

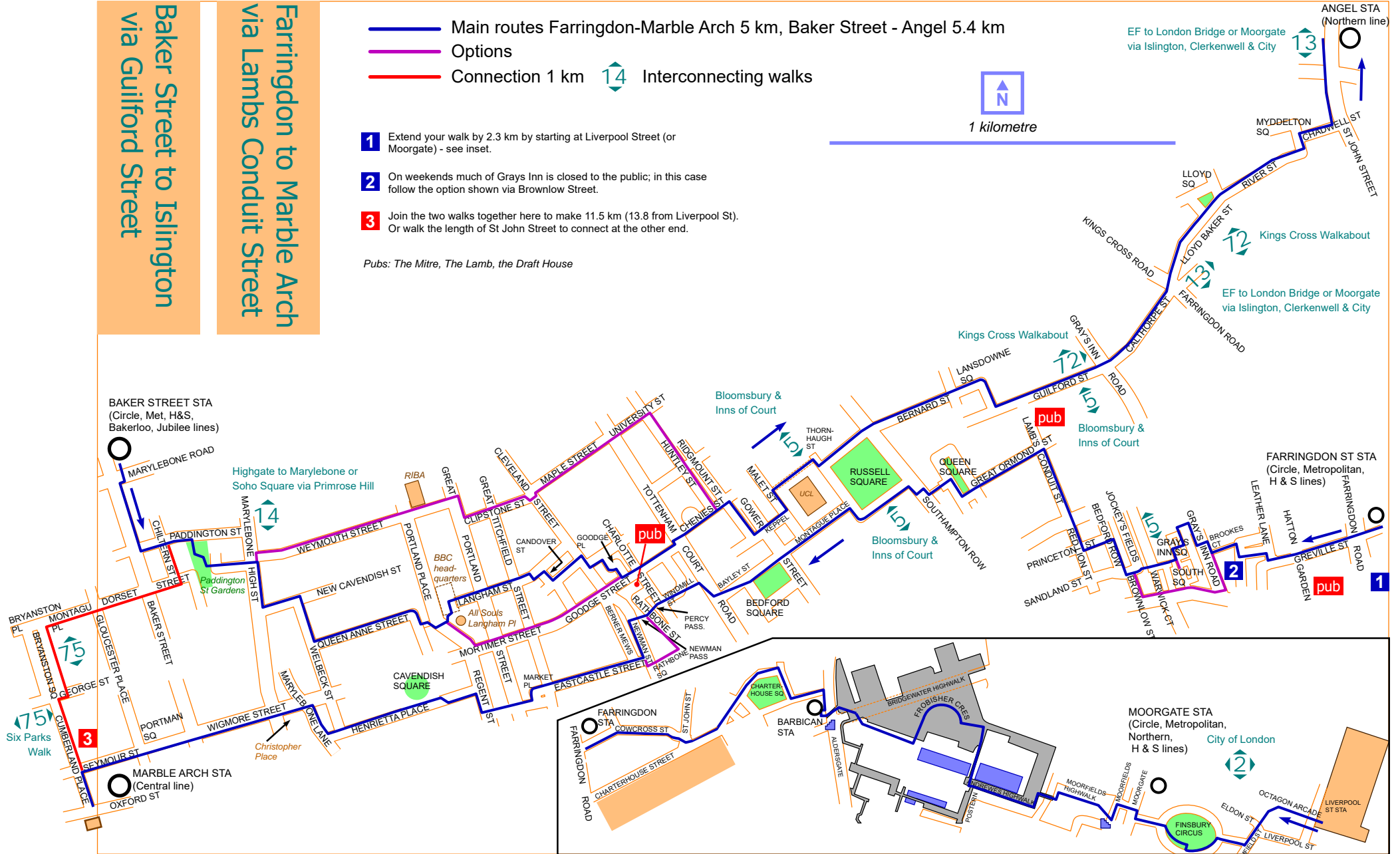
# Baker Street to Islington via Guilford Street

# Farringdon to Marble Arch via Lambs Conduit Street

- Main routes Farringdon-Marble Arch 5 km, Baker Street - Angel 5.4 km
- Options
- Connection 1 km 14 Interconnecting walks

- 1 Extend your walk by 2.3 km by starting at Liverpool Street (or Moorgate) - see inset.
- 2 On weekends much of Grays Inn is closed to the public; in this case follow the option shown via Brownlow Street.
- 3 Join the two walks together here to make 11.5 km (13.8 from Liverpool St). Or walk the length of St John Street to connect at the other end.

*Pubs: The Mitre, The Lamb, the Draft House*



## **Two Cross London Walks**

*These central London pavement walks cross London and back, seeking out back streets and passageways and try to avoid the main busy thoroughfares.*

### **Farringdon Station**

Farringdon station opened on 10 January 1863 as the terminus of the original Metropolitan Railway, the world's first underground metro line. The line had been built to connect the main line stations to the postal depot and the livestock depot for Smithfield Market.

### **Gray's Inn**

The four Inns of Court, Gray's Inn, the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and the Middle Temple date from the 1340s or earlier. They are the professional associations for barristers in England and Wales, all such barristers belonging to one such association. They have supervisory and disciplinary functions over their members. The Inns also provide libraries, dining facilities and professional accommodation. Each has a church or chapel attached to it and is a self-contained precinct where barristers traditionally train and practise. Gray's Inn is the fourth Inn of Court in importance and size. It derives its name from the family of Gray of Wilton, whose residence it originally was. The Hall of the Inn was begun in the reign of Queen Mary and finished in the reign of Elizabeth (1560).

Gray's Inn Gardens in Charles II's time, formed a fashionable promenade on pleasant summer evenings.

### **Queen Square**

The houses of Queen Square in Bloomsbury were built between 1713-25 and the square

was originally open on the northern side, with a fine view to the hills of Hampstead and Highgate. The Church of St George the Martyr was built in 1706 and predates the houses, as does the Queen's Larder pub, dating from 1710. The central garden was laid out in 1716.

At the north end of the garden a lead statue of a queen in royal robes, is thought to represent Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, rather than Queen Anne.

### **Bloomsbury, Russell & Bedford Squares**

Bloomsbury is well known for its garden squares and gardens. The land of Bloomsbury was granted to 1st Earl of Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, in 1545 by King Henry 8th during the reformation and it was the 4th Earl who began developing the area. The first site in London to be called by the name 'square' was Southampton Square, laid out by him in the 1660s and later renamed Bloomsbury Square. Upon his death the estate passed by marriage to the Earl of Bedford in 1669. The Bedford Estate contained 20 public gardens, all in the form of squares. The architect Thomas Leverton set a fashion in 1775 with the first of these, Bedford Square, where all the houses were united behind a continuous 'palace front', making the terrace look like a large country house. Bedford House was demolished in 1800 to make way for Russell Square; the Garden laid out by Humphry Repton in 1810.

### **Senate House**

University College was founded in 1826 and predates the University of London founded in 1836, the third oldest university in England. The University of London was established to

act as an examining body for its Colleges and other 'approved institutions'.

In 1933, on a plot of land opposite the British Museum, bought with a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation, King George V laid the foundation stone for Senate House. From its Portland Stone-clad exterior to its carefully co-ordinated interiors, design was by Charles Holden. From the tip of its 209-foot-high Tower, the tallest secular building in London upon completion, to its tile clad basement, the building was the epitome of 1930s modernity. As well as the University's library, whose book stacks were located in the Tower, the building contained administrative offices and meeting rooms. It was the first large-scale building in the country to be heated by electricity, using an early form of storage heater.

### **Fitzrovia**

Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton was the illegitimate son of King Charles II by Barbara Villiers. His great grandson was 'Captain' Charles FitzRoy, created 1st Baron Southampton on leaving the post of Queen Charlotte's Vice-Chamberlain in 1780. Charles cheaply bought the Manor of Tottenham, which stretched from Kenwood down to Oxford Street and started developing it. He designed streets and squares including Fitzroy Square to house aristocratic families, but after a brief period in Fitzrovia many migrated to Belgravia and Mayfair, leaving empty properties which were soon converted into apartments and studios by the occupants that followed. Many French and German immigrants moved to Fitzrovia during this time, leading to a boom in the furniture trade (and the arrival of soon-to-be household

name Thomas Chippendale).

