June 12, 1934 Charge for special passport ..... 2.00
June 18, 1934 Steamer fare rouna trip to mgland
Via U. S. Mines (1) ..... 289.90
Charge for ${ }^{(1450.00}$ in Americen Hxpress Travellers Cheeks ..... 3.76
3 rolls todak In in ..... 1.65
June 19. 1934 Thcket Washington to New York ..... 8.14
Lower Berth (2) ..... 3.75
Taxi to station ..... 25
station porter ..... 35
June 20, 1934 LN. Washington via P.R. R. 12:45 气. Ti . 4xpy. New Yors 6:25 a.m. pullman porter ..... 25
station porter on arrival ..... 35
Ghecking baggage 3 pieces .....  30
Breakfast ..... 00
Caxfare in New Yout ..... 10
Station porter leaving station ..... 35
Taxi to hare ..... 60
Tees to bagege porter on wharf ..... 75
Left Nem York via S. S. Marhattan 12:C0 noon.June 26, 1934 Railroad ticket Plymouth England toLondon13.15(Puxchased on board ship)
Charge for stemer chair and rug for trip ..... 3.00
Tips to stateroom, dining room, deck and bath stewards for trip
Arx. Plymouth Ingland 6:00 p.m.

| June 26, 1934 | Lv. Plymouth via G.W. E. 8:30 p. . . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mipa to custom house and station porters $\qquad$ | 2 | 0 |
|  | Dimer* eve........................... | 7 | 3 |
|  | Arr. London 1:15 a.n. |  |  |
|  | Station porter ..................... | 1 | 0 |
|  | Taxi to hotel ...................e.t. | 3 | 0 |
|  | Hotel porter ........................ | 1 | 0 |
| June 27, 1934 | Taxi fares ou..\%..................... | 3 | 6 |
|  | lanch .............................. | 5 | 6 |
|  | Underryound fares .................. | 0 | 8 |
|  | Porter fee on changing rooms ..... | 1 | 0 |
| June 28, 1934 | Traxi ................................. | 2 | 3 |
|  | ricket London to Cambridge and setum $\qquad$ | 9 | 9 |
|  | IV. Iondon $9: 35$ a. m . Arr. Carbriage 10:50 |  |  |
|  | Tmnch .......x.0.................. | 6 | 0 |
|  | Bus fares ........................... | 0 | 6 |
|  | Lr. Cambridge 5:25 p.m. |  |  |
|  | Axt. Jondon 6:37 |  |  |
|  | Taxi .. | 3 | 0 |

June 29, 1934 Thaerground fare ........................... 0
Ticket to Nowntch \& return ........ 196
LT. Lonion Via E.NV.E.R. $8: 15$ a.n. 4 . 40
Azr. Norwich 11:10
Lunch .................................. 4.0
Admission to 緼sum ................. 0
(2 Visits forenoon \& afternoon)
Lv. Norvi ch 6:45 p.m.

Dinner ....................................... 50
Arri. London 9:25
Underground fare ......................... 0

403


July 7, 1934 Hotel from noon July 2 to hreakfast July 8 inclusive, including prossing one suit of clothing ..6 (2)... 5 59

2 rolls troakt film ..................... 4 8

Tips to porters, whiters, chamhermaid and boy

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Left oxfori by auto 9:30 a.m. Gasoline (travel in private car without other charge than for fuel)
Funch to Ganekeeper for Assistance in
71 the field

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|  | Brought Forward | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{玉 。}_{。} \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 3. 12 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jaly 8， 1934 | Iodging and breakfast at Glasburg ．． |  | 10 | 0 |
|  | Lunch ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4 | 0 |
|  | Gasoline ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 10 | 0 |
|  | Arr．Oxford 7：00 p．til． |  |  |  |
|  | Dinner ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 6 | 0 |
|  | Storage on baggage \＆porter fees ．．．． |  | 2 | 0 |
|  | Taxi hotel to station ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 3 |
|  | Station porter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 0 |
|  | Lv．Oxfort 8：30 p．w． |  |  |  |
|  | Arr．London 10：25 p．rn． |  |  |  |
|  | Taxi to hotel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 6 |
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| July 9， 1934 | Underground fares ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 0 |
|  | First class ticket on boat，train London to Southampton for July 12 |  | 1.6 | 6 |
|  | Taxi fares ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 | 0 |
|  | Leet London by Auto 7：30 p．m． |  |  |  |
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| July 10， 1934 | micket chorhom to tondon |  | 3 | 2 |
|  | IT．Chobham 5：28 p． |  |  |  |
|  | Axr．London 6：00 F．tin |  |  |  |
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| July 12， 1934 | Bus and underground fares ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1 | 0 |
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|  | Hotel bill from lodging July 8 to |  |  |  |
|  | Iunch July 12 inclusive，ingluding room，meals and laundry ．．．｜5］．．．．． | 3 | 18 | 4 |
|  | Tips to servants at hotel ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 10 | 0 |
|  | Baggage porter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | 0 |
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|  | Axr．Southampton 9：30 a．m． |  |  |  |
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July 20, 1934 Steamer chair and rug for voyage ..... 3.00Tips to stateroom, dining room,deck and bath stewards ............... 14.00ATr. New York 4:50 p.m.
Portergge on baigage at Whars ..... 1.25
Taxi to Peansylvania station ..... 1.00
Station porters ..... 75
Ticket New York to Washington ..... 8.14
Liv. New York via P. R. R. 5:35 p.m.
Seat to Washington ..... 1.88
Dinner ..... 1.75
Arr. Washington 10:05 p.m.
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# ING. JAROSLAV M. RAŠEK 

BRNO<br>MORAVIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE<br>ZEME゙ロÉLSKÁ1A<br>(CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

## JAMES J. Rorimer

Curator
DEPARTMENT OF
Mediaeval Art
Metropolitan Museum of Art

## Mrsoetoha eIoseph Eagare

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## Holidays on the ©hames.

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| Windsor Br... | p.m. | 650 |
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Hertford College.
Radcliffe Camera.

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University Museum.
Wadham College.

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New College.
Manchester College.
Mansfield College.

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Botanical Gardens.
Queen's College
University College.
Examination Schools
St. Mary-the-Virgin
(University Church).
Brasenose College.
All Souls College.
Oriel College (Rhodes
Buildings).
St. Martin's (City Church).

TURL STREET.
Exeter College.
Jesus College.
Lincoln College.

## MERTON STREET

Merton College.
Corpus Christi College.
Entrance to Broad Walk and College Barges

## ST. ALDATE'S.

Municipal Buildings.
Christ Church College and Cathedral.
Pembroke College.

## ST. GILES'

St. John's College.
Worcester College.
Ruskin College.
Taylor Institute.
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## FOREWORD

VISITORS to England come with the fixed intention of including Oxford in their Tour of Great Britain, but few realise that, being uniquely situated in the middle South, it affords a most excellent centre from which to visit some of the most historical points of the country and other Cathedral Cities. Further, it should be remembered that cost of living and general commodities in Oxford are reasonable, and the modern shops make shopping an attractive feature of the City. After a day's sightseeing, what more delightful environment could be found than to return to the quiet and reposeful atmosphere of the City of Spires?

Having completed a tour of Great Britain, the attention of the Tourist usually turns to the Continental Countries of Europe. Bell's Travel Service, of 137, High Street, Oxford, are in a position to fully cater for the Visitors. They will be glad to place before the intending traveller a wide choice cf Conducted Tours, or will quote for Independent Travel, with or without Hotel Accommodation. Cruises to Scandinavia are arranged each Summer, and for those who wish to spend a Winter in Europe, there are attractive cruises to Spain, Portugal, Madeira, Canaries, Mediterranean, or the West Indies, and special arrangements are made for Winter Sports in France and Switzerland.

Bell's Travel Service will be glad to handle the forwarding of correspondence, and, the visit ended, to arrange for homeward passages. Acting also as the office of the Oxford Visitors' Committee, they are able to assist all Visitors, from the time of landing in England until the time of their arrival home again.

It is hoped that this booklet may prove to be a useful Guide to Tourists, but any suggestions that will enhance its value as an aid to Visitors, are cordially invited.


Page Six


A View of the famous High Street.

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## O X F ORD

## A SHORT GUIDE TO THE UNIVERSITY AND CITY

(Reprinted from the Official Handbook of Oxford by courtesy of the Visitors' and Entertainments Committee, and revised by the kindness of the Author, the late Mr. B. H. Blackwell.)

4 0HE one place to study Oxford is in Oxford itself; a walk down the High tells more of its actual life than all the books and treatises in the world.' So writes John Richard Green, one of Oxford's most brilliant sons, in a double sense, for, while the City gave him birth, the University was his nursing mother. He, however, is thinking of the human current which runs through the place; we are more immediately concerned with its outward aspects, and this Handbook, issued by Bell's Travel Service, 137 High Street, is in no sense intended to take the place of a guide book; it is compiled with the object of giving the intending visitor some idea of the attractions of a city,
which, whether we regard it from the point of view of its antiquity, of its architecture, or of its historical associations, is one of the most beautiful and interesting in the world.

- See Naples and die' is an ancient proverb familiar to most of us, but Naples is a far cry, and if it is to be the end and crown of our sightseeing we shall most of us wish to defer the pleasure; on the other hand, Oxford is readily accessible from many parts of the kingdom, and all who have the wandering instinct, or the love of beauty, should rest unsatisfied until they have feasted their eyes on, and felt something of the glamour which surrounds that city, in whose praise poets innumerable have sung, and of whom one of the greatest tells us that whether we look upon her in summer or in winter, in autumn or in spring,

> " Lovely all the time she lies."'1
${ }_{1}$ Mathew Arnold.



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Many who have never visited Oxford in person can to some extent feel its charm, but that charm can only be fully realised by those who have trodden its streets, threaded its quaint lanes, or lingered in the cloisters and gardens of its colleges.
Much has been written and sung about the famous High Street, and without doubt it is magnificent and unrivalled ; or the haunting beauty of the Radcliffe Square, seen perhaps at its best when its towers and pinnacles
' Stands flushed with sunset in the evening sky.' ${ }^{1}$
or when the silver moon shines clear upon the tapering tower of St. Mary's Church and illumines the
' Lovely grace of centuries rocked to rest' 2
much, too, of the grace and perfect loveliness of Magdalen Tower ; but doubtless the most enduring impression left on the visitor is that of the quiet peace of the college gardens. 'To find oneself in a sunny pleasuance, carpeted with velvet turf, and set thick with flowers, makes the spirit sigh with delight.' ${ }^{3}$ Such delight may be experi-

[^1]enced in the gardens of New College, where the sunken lawn, bordered by a terraced walk, has for its background the grey wall of the old city, its massive bastions pierced for the discharge of arrows and musket balls; at St. John's, where the gardens, beautified by all the resources of the modern gardener, are flanked by the wisteriacovered buildings of the ancient library; or at Worcester College, where the magnificent trees, and the lake which they shade, have a charm all their own.

Oxonians, at any rate, will never fail to recognise how much they owe both to the pious founders of these beautiful retreats, and to their successors, who so generously throw them open to the City and to its visitors.
But venerable as is the ancient and famous University of Oxford, rich in beautiful buildings, clad in the sober grey of antiquity, the city has a much longer story. Its beginnings are enveloped in a mist of romance and tradition, and while we may dismiss with a smile the story of its existence at the time when Joshua was judging Israel, the fact remains that its recorded history dates from A.D. 912. Its early importance, both from

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Trinity College.

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3 Carfax Buildings, Head- Gosford Hill Estate Office, ington (Tel 6712). Kidlington (Tel. 75).
'Phone 380911.
'Grams: Roles Hotel, Southampton.

## ROLES HOTEL

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The Hotel contains 50 Bedrooms, fitted with H. \& C. running water and gas fires, 2 comfortable Lounges, Writing Room and first class Dining Room.

The Hotel is within one minute of the Main Dock Gates, one of its entrances facing the Docks and the other facing the Terminus Station, and is within to minutes from the West Station.

Although so near the Docks it is not in an objectionable neighbourhood, and is very quiet at night.

BED AND BREAKFAST from $7 / 6$ to $8 / 6$. LARGE \& SMALL PARTIES CATERED FOR W. G. COOK, Proprietor.
a commercial and military point of view, was considerable, and ' Oxford had already seen five centuries of borough life before a student appeared within its streets.' ${ }^{1}$ This fact lends additional interest to the place, providing for the historical student much material for research, and for the antiquarian and the photographer many choice relics of the past; ' nowhere else, in England, at all events, unless it be at the sister University, can the eye and mind feed upon so much antiquity, certainly not upon so much antique beauty.'2

Among the minor annoyances of life perhaps not the least is to be told, after one has returned from visiting some town or other, that one has missed the object best worth seeing ; such misfortune the Visitors' Committee seeks to render impossible in Oxford. The unaided stranger may very possibly miss a good deal-he may, through the lodge gates of a college, look longingly at the green-turfed quadrangle and fear to intrude where he would be entirely welcome; he may pass by some church and leave unseen what would interest him thoroughly.

[^2]It would be well, then, for intending visitors to enter into communication with the Committee, who, through their Secretary, will, if desired, make all necessary arrangements. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Visitors' Committee at the office of Messrs. Bell's Travel Service, 137 High Street, Oxford, who is prepared to quote inclusive terms for conducting large or small parties through the City and University, and to arrange with competent firms for the provision of refreshments, steamers for trips on the Thames, and motor-coaches for excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The following skeleton list, arranged in the order of an itinerary, may give the intending visitor some idea of the leading points of interest. To endeavour to make this list complete is beyond the limits of this Handbook; fuller details may be found in numerous volumes, of which a wide choice is obtainable of Messrs. Blackwell's, Publishers, Broad Street.

For those whose time is limited, and who wish to 'see' Oxford in a couple of hours, the créme de la créme is given below in heavier type.


Leaving Carfax, the centre of the town, where the four main streets meet, and passing the ancient Saxon tower of St. Michael's Church, the visitor reaches ST. MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH, in which is to be found the Door and Key of 'Bocardo,' the prison in which Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer were confined. Next come

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.
THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, King Alfred's Jewel, Pictures, Sculptures, etc.

Worcester College, Gardens and Lake.
St. John's College,
KEBLE COLLEGE, Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World,' Chapel.

WADHAM COLLEGE, Gardens and Hall.
New College, Cloisters, Chapel, Reynolds' Window, Founder's Crozier, Gardens, City Wall. ST. PETER IN THE EAST CHURCH, Crypt. THE NEW EXAMINATION SCHOOLS.
Magdalen College, Cloisters, Bell Tower, Deer Park, Addison's Walk.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Shelley Memorial.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, Chapel, Library.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH, Tomb of Amy Robsart.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, View from the Gallery.

The Bodleian Library, Illuminated MSS., Shelley Relics, Portraits.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL AND CONVOCATION HOUSE.

THE OLD ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Lewis Evans' Scientific Collections.

THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE, View from Cupola.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Lime-Walk and Chapel.
EXETER COLLEGE, Chapel, Burne-Jones and Morris Tapestry, Fellows' Garden.

Merton College, Ancient Library, Chapel.
Christ Church, Cathedral, Hall, Kitchen, etc.
CHRIST CHURCH MEADOW, Broad Walk, Rivers Cherwell and Isis, College Barges.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, Johnson Relics.
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Page Twenty


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Brasenose College Quadrangle

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through the main avenues of the City, to its extreme limits North, South, East, and West ; and also to cutlying districts, such as Iffley, Headington, Wolvercote, Boar's Hill, Cumnor, etc.

Should the visitor wish to extend his rambles into the neighbourhood, he may find much to interest him in any of the following places, which are put down briefly below with the distances from Oxford and means of access :-

WOODSTOCK.-By road 7 miles, by rail (G.W.R.) 9 miles. Blenheim Palace.

CUMNOR.-Four miles, motor omnibus. Tomb of Antony Foster, Chained Bible.

ABINGDON By road 7 miles, by rail (G.W.R.) $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, by steamer 8. St. Helen's Church, Remains of Abbey, Municipal Buildings and Plate.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY. By road or by steamer 6 miles. Favourite resort of water parties.

BURFORD. By road 18 miles, 'bus from Shipton (G.W.R. 18 miles), or Bampton (G.W.R. $15 \frac{1}{2}$ miles). Church, Priory, Elizabethan and Jacobean buildings.

EWELME. By road 14 miles. Church, Tombs of Duchess of Suffolk and Sir Thos. Chaucer, Ancient Hospital.

CHALGROVE FIELD. By road 10 miles. John Hampden's Monument.

STANTON HARCOURT. By road 9 miles. Pope's Tower, Ancient Kitchen, Church and Harcourt Chapel, Stocks.

DORCHESTER. By road 9 miles. Abbey Church and Jesse Window.

To those who contemplate spending a lengthened holiday in Oxford, or possibly have an idea of taking up residence there, it may not be out of place to consider some of those domestic questions which naturally occur to the prudent enquirer. He will want to know something of the sanitary conditions, or the rates and such like, and on these points it will not be difficult to reassure him. The very complete and efficient system of drainage which was inaugurated in 1873 and the increased facilities for dealing with floodwater, initiated by the Thames Conservancy, have had the effect of reducing the death rate. The water supply is abundant and excellent, either for


From Original Etching

[^3]Keble College Chapel
in which is Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World.'

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drinking or for domestic purposes, while Oxford, owing to careful administration by its Corporation and to the valuable properties bequeathed by its forerunners, boasts of being one of the lowest rated boroughs in the Kingdom.

Of lodging and boarding houses there is an abundance, and to reassure the timid it should be stated that most of these are licensed and inspected by the University Authorities, and their proper sanitation certified. A list of such lodgings may be found in the pages of this Guide, and in regard to them or their accessibility Bell's Travel Service will be ready at all times to answer enquiries.

To those of studious and artistic tastes, Oxford with the Bodleian Library offers its vast and varied treasures, and--' nowhere in the world can researches be prosecuted with such readiness and comfort' ${ }^{1}$ the numerous College Libraries; the University Museum-one of the most complete of its kind, ${ }^{2}$ and a monument to the energy and foresight of the late Sir Henry Acland ; the Pitt-Rivers Museum of Anthropology, filled with objects illustrating the development of the arts and handi-
1 H. A. Evans.
2 The Hope Entomological Collection is exceedingly fine
crafts among untutored races; the Taylor Institution, founded for the teaching of European languages and containing an extensive library of foreign books; the Ashmolean Museum, with its antiquarian treasures and fine art galleries, the former including among many treasures of historic interest the famous Alfred's Jewel, while in the latter will be found examples of the early work of Millais and Holman Hunt, of J. M. W. Turner and other famous artists ; and, lastly, the Indian Institute, opened in 1884, one of whose objects is to bind closer the ties between England and India; it possesses a valuable library of Oriