroner's Court be held within the precincts of the *Maire*. Here, too, should reside the Medical Officer of Health. The Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths would, of course, have his office here, and so, too, should the Registrar, whose duty it would be to see that each duly qualified elector was placed upon the register in accordance with and for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act (1884) and the Registration of Voters Act (1885). The principal Cab Rank should be situated as near the *Maire* as possible; which should also contain the chief District Postal and Telegraph Office, as well as the Telephone Exchange.

Each Borough should possess, in addition—

Its own *Police Court*, to be served by its own stipendiary;

Its own *County Court*, to be served by its own judge;

Its own *Market Place*, to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, of 1847, and the Amendments thereto;

Its own *Public Library*, to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Public Libraries Act, excepting those clauses which require the vote of the ratepayers to be taken on the question;

Its own *Labour Bureau*, which should be under the control of, and officered and managed by, the Government Labour Department;

Its own *Abattoirs*, on the lines adopted in Paris;

Three *Fire Engine Stations* (the central one at the *Maire*; one at the N.W. point; and one at the S.W. point); and one *hose cart* or *fire escape* station to each six of the ninety-six wards (16 in all).

Each Borough should elect four representatives to the House of Commons.

The City Police as now constituted to be merged into the Metropolitan Force. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade should be placed under the control of the Home Office Department of the Government.

The High Court of Justice and the Central Criminal Court would remain as now, having jurisdiction over the whole of London. The Police-courts would be increased in number. The Sessions Courts would also be increased and would have to be constituted somewhat as follows : *City Sessions* (having jurisdiction over the City of London only, and sitting at the Guildhall) ; the *Central Sessions* (having jurisdiction over the Boroughs of Islington, Bethnal Green, Southwark, Kennington, Westminster, and St. Pancras, and sitting at the Sessions House at Westminster) ; the *Eastern Sessions* (having jurisdiction over the Boroughs of Hornsey, Hackney, Old Ford, Poplar, Deptford, and Peckham, sitting at the Sessions House at Poplar) ; and the *Western Sessions* (having jurisdiction over the Boroughs of Brixton, Chelsea, Battersea, Marylebone, St. John's Wood, and Kentish Town, and sitting at the Sessions House at Marylebone).

In the pages at the end are set out the maps showing the Metropolis divided into Boroughs of two miles each. The description accompanying each map will help to show at a glance the more important points which each such Borough would either retain or embrace. The *Boundaries* are given in the following order of points round the hexagon : N.E., E., S.E., S.W., W., N.W. It is not proposed to cut through any place, but to take it into that Borough to which it would be most suited.

CHAPTER IV.—CONCLUSION.

It is not claimed for the scheme here elaborated that it is perfection. As Voltaire says: "Perfection is attained by slow degrees—it requires the hand of time."

In dealing with the question, many points have arisen calling for careful consideration—the retention of existing anomalies and vested interests among others. In dealing with the former, the endeavour has been to substitute some better method; but when the questions of "ancient privilege and custom," or "vested interests" have arisen, a less revolutionary method had perforce to be adopted.

Sir Boyle Roche, in the course of a speech opposing a grant for some public works, said on one occasion: "What, Mr. Speaker, and so we are to beggar ourselves for the fear of vexing posterity! Now, I would ask the honourable gentlemen, and this still more honourable house, why we should put ourselves out of our way to do anything for posterity; for what has posterity done for us?" The laughter which interrupted the speaker, seemed to him to arise from a misunderstanding as to his meaning, and led him, on resuming his speech, to explain to the House that, "By posterity I do not mean my ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them."

Though not altogether happy in his method of expressing himself, Sir Boyle Roche not inaptly represents the attitude largely adopted by many of our Counsellors at the present day, when dealing with questions of reform. They seem to forget that each act of their life, individually as well as collectively, is only one brick in the building up of our national life; tha

everything they do is helping to create that history by which posterity not only shall benefit, but learn to judge them—theirs be the fault if the judgment passed upon them is other than favourable.

So, in dealing with this large question of municipal reform, it has been necessary to give due regard not only to the work—the good work—of previous reformers, and the power at present existing to accomplish still further reform, but to consider largely the question also as to how far posterity will benefit or be satisfied by it.

As far as possible the old bodies and old powers have been left intact. The only change advocated is to invest local authorities with a higher sense of their duties and responsibilities. But, above everything, if this is to be accomplished, it will be necessary that the Councillor of the future shall be chosen, not for the sake of his fine-sounding name, or his title, or his money, but because he is the best qualified by his knowledge of public matters, and experience.

Experientia docet. True. And as it has been suggested elsewhere that no County Councillor shall be qualified for such post until he has been three years a Borough Councillor ; so it should be equally necessary that before he be elected to the position of Borough Councillor he should give some evidence to the electors as to his qualification for such title. How ? By means of an examination, which should require him to exhibit an acquaintance with the natural laws of architecture, hygiene, political economy, and elementary arithmetic.

Few positions in life are now free from the demands of an examination ; certainly, no position in life is free from competition on an intellectual basis. Why, then, should the

important position of representative of a large community—whether it be in the Council Chamber, or in the House of Commons—be open to all alike, qualified or unqualified?

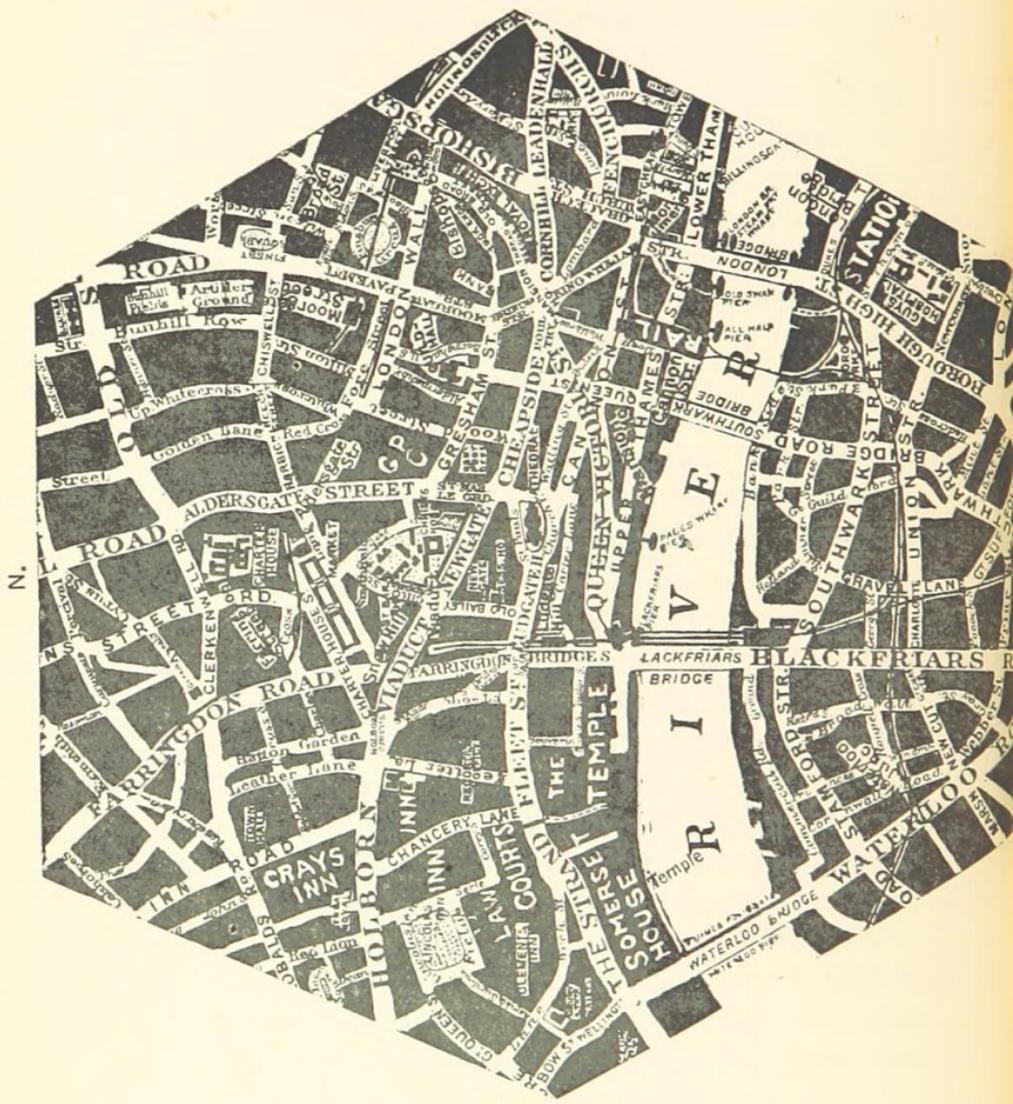
Nor, until the intellectual standard of our public men is raised, can we expect to secure any permanent improvement. The experience of the past ten years shows a tendency towards lowering instead of raising that standard; and this notwithstanding the fact that the schoolmaster is supposed to be so very much abroad. This is a question that will have to be dealt with in the future—and that a future not far off.

As a plan calling for no great change in the constitution of existing authorities, it is put forward as one by no means so impracticable as it might appear to the casual reader; but, on the contrary, as likely to commend itself to the thoughtful one.

In fine, the scheme here sketched out has been applied to London alone; but it need hardly be pointed out that it is not meant to be limited to the Metropolis. It could be adopted throughout the United Kingdom; and as many and varied colours introduced as were found necessary.

One great provision that would have to be made in order to secure adequate and proper representation would be, that all municipal elections should be fought strictly upon municipal lines: the introduction of politics should disqualify the candidate. Imperial matters are important; but they are out of place in a municipal election campaign. In no way do the powers invested in our local authorities trench upon the proper functions of Parliament. But, by interesting a large number of people in the affairs of the country generally, we shall really strengthen our Imperial by giving a broader basis to our local institutions.

U



W

O.—CITY.

o.—CITY.

Boundaries.—City Road (East Road corner); Aldgate (Houndsditch); Newton Street, Long Lane, Bermondsey; Oakley Street (Gloucester Street corner), Waterloo; Long Acre (Neal Street corner); Calthorpe Street (King's Cross Road corner).

Centre.—General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Mansion House, Guildhall, Bank of England, Courts of Justice, Record Office, General Post Office, Somerset House, Custom House, Royal Exchange, Stock Exchange, Old Bailey (Newgate Gaol), Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, Temple Gardens and Buildings, Parcels Post Office, Clerkenwell Sessions House, Bow Street Police Station and Court, Headquarters Hon. Artillery Company, Monument, Memorial Hall (Congregationalist), Wesleyan Mission House, Italian Church (Roman Catholic), Freemasons' Hall, Foresters' Hall, Victoria Hall, Soane Museum, Museum Royal College of Surgeons, Headquarters Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Heralds' College, Headquarters British and Foreign Bible Society, London Institution.

HOSPITALS.

St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Luke's, King's College, Royal London Ophthalmic, City Orthopædic.

MARKETS.

Covent Garden, Smithfield, Billingsgate, Borough, and Leadenhall.

THEATRES, &c.

Lyceum, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Gaiety, Strand, Globe, Opera Comique, Royal Music Hall.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES, &c.

The Times, Standard, Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Morning Advertiser, St. James's Gazette, Westminster Gazette, Globe, Echo, Sun, Star, Evening News and Post, Morning Leader, Daily Graphic; Punch, Truth, The World, The Era, Graphic, Illustrated London News, Sketch, Black and White, The Queen, The Field; and, in addition to these representative papers, most of the provincial papers have London offices.

STATUES.

Queen Anne (St. Paul's Cathedral); George III (Somerset House); Queen Victoria, Rowland Hill, George Peabody, and Wellington (Royal Exchange); Sir Robert Peel (Cheapside); Prince Consort (Holborn Circus); William IV (King William Street); Thomas Guy (Guy's Hospital).

RAILWAY TERMINI.

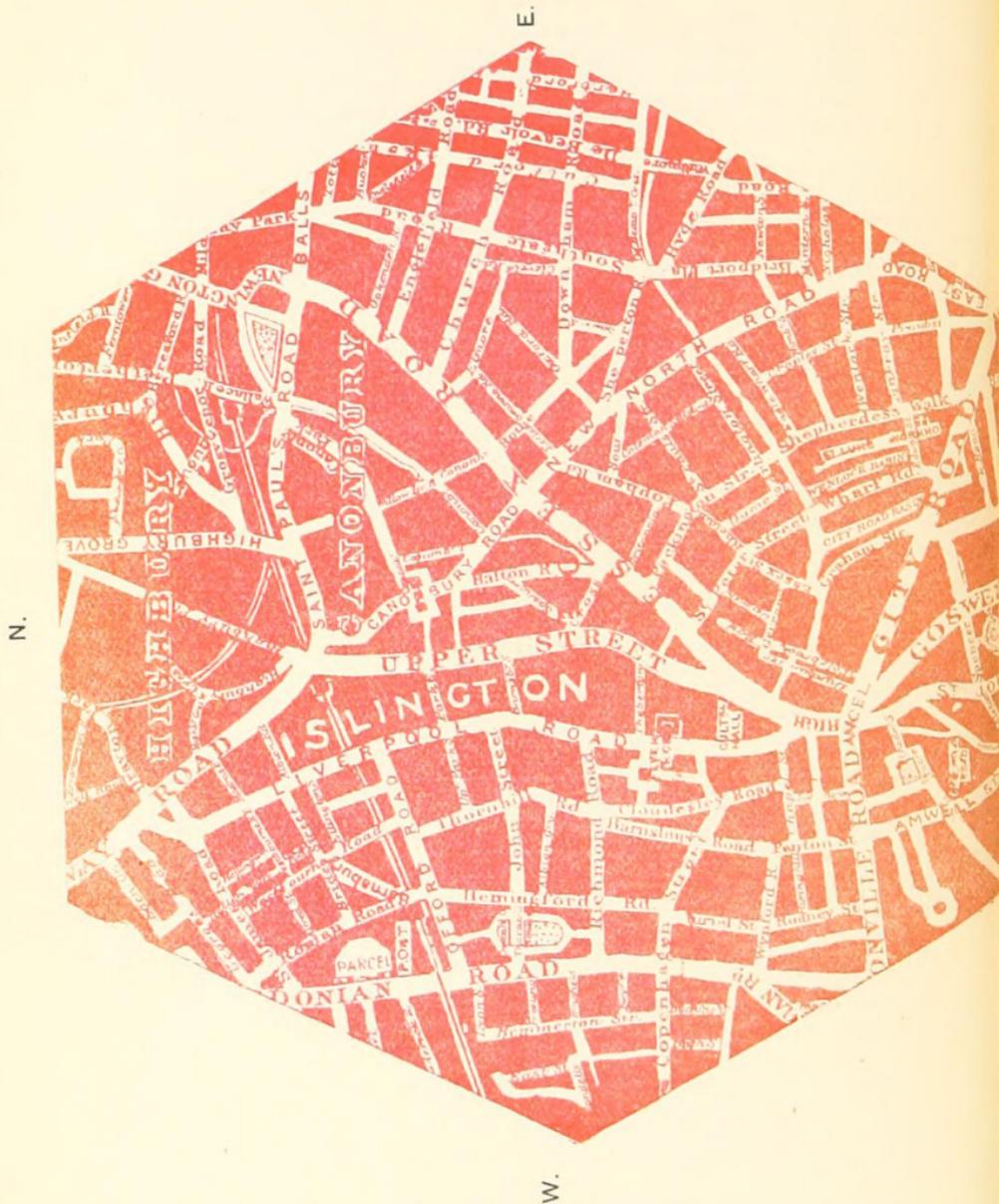
Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street (G.E.R. and L.T. & S.R.); Broad Street (N.L.R.); Cannon Street (S.E.R.); London Bridge (L.B. & S.C.R., and S.E.R.); Holborn Viaduct (L.C. & D.R.); Waterloo (L. & S.W.R.); Monument (Elec. R.).

BRIDGES.

London, Southwark, Blackfriars, and Waterloo.

PIERS.

London Bridge, Old Swan, All-Hallows, St. Paul's, Blackfriars, Temple, and Waterloo.



I.—ISLINGTON.

I.—ISLINGTON.

Boundaries.—Green Lanes (Aden Grove); Kingsland Road (Haggerston Road corner); City Road (East Road corner); Calthorpe Street (King's Cross Road corner); Maiden Lane Goods Station (York Road, N.); Holloway Station (G.N.R.).

Centre.—Islington Green, Upper Street.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Agricultural Hall, Prison, Cattle Market, St. Luke's Workhouse, Church Missionary College, The "Angel," Statue of Sir Hugh Myddleton, Truant School.

HOSPITALS.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Fever (Liverpool Road), St. Mark's Fistula, Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, Royal Caledonian Asylum.

THEATRES, &C.

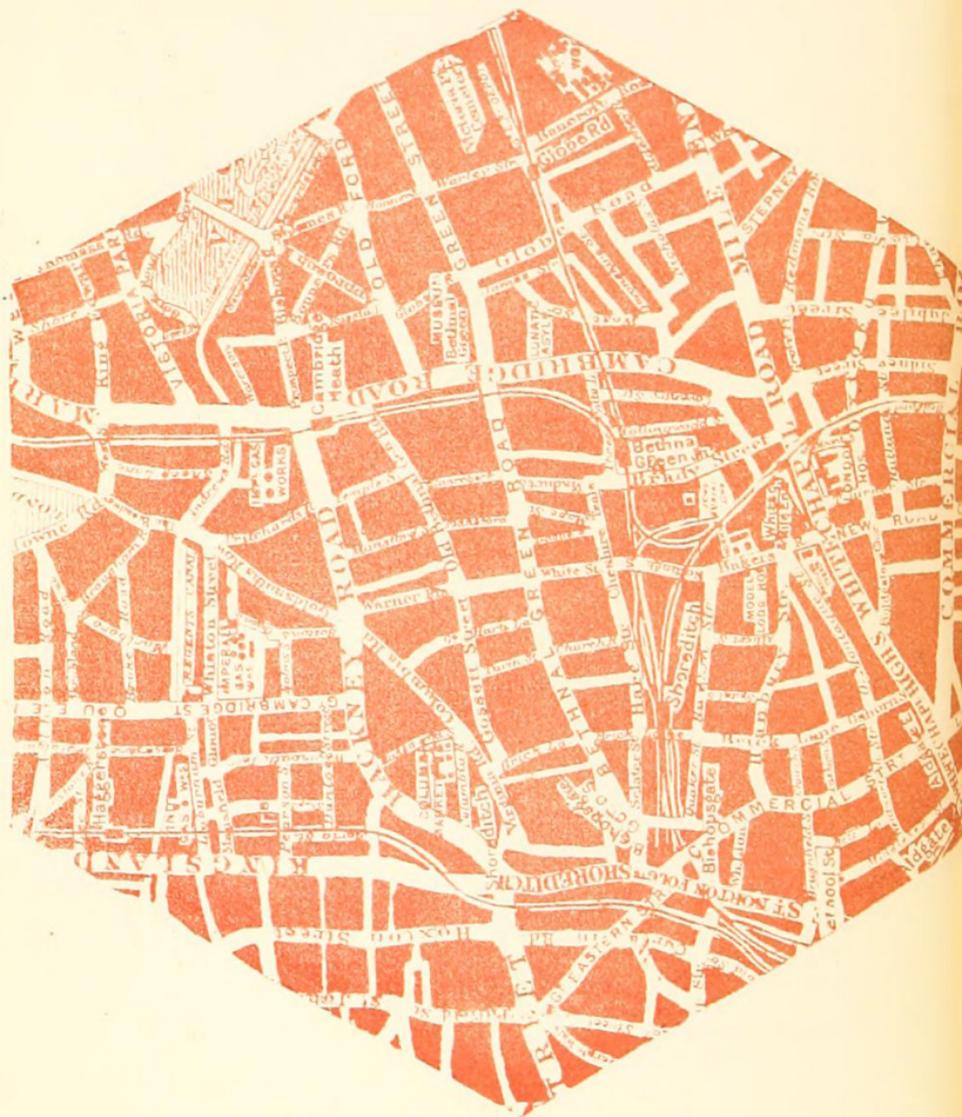
The Grand, Collins's Music Hall, Agricultural Hall (the home of the Mohawk Minstrels).

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

Barnsbury, Highbury and Islington, Canonbury (N.L.R.); Holloway (G.N.R.).

E

N.



W.

2.—BETHNAL GREEN.

2.—BETHNAL GREEN.

Boundaries.—Well Street (St. Thomas's Road corner), Hackney; Ashcroft Road, Mile End; Commercial Road (Jamaica Street corner); Aldgate (Houndsditch); City Road (East Road corner); Kingsland Road (Haggerston Road corner).

Centre.—Bethnal Green Road, E.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Bethnal Green Museum, Imperial Gas Works, Columbia Market Bishopsgate Institute, Jews' Burial Ground, Victoria Park Cemetery, Mile End Workhouse, Lunatic Asylum, Children's Orphanage (Wesleyan), Operative Jewish Converts' Institution.

HOSPITALS.

London, and Victoria Park.

THEATRES, &C.

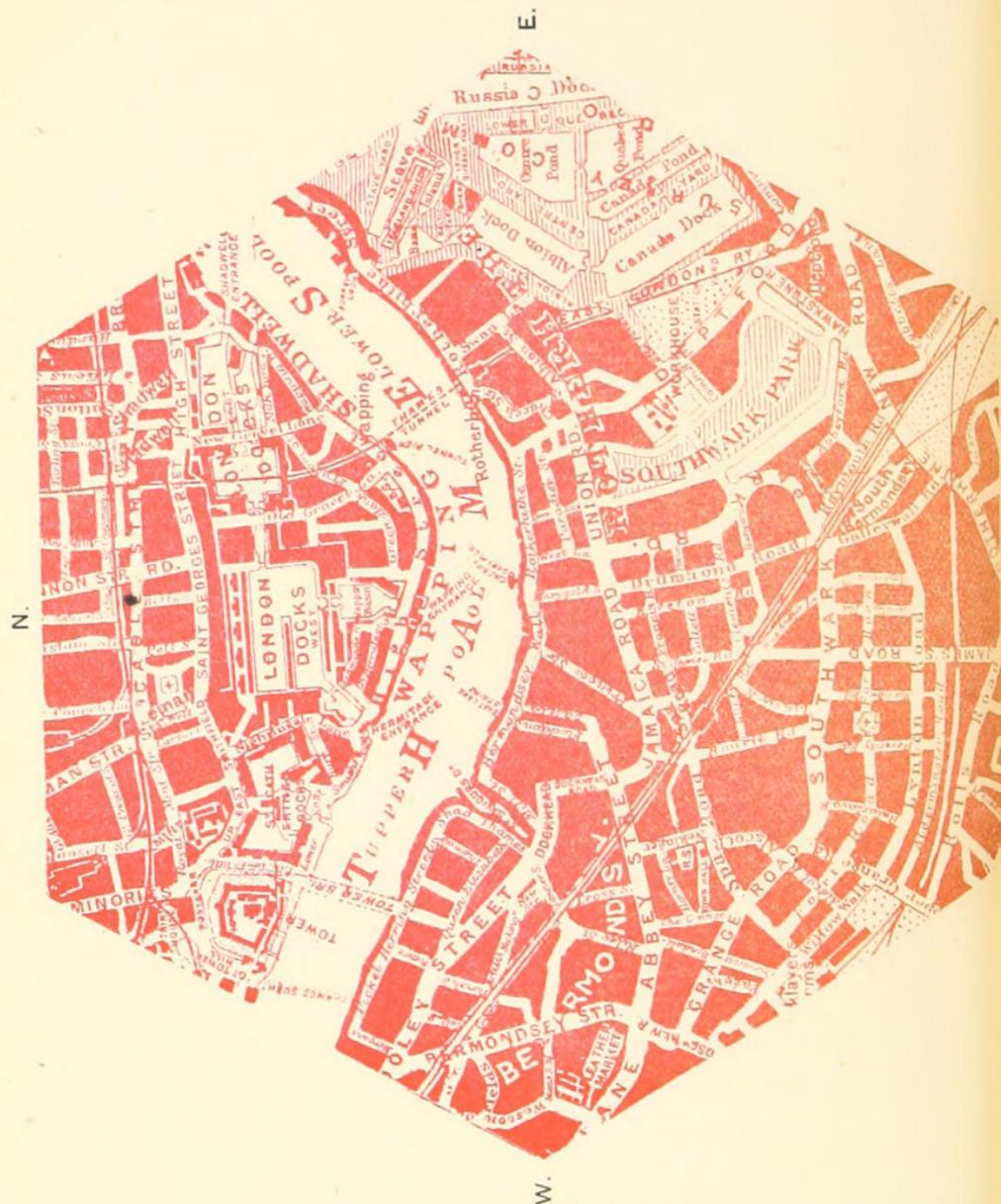
Pavilion and Standard Theatres; Cambridge, London, and Sebright Music Halls.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

Bethnal Green Junction, Cambridge Heath, Bishopsgate, Globe Road (G.E.R.); Shoreditch, Haggerston (N.L.R.); Aldgate East, and St. Mary's (Met. R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Victoria Park and part of London Fields.



3.—SOUTHWARK.

3.—SOUTHWARK.

Boundaries.—Commercial Road (Jamaica Street corner); Lady Pond (Surrey Commercial Dock); Middle S.L.R. siding; Old Kent Road (Cooper's Road corner); Newton Street (Long Lane corner), Borough; Aldgate (Houndsditch).

Centre.—Jamaica Road.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

The Tower, The Mint, Trinity House, Leather Market, Tower Bridge, Thames Tunnel, Thames Subway, Southwark Park.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Leman Street, Shadwell (L.T. & S.R.); Spa Road (S.E.R.); Rotherhithe, Deptford Road (E.L.R.); South Bermondsey (L.B. S.C.R.).

PIERS.

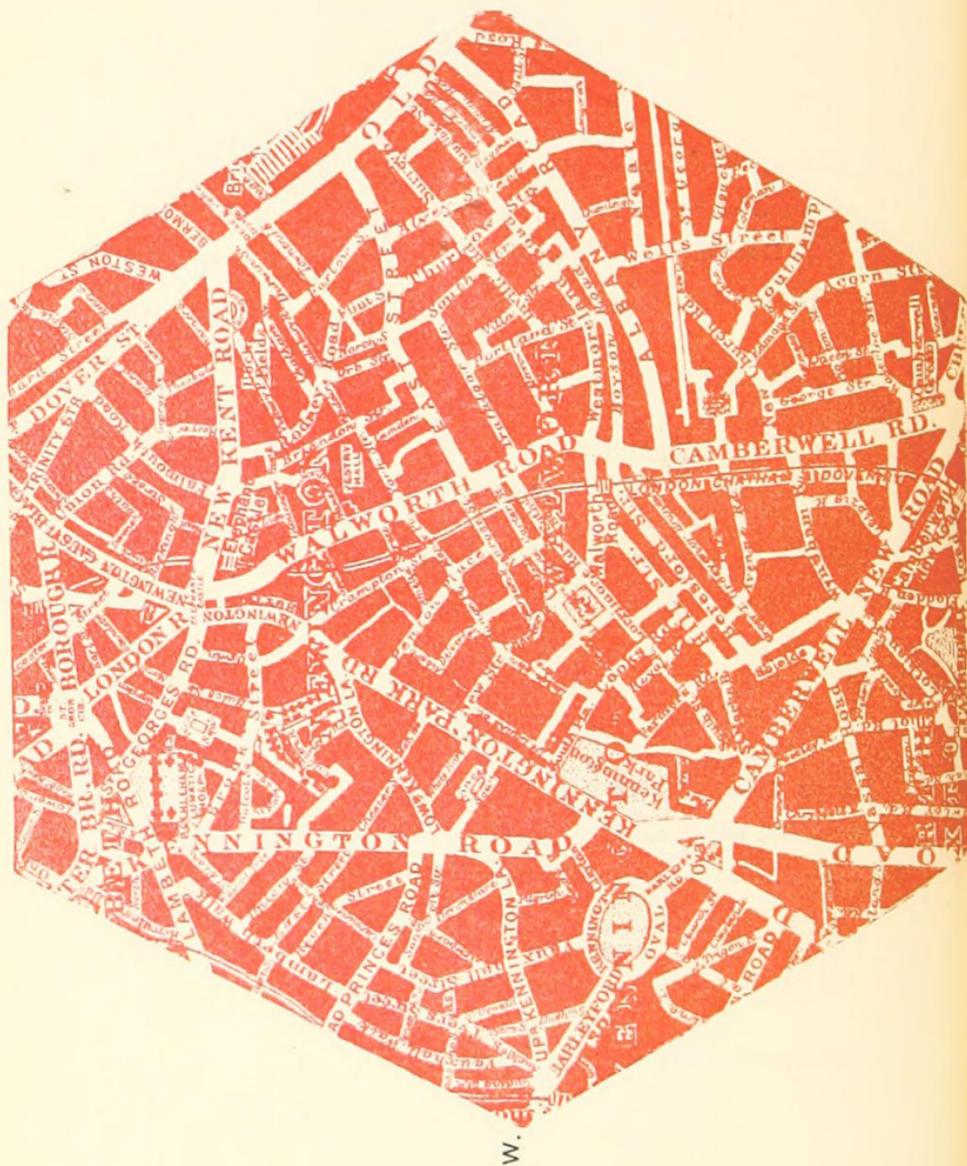
Tunnel, and Cherry Gardens.

DOCKS.

London, St. Katherine's, Surrey Commercial.

E

N.



W.

4.—KENNINGTON.

4.—KENNINGTON.

Boundaries.—Newton Street (Long Lane corner), Borough; Old Kent Road (Trafalgar Road corner); junction of Church Street, Acorn Street, and Peckham Road; Brixton Road (Melbon Square corner); Vauxhall Bridge (south side); Gloucester Street, Oakley Street, Waterloo.

Centre.—Walworth Road.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

"Elephant and Castle," Metropolitan Tabernacle, Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, County Gaol, Draper's Almshouses, St. George's Cathedral.

HOSPITAL.

Royal South London Ophthalmic.

THEATRES, &C.

Surrey, and Elephant and Castle Theatres; South London Music Hall.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Borough Road, Elephant and Castle, Walworth Road, Camberwell New Road (L.C. & D.R.); Oval and New Street (Elec.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Kennington Oval, Kennington Park, part of Camberwell New Park.

5.—WESTMINSTER.—*Continued on page 35.*

Boundaries.—Long Acre (Neal Street corner); Gloucester Street, Oakley Street, Waterloo; Vauxhall Bridge (south side); Grosvenor Road Station; Pavilion Road (Knightsbridge corner); Brook Street, W.

Centre.—Birdcage Walk.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

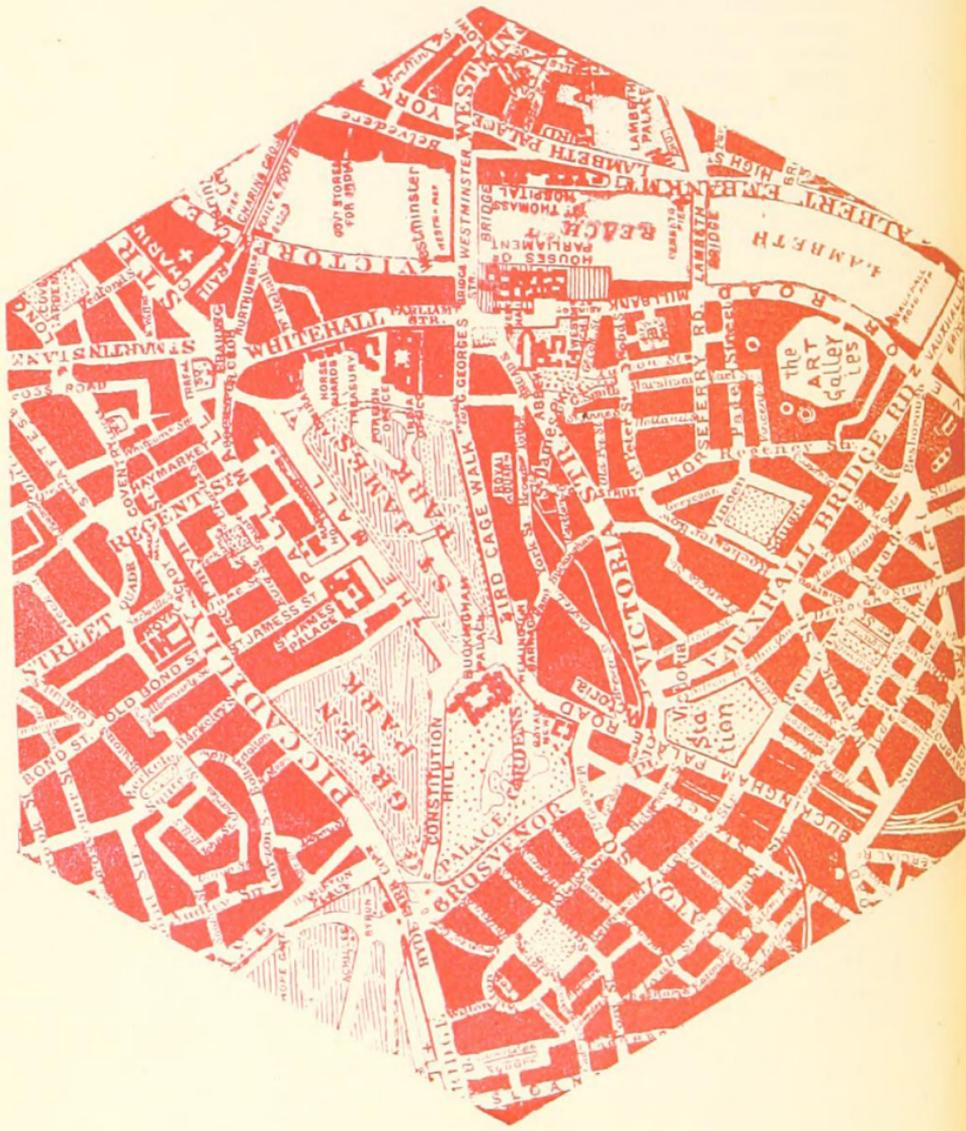
Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, National Gallery, Trafalgar and Leicester Squares, Piccadilly Circus, Hyde Park Corner, Lambeth Palace, Scotland Yard, Whitehall (Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, Foreign Office, India Office), St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, War Office, Wellington Barracks, Westminster Hall, Westminster School, Burlington House, Royal Institution, Spring Gardens (L.C.C.), Archbishop's House (official residence Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster), Royal Colonial Institute, Royal United Service Institution.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

British Association, Royal Society, Royal Academy of Arts, Society of Antiquaries, Linnæan Society, Royal Astronomical Society, Chemical Society, Geological Society (all at Burlington House, Piccadilly); Aristotelian Society, London Mathematical, Numismatic, Royal Asiatic, Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Pali Text (all at 22, Albemarle Street); East India Association (3), Institution of Mechanical Engineers (19), Iron and Steel Institute (28), Society of Engineers (17), Institution of Electrical

E

N.



W.

5.—WESTMINSTER.

Engineers (28), Junior Engineering Society, Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers (11), (all in Victoria Street, Westminster); Royal Meteorological Society (22), Institution of Civil Engineers (25), Surveyors' Institution (12), (in Great George Street, Westminster); Society of Arts, Royal Statistical Society, Institution of Naval Architects, Society for Psychological Research, Royal Geographical Society, British Archaeological Association, Camden Society, Odontological Society of Great Britain.

HOSPITALS.

St. Thomas's, Charing Cross, Greycoat, St. George's, French, Westminster, Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, Dental, and St. John's (Skin Disease).

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Grand, Hotel Metropole, Hotel Victoria, Hotel Windsor, Hotel Belgravia, Alexandra, Buckingham Palace, and Westminster Palace.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS.

Arundel, Albemarle, Army and Navy, Athenæum, Badminton, Brooks's, Carlton, Constitutional, Devonshire, Guards', Marlborough, Meistersingers', National Conservative, National Liberal, National Union, National, Naval and Military, Pall Mall, Oxford and Cambridge, Reform, Savage, St. James's, St. Stephen's, Travellers', Turf, United Service, Unionist, United University, White's.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES, &c.

Toole's, Shaftesbury, Lyric, Garrick, Daly's, Prince's, Avenue, Adelphi, Vaudeville, St. James's (Theatres); Alhambra, Empire, London Pavilion, Canterbury, Gatti's (2), (Music Halls); Prince's Hall, St. James's Hall, Egyptian Hall, Royal Aquarium, St. Stephen's Hall, Niagara, Sanger's Amphitheatre.

PRINCIPAL STATUES.

Beaconsfield, George Canning, Derby, Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel (Parliament Square); George IV, General Gordon, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Charles Napier, Nelson (Trafalgar Square); Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Lord Clyde, Crimean Monument, Sir John Franklin, Lord Lawrence, Lord Napier of Magdala, Duke of York's Column (Waterloo Place); Wellington, Achilles, and Byron (Hyde Park Corner); Charles I (Charing Cross); George III (Cockspur Street); Lord Herbert of Lea (War Office); James II (Whitehall Gardens); General Outram (Victoria Embankment); Richard I (Old Palace Yard); Shakspeare (Leicester Square); William III (St. James's Square).

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Victoria and Charing Cross (Termini); Grosvenor Road, St. James's Park, Westminster Bridge Road, Charing Cross (Met. R.).

BRIDGES.

Charing Cross, Westminster, Lambeth, and Vauxhall.

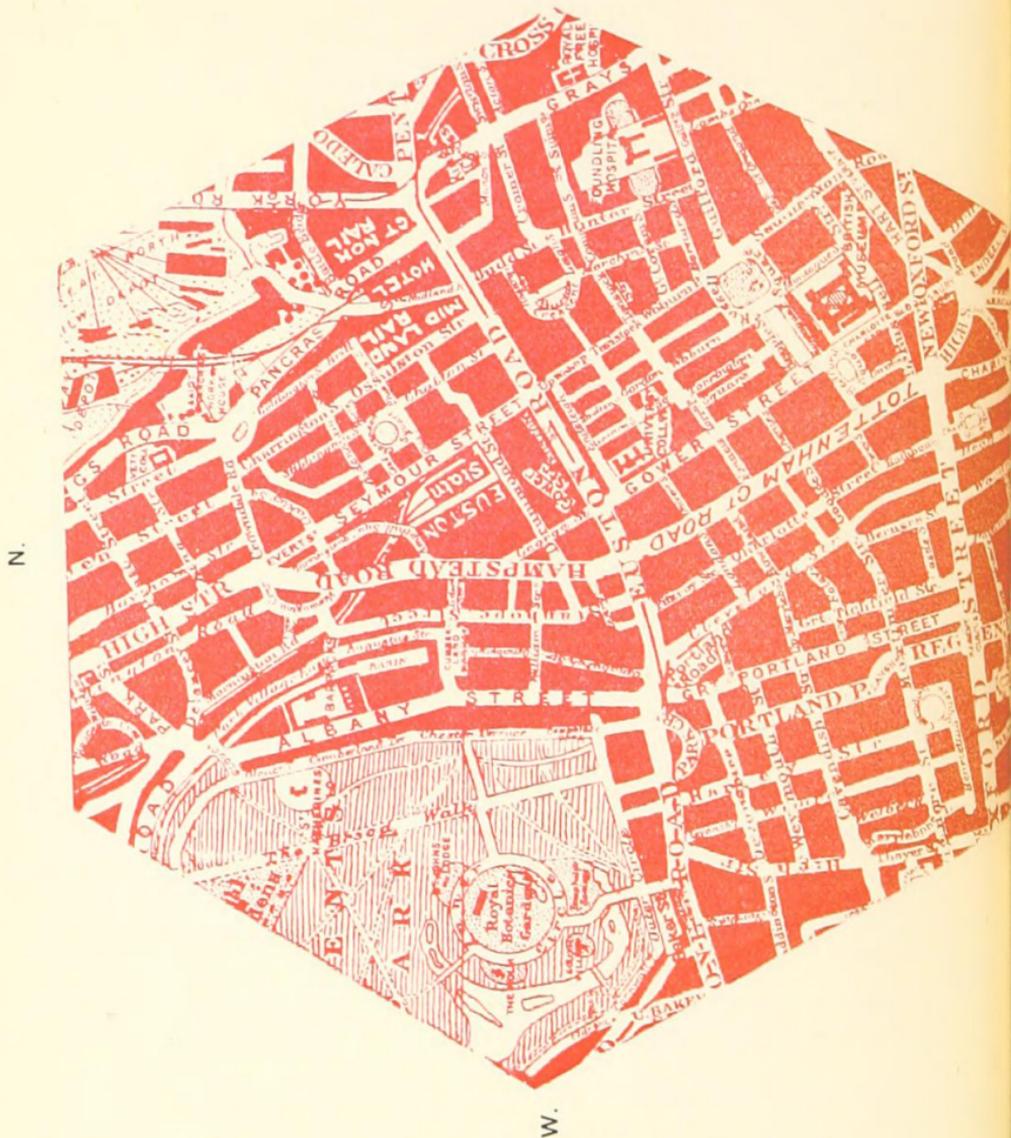
PIERS.

Charing Cross, Westminster, Lambeth, and Vauxhall.

OPEN SPACES.

Green Park, St. James's Park, Palace Gardens, part of Hyde Park.

W



6.—ST. PANCRAS.

6.—ST. PANCRAS.

Boundaries.—Maiden Lane Goods Station (N.L.R.); Calthorpe Street (King's Cross Road corner); Long Acre (Neal Street corner); Brook Street; Upper Gloucester Place (Park Road end); Gloucester Road (Princess Road corner).

Centre.—Euston Square.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

British Museum, Madame Tussaud's, Albany Barracks, Hampden House, University College, Polytechnic, Cumberland Market, St. Pancras Workhouse, Gasworks, part of Zoological Gardens, Gardens of Royal Botanical Society, Royal Veterinary College.

HOSPITALS.

University, Middlesex, Royal Free, Foundling, Central Throat and Ear, Ophthalmic, Children's, London Homœopathic, Temperance, London Throat, Royal Ear, British Lying-in, Women's, London Skin, National, National Orthopædic, St. Saviour's Cancer, Alexandra.

PRINCIPAL LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Institute of Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Photographic Society of Great Britain, Royal Botanic Society, Royal Institute of British Architects, Architectural Association, Harleian Society, Royal Archæological Institute, Society of Biblical Archæology, Egypt Exploration Fund, Palæographical, Sanitary Institute; Geologists' Association, Philological Society, and University College Medical Society (at the University College, Gower Street, W.C.). The following meet at Hanover Square:—Anthropological Institute, Zoological Society (3); Royal Agricultural (12); Palestine Pilgrims' Text, Palestine Exploration Fund (24); and all the following at No. 20: Royal Microscopical, Quekett Microscopical, Selborne, Bibliographical, Royal Historical, Japan, Library Association, Royal Society of Literature, Royal Medical and Chirurgical, Society of Anæsthetists, Clinical, British Gynæcological, Medical Officers of Health, Obstetrical, and Pathological. And the following at No. 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square: Ophthalmological, Medico-Psychological, Dermatological, Epidemiological, Medical, and the Entomological Society of London.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Midland Grand, Euston, Great Northern, Langham, Horse-Shoe, and Gower Residential.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS.

Arts, Russell Whist, Ideal, Paulatim, German Athenæum, Oriental, Smithfield Cattle, and St. George's.

THEATRES, &C.

Princess's Theatre; Oxford, and Bedford (Music Halls); St. George's Hall, Queen's Hall, Royal Park Hall, and Athenæum (Tottenham Court Road).

PRINCIPAL STATUES.

Duke of Bedford (Russell Square); Cobden (Camden Town); Duke of Cumberland (Cavendish Square); Fox (Bloomsbury Square); Pitt (Hanover Square); and Stephenson (Euston Square).

RAILWAY TERMINI.

Euston (L. & N.W.R.); St. Pancras (M.R.); King's Cross (G.N.R.); Baker Street (Met.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Regent's Park, St. James's Gardens and St. Pancras Gardens.

E



W

1a.—HORNSEY.

1a.—HORNSEY.

Boundaries.—Manor Road (Bethune Road); Green Lanes (Aden Grove corner); Holloway Station (G.W.R.); Fairbridge Road.

Centre.—Finsbury Park Station (G.W.R.).

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

New River Company's Waterworks (Reservoirs, Pumping Station, Filtering Beds); St. Mary's (Islington) Workhouse Schools.

HOSPITAL.

Yorkeley Alms.

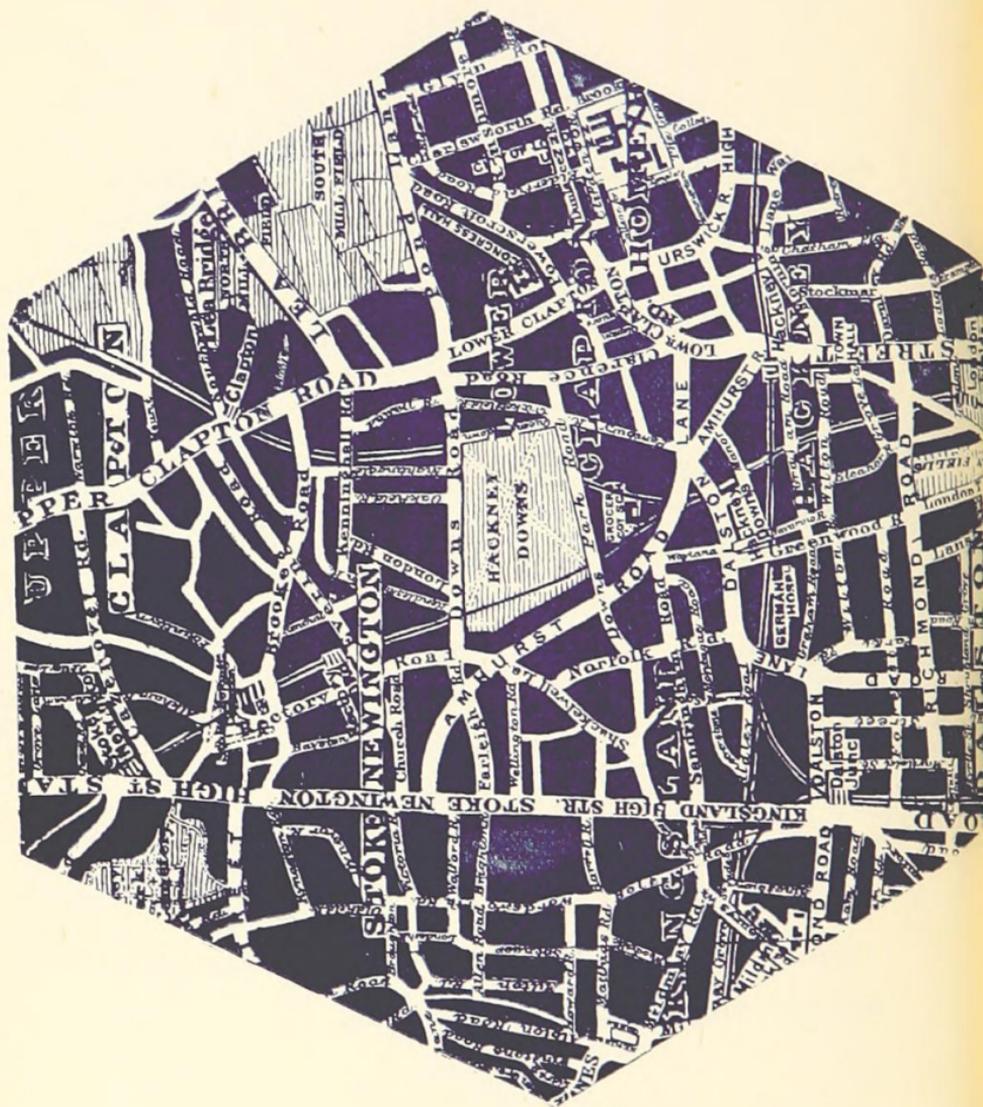
PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

Finsbury Park and Holloway (G.N.R.); Hornsey Road, Crouch Hill (M.R.); Stroud Green (G.N.R. and M.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Finsbury Park, Clissold Park, part of Abney Park Cemetery.

E.



N.

W.

2a.—HACKNEY.

2a.—HACKNEY.

Boundaries.—River Lea (Upper Clapton); Rushmore Road (Lower Clapton); Well Street (St. Thomas's Road corner); Kingsland Road (Haggerston Road corner); Manor Road (Bethune Road corner).

Centre.—Amhurst Road (Downs Park Road corner).

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Grocers' Company's School; Clapton Congress Hall; City of London Union; Colosseum.

HOSPITAL.

German.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Mildmay Park, Dalston Junction, Hackney (N.L.R.); London Fields, Hackney Downs, Clapton, Rectory Road, Stoke Newington (G.E.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Hackney Downs, North Mill Field, South Mill Field, part of London Fields, and part of Abney Park Cemetery.

E

N.



W.

3a.—OLD FORD.

3a.—OLD FORD.

Boundaries.—G.E.R. system (midway between Stratford and Lea Bridge Stations); Stratford Station (G.E.R.); Board School (Devon's Road, Bow); Whitman Road (Mile End); Well Street (St. Thomas's Road corner); Rushmore Road.

Centre.—Wick Lane, Victoria Park.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

East London Waterworks, Hackney Union, Bow and Bromley Institute, East London Institute.

HOSPITAL.

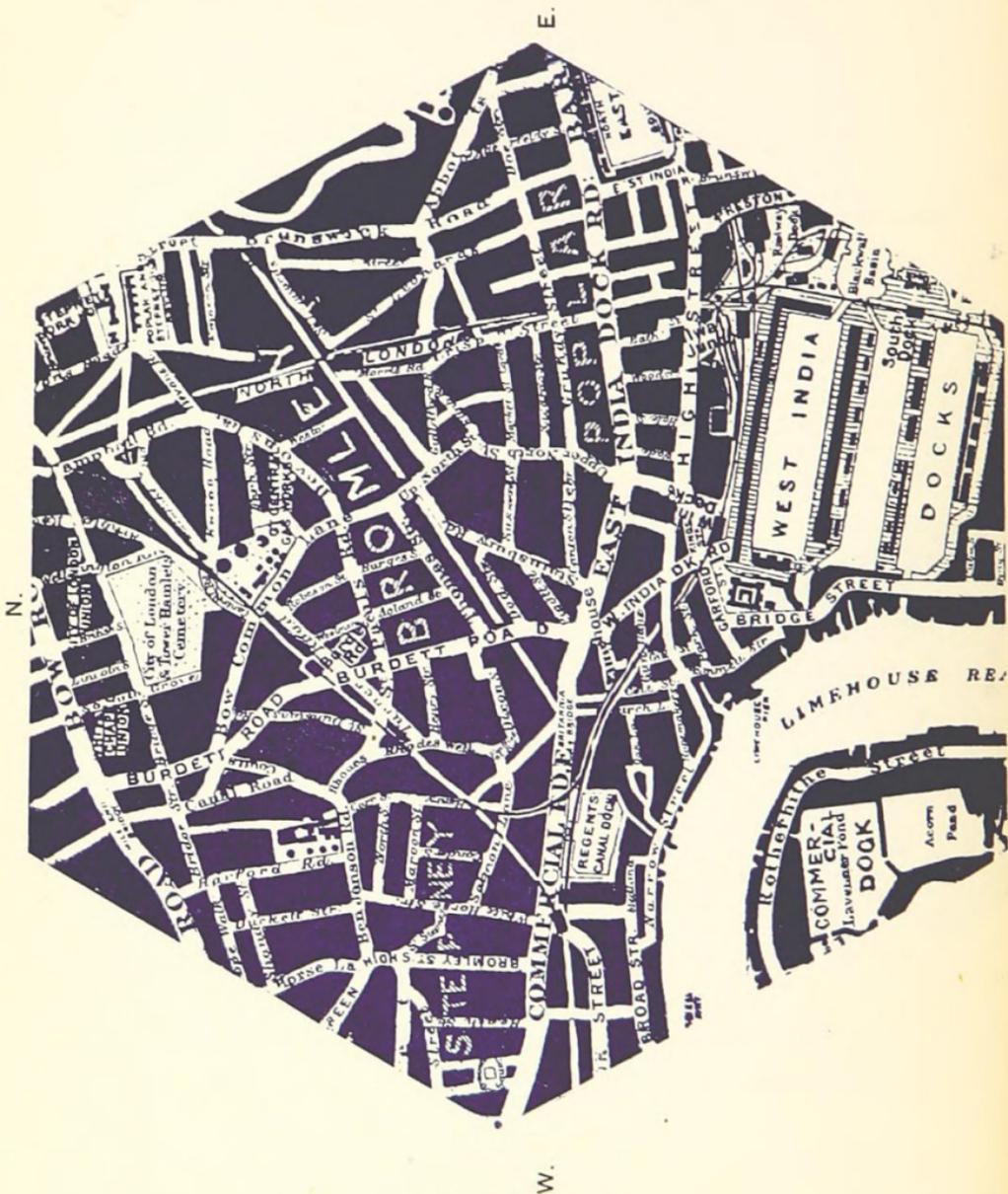
French.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Homerton, Victoria Park, Old Ford, Bow (N.L.R.); Coborn Road, Bow Road, Stratford (G.E.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Hackney Common, part of Victoria Park.



4a.—POPLAR.

4a.—POPLAR.

Boundaries.—Bruce Road, Bow; Barking Road (Abbott's Road corner); N.E. corner of Millwall Inner Dock; Lady Pond, Surrey Commercial Dock; Commercial Road (Jamaica Street corner); Whitman Road.

Centre.—Burdett Road.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

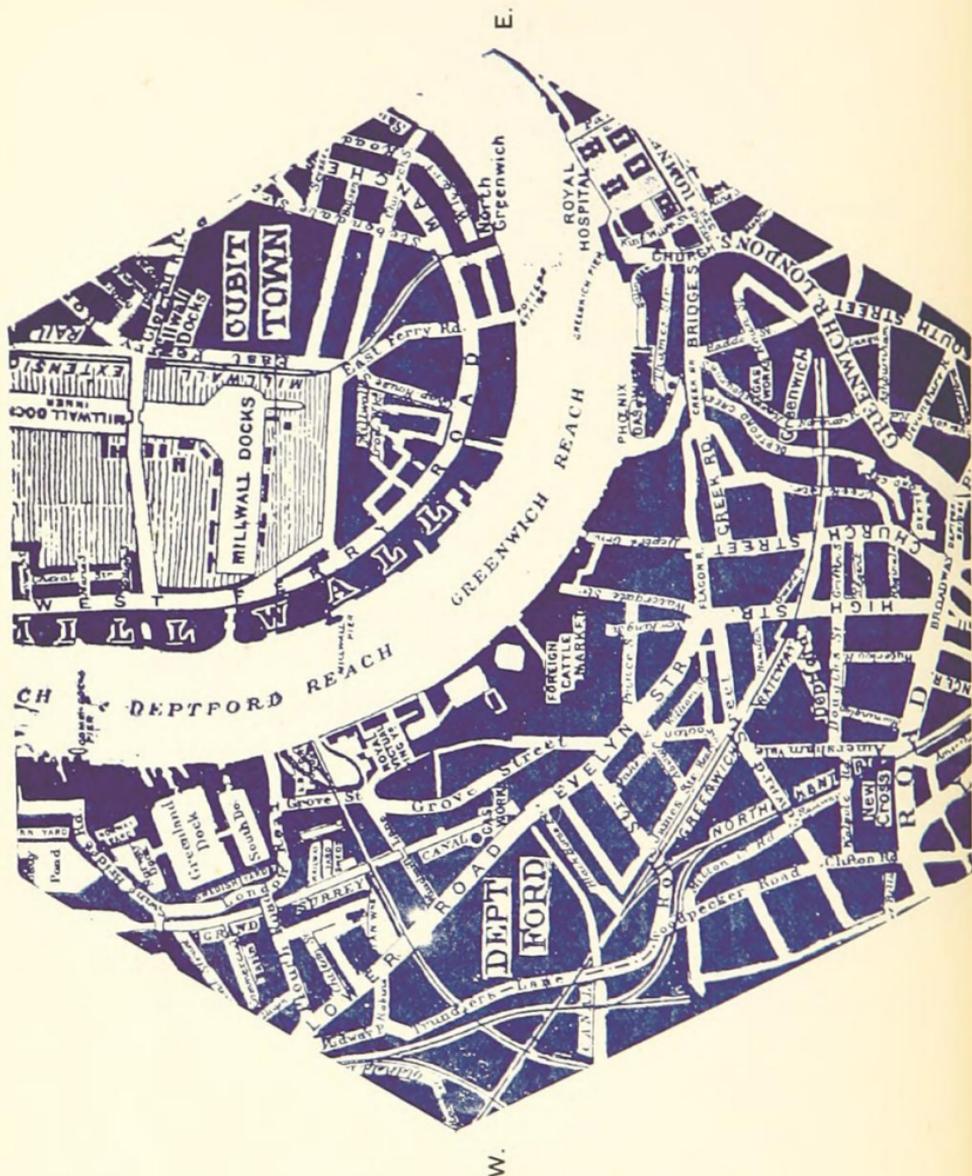
People's Palace, Great Central Gasworks, City of London Union and Infirmary, Whitechapel Union, Stepney Workhouse, Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, Limehouse Pier, City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Shadwell Fish Market, Great Assembly Hall.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Millwall Junction, West India Docks, Limehouse, South Dock, Stepney, Burdett Road (G.E.R.); South Bromley, Poplar (N.L.R.).

DOCKS.

West India, East India (part), Regent's Canal, part of Surrey Commercial.



5a.--DEPTFORD.

5a.—DEPTFORD.

Boundaries.—N.E. corner of Millwall Inner Dock; south side Thames (nearly opposite Trinity Hospital); South Street, Greenwich; Lawrie Grove, New Cross; middle of S.L.R. system; Lady Pond, Surrey Commercial Dock.

Centre.—Foreign Cattle Market.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Royal Victualling Yard, Phoenix Gasworks, Royal Naval School, Royal Greenwich Hospital, Foreign Cattle Market.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Greenwich, Deptford, New Cross (S.E.R.); North Greenwich (L.B. & S.C.R.); Millwall Docks (L. & B.Ry.).

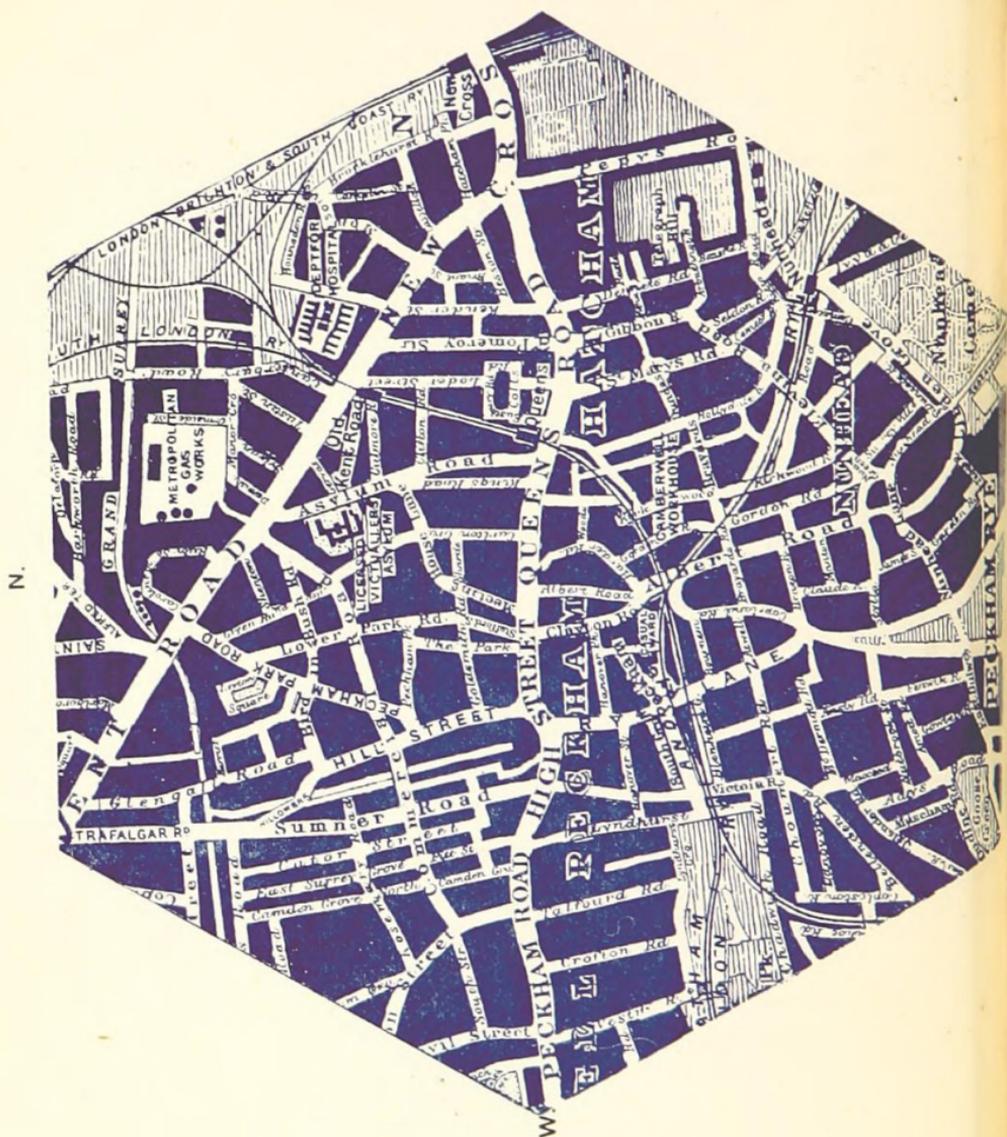
PIERS

Greenwich, Millwall, Commercial Docks.

DOCKS.

Millwall, Greenland, part of Surrey Commercial.

Ei



6a.—PECKHAM.

6a.—PECKHAM.

Boundaries.—Middle of S.L.R. system ; Lawrie Grove, New Cross ; S.E. corner of Nunhead Cemetery ; Goose Green, E. Dulwich ; junction of Church Street, Acorn Street, and Peckham Road ; Old Kent Road (Trafalgar Road corner).

Centre.—High Street, Peckham.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Metropolitan Gasworks, Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Camberwell Workhouse.

HOSPITAL.

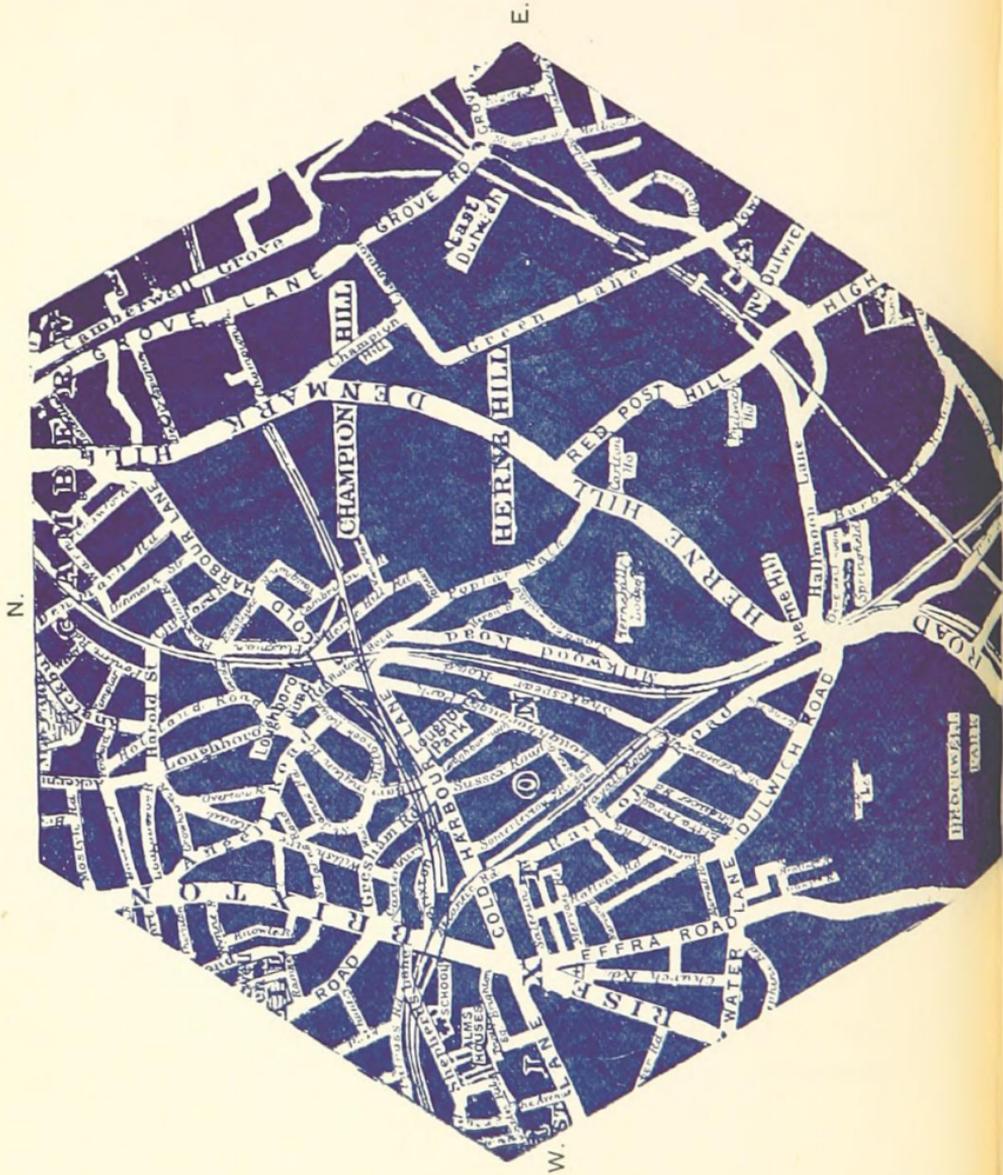
Deptford.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

New Cross, Old Kent Road, Queen's Road (L.B. & S.C.R.) ; Peckham Rye, Nunhead (L.C. & D.R.)

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Peckham Common, and part of Nunhead Cemetery.



7a.—BRIXTON.

7a.—BRIXTON.

Boundaries.—Junction of Church Street, Acorn Street, and Peckham Road ; Goose Green, East Dulwich ; " The Greyhound," High Street, Dulwich ; Norwood Road (Trinity Road corner) ; Santley Road, Brixton ; Melbon Square, Brixton

Centre.—Loughborough Station.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

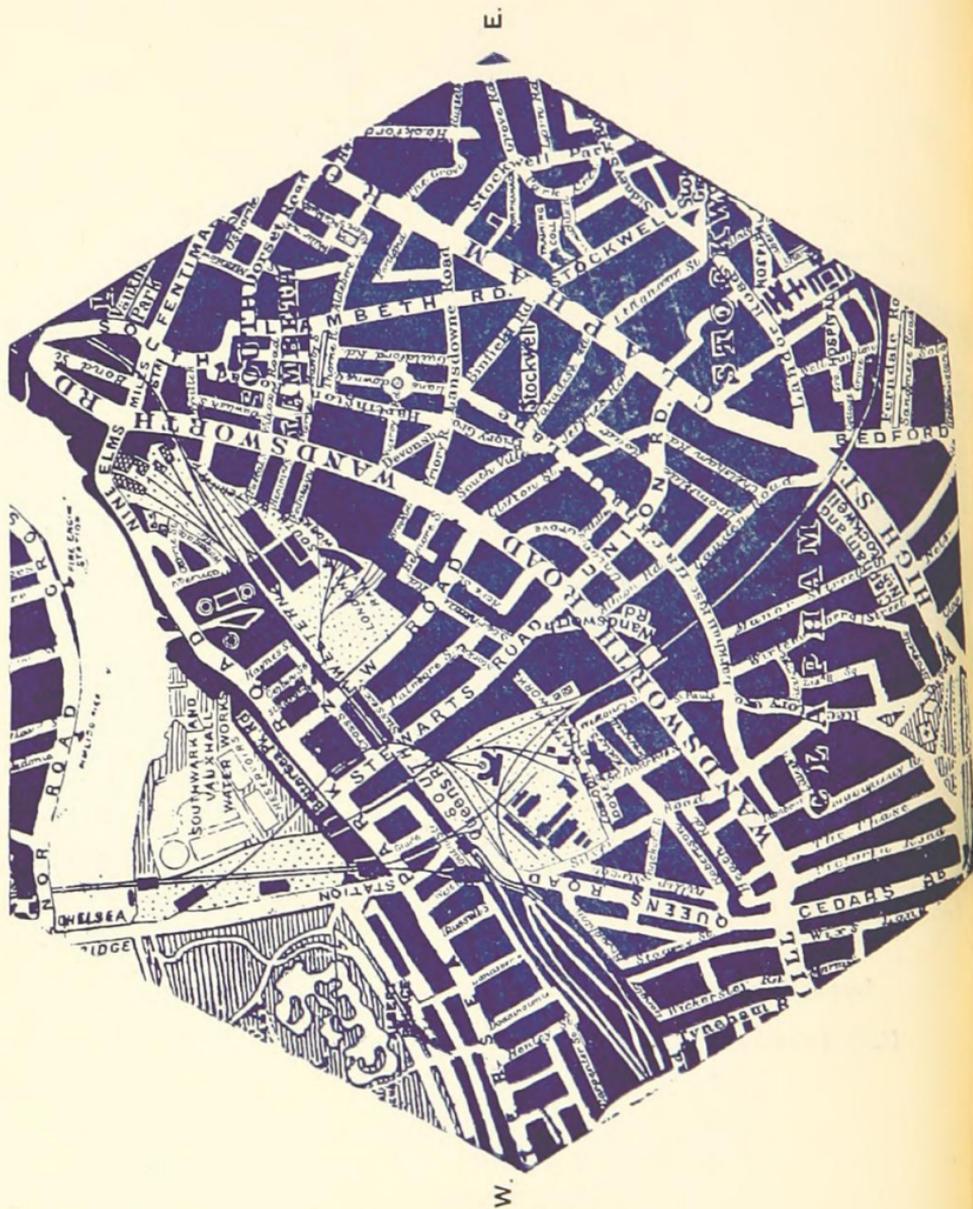
Almshouses, Schools, Model Farm, Girls' School.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Loughborough Junction, Denmark Hill, Brixton, Herne Hill (L.C. & D.R.) ; North Dulwich, East Dulwich (L.B. & S.C.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Brockwell Park, and part of Camberwell New Park.



8a.--BATTERSEA.

8a.—BATTERSEA.

Boundaries.—Vauxhall Bridge (south side); Brixton Road (Melbon Square corner); Santley Road, Brixton; Cedars Road, Clapham Common; Battersea Park Road (Albert Road corner); Grosvenor Road Station.

Centre.—Wandsworth Road Station.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Albert Palace, Stockwell Orphanage, Pastors' Training College, L.C. & D.Ry. Works, L. & S.W.Ry. Works, Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks.

HOSPITAL.

South-Western Fever.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Queen's Road (L. & S.W.R.); Grosvenor Road, Battersea Park, Battersea Park Road, Wandsworth Road, Clapham (L.C. & D.R., and L.B. & S.C.R.); and North Stockwell; and Stockwell (Terminus of the Electric Railway).

BRIDGE

Chelsea.

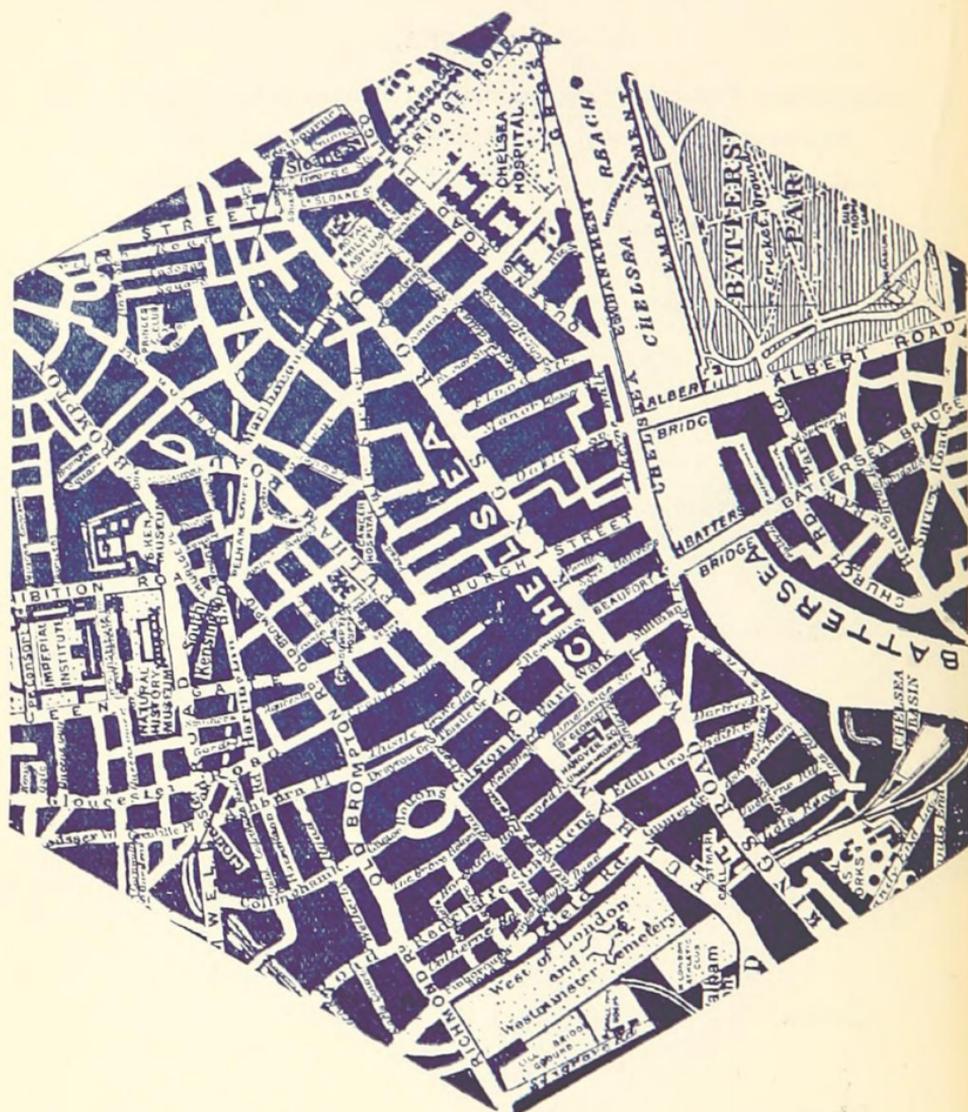
PIER.

Pimlico.

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Battersea Park, and part of Clapham Common.

E



W.

9a.—CHELSEA.

9a.—CHELSEA.

Boundaries.—Pavilion Road (Knightsbridge end) ; Grosvenor Road Station ; Battersea Park Road (Albert Road corner) ; Sands End Road ; Oswald Road ; Sussex Villas (South Kensington).

Centre.—Fulham Road.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Imperial Institute, Chelsea Hospital, Natural History Museum, South Kensington Museum, Brompton Oratory, Prince's Club, India Museum, Chelsea Barracks, Royal Military Asylum, St. Mark's College, Imperial Gas Works, Chelsea Workhouse, St. George's (Hanover Square) Union Workhouse, Chelsea Embankment.

HOSPITALS.

Brompton Consumption, Cheyne, Victoria for Children, Fulham Women's, and Cancer.

PRINCIPAL STATUES.

Carlyle (Chelsea Embankment) ; Charles II (Chelsea Hospital) ; Sir Hans Soane (Botanical Gardens, Chelsea).

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Grosvenor Road (L.C. & D.R.) ; South Kensington, Sloane Square, Brompton, and Chelsea (Met. and Dist.R.).

BRIDGES.

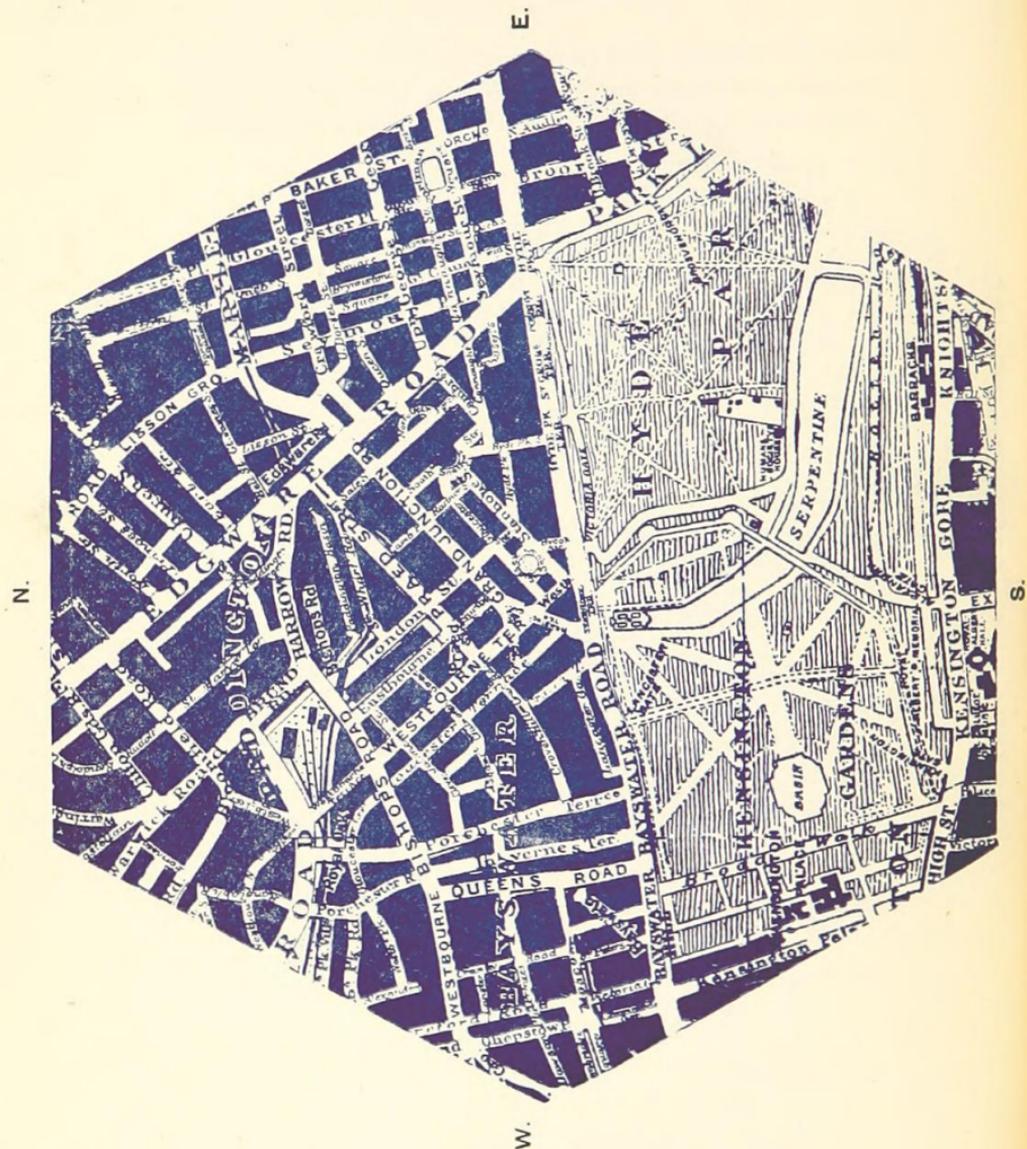
Chelsea, Albert, and Battersea.

PIERS.

Battersea Park.

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Battersea Park, West of London and Westminster Cemetery, Lillie Bridge Grounds, and West London Athletic Club Grounds.



10a.—MARYLEBONE.

10a.—MARYLEBONE.

Boundaries.—Upper Gloucester Place (Park Road end); Brook Street, W.; Pavilion Road (Knightsbridge end); Sussex Villas (South Kensington); Suffolk Villas (Bayswater); Shirland Avenue (Castellain Road end).

Centre.—Westbourne Terrace.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Kensington Palace, Knightsbridge Barracks, Royal Albert Hall, Royal College of Music, Royal Albert Memorial, the Serpentine, the "Royal Oak," Marble Arch.

THEATRES, &C.

Marylebone Theatre, "West London" Music Hall, Royal Albert Hall.

PRINCIPAL STATUES.

Prince Consort (Kensington Gore); Doctor Jenner (Kensington Gardens); George I (Grosvenor Square).

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Paddington (Terminus G.W.R.); Edgware Road, Bishop's Road, Royal Oak, Praed Street, Queen's Road (Met. Ry.).

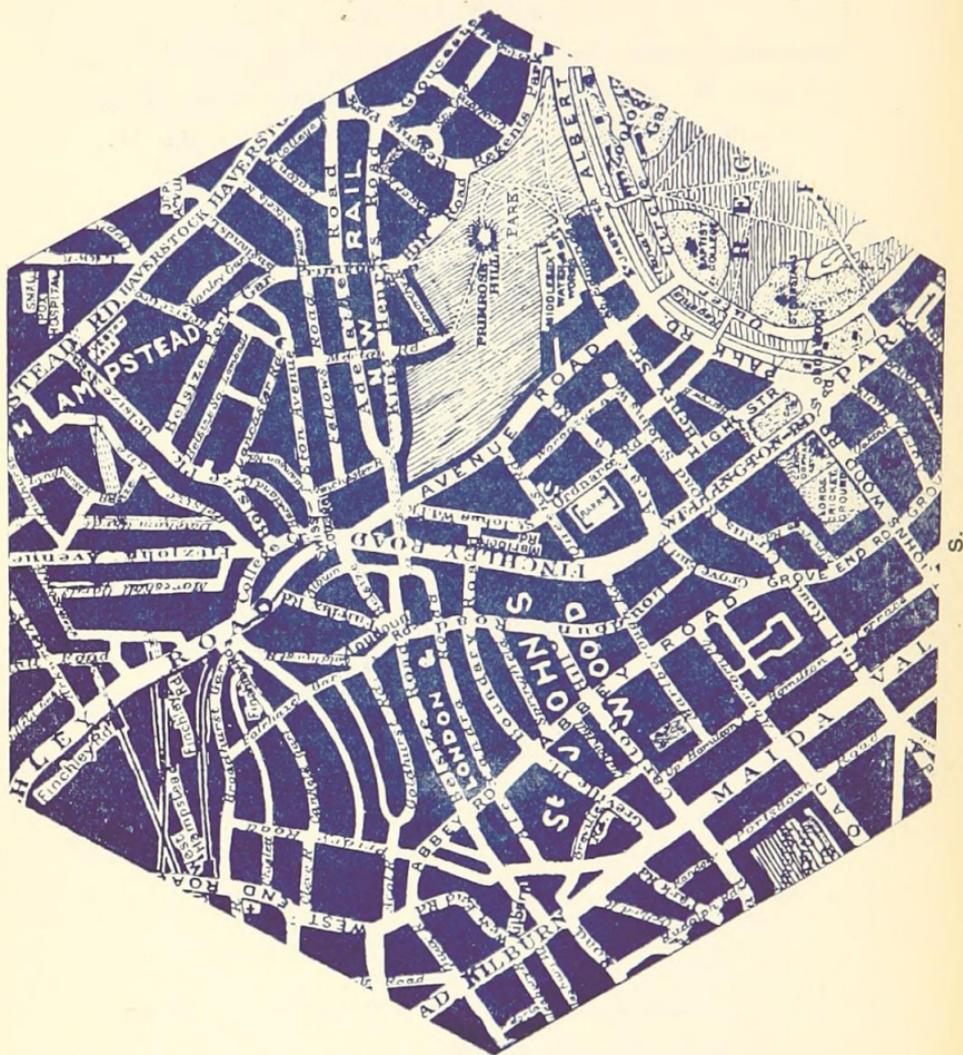
PRINCIPAL "GATES."

Victoria, Albert, Grosvenor, Alexandra (Hyde Park); Lancaster and Kensington (Kensington Gardens).

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens.

E



W.

11a.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

11a.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Boundaries.—Smallpox Hospital (Hampstead); Gloucester Road, Regent's Park (Princess Road corner); Upper Gloucester Place (Park Road end); Shirland Avenue (Castellain Road corner); Priory Park Road (corner of High Road, Kilburn); Finchley Road (Burgess Hill corner).

Centre.—Swiss Cottage Station (Met. Ry.).

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Clergy Orphan Asylum, part of Gardens of Royal Zoological Society, Regent's Park Baptist College, New College, Hackney College, St. John's Wood Barracks.

HOSPITAL.

Smallpox.

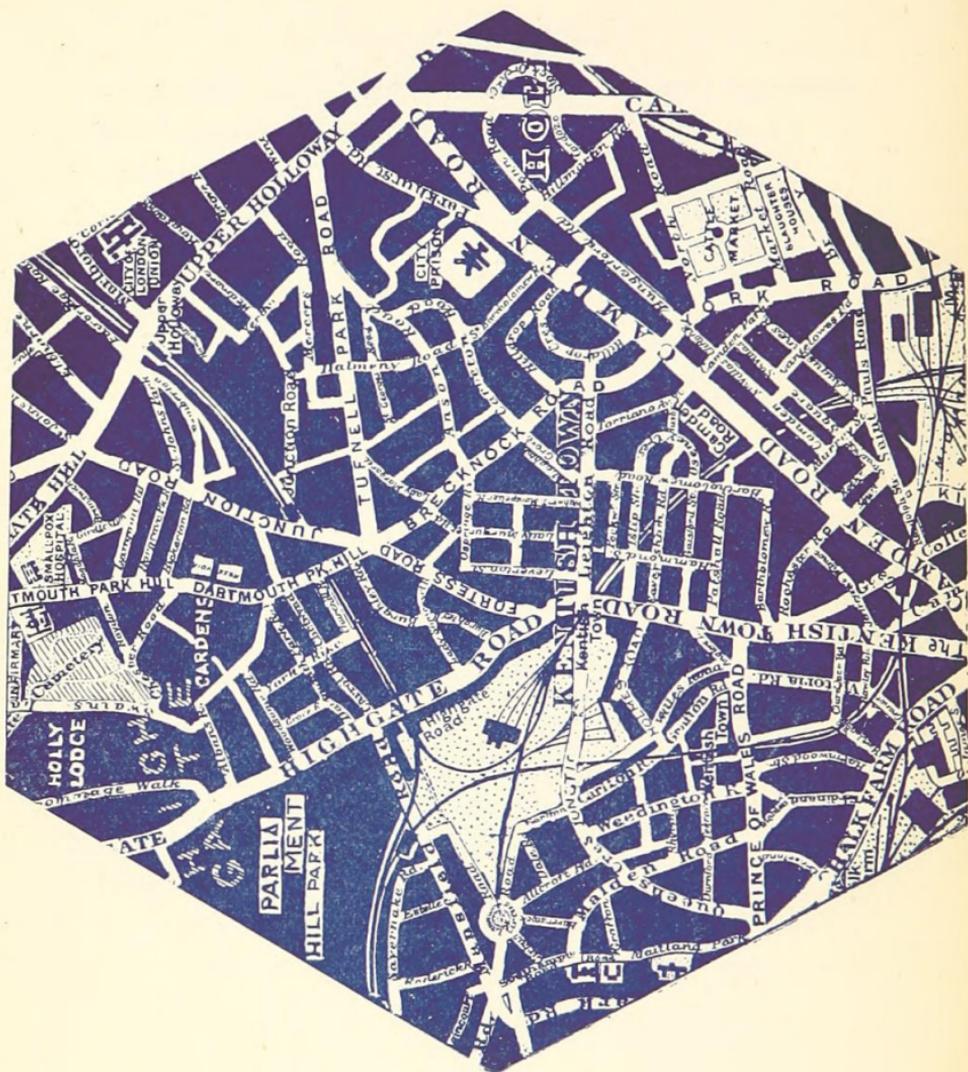
RAILWAY STATIONS.

Chalk Farm, Loudoun Road, Kilburn (N.L.R.); West Hampstead, Swiss Cottage, Marlborough Road, Finchley Road, St. John's Wood Road (Met. Ry.); Finchley Road (L. & N.W.R. and M.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Regent's Park, part of Paddington Recreation Ground, Primrose Hill, Lord's Cricket Ground.

E



W.

12a.—KENTISH TOWN.

12a.—KENTISH TOWN.

Boundaries.—Fairbridge Road, Holloway; Holloway Station (G.N.R.); Maiden Lane Goods Station; Gloucester Road, Regent's Park (Princess Road corner); Smallpox Hospital, Hampstead; Highgate Cemetery (N.W. corner).

Centre.—Kentish Town Station (M.R.).

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

Holloway Gaol, Cattle Market, Maitland Park Orphanage, St. Dominic's Priory, St. Pancras Almshouses, Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent Institution, Convent de Sacré Cœur, St. Pancras Infirmary, City of London Union.

HOSPITALS.

Smallpox, and North-West London.

THEATRES, &c.

Parkhurst Theatre, Holloway Hall, St. John's Institute, Stanley Hall, Milton Hall, Priory Hall, Athenæum, Leighton Hall.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Camden Town, Maiden Lane (N.L.R.); Gospel Oak, Kentish Town (L. & N.W.R.); Gospel Oak and Highgate Road (G.E.R.); Haverstock Hill, Kentish Town, Camden Road, Highgate Road, Junction Road, Upper Holloway (M.R.).

OPEN SPACES.

Part of Parliament Hill, part of Highgate Cemetery, Caledonian Park, Tufnell Park Athletic Grounds.

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