### **Windmill Street**

Windmill Street is in fact named after a windmill. This street which began in 1723 and was subsequently developed by John Goodge, a carpenter.

### **Wigmore Street**

In 1719, when Edward Harley began planning the development of his family's Marylebone estate, Wigmore Street enjoyed a prominent place within the elegant grid of roads designed by his architect John Prince. Named after Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, it was one of the first parts of the development to be finished while much of the rest of Marylebone remained a pastoral backwater.

### **Marble Arch**

The Marble Arch was designed by John Nash in 1827 to be the state entrance to the main courtyard of Buckingham Palace. In 1851 it was relocated and following the widening of Park Lane in the early 1960s is now sited, isolated, on a large traffic island at the junction of Oxford Street, Park Lane and Edgware Road. Nash's three arch design is based on that of the Arch of Constantine in Rome and the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel in Paris. The triumphal arch is faced with Carrara marble with embellishments of marble extracted from quarries near Seravezza. Three small rooms inside the rebuilt arch were used as a police station from 1851 to at least 1968.

### **Bryanston Square, Montagu Square**

Bryanston Square and Montagu Square were begun by builder David Porter in 1811 for the Portman Estate, designed by Joseph T Parkinson, District Surveyor. Bryanston Square

was completed in 1821 and is named after the Portman family seat near Blandford in Dorset. Bryanston and Montagu are not a pair. Bryanston is wider and plays a significant part in the surrounding townscape, being aligned as part of an axis with Marble Arch to the south and Wyndham Place to the north. Smirke's St Mary's Church, begun in 1823, situated at the northern end of Wyndham Place, acts as an eye-catcher, closing a long vista from Oxford Street through the square.

### **Queen Anne Street**

The architecture on Queen Anne Street, Upper Wimpole Street and Harley Street is largely Georgian in character and scale but there are many variations. At the end of Queen Anne Street, is a noticeable dwelling; Chandos House was built speculatively around 1769 by Robert Adam, with funds from the Adam family, and the banker Sir George Colebrooke, on a plot between another Adam House to the west and the garden wall of Foley House to the east, on land which was part of the Duke of Portland's Estate.

The Adam brothers failed to find a buyer, even when put up for sale by the Auctioneers Christies in 1772, who described it as "a most capital and elegant leasehold mansion, with beautiful stone front...six noble spacious rooms on a floor, a grand staircase...and water closets to the different Apartments." Eventually James Brydges, the third and last Duke of Chandos acquired the lease to the property in 1774 as a town house. The facade is of Craigleith stone, from a quarry to the west of Edinburgh on which the Adam brothers' firm had recently taken a lease.

### **Langham's**

The Langham was designed by John Giles and built around 1863. It was then the largest and most modern hotel in the city, featuring a hundred water closets, 36 bathrooms and the first hydraulic lifts in England. After the original company was liquidated during a slump, new management acquired the hotel for little more than half of its construction cost, and it was soon a commercial success. In 1867, a former Union officer named James Sanderson was appointed general manager and the hotel developed an extensive American clientele, which included Mark Twain and the multi-millionaire, Hetty Green. Electric light was installed in the entrance and courtyard at the very early date of 1879.

### **All Souls Langham Place**

Erected in 1824 as one of the Waterloo churches (thanksgiving to God for England's victory over Napoleon), All Souls is the only surviving church of the architect John Nash.

### **Coram's Fields**

Coram's Fields occupies seven acres. Adults (defined as anyone over the age of 16) are only permitted to enter if accompanied by children (under 16). It is situated on the former site of the Foundling Hospital, established by Thomas Coram in what was then named Lamb's Conduit Field in 1739. The Foundling Hospital was relocated outside London in the 1920s, and the site was earmarked for redevelopment. However, campaigning and fundraising by local residents and a donation from Harold Harmsworth, led to the creation of the current park that opened in 1936.

**Lloyd Baker Estate** Read notes for walk 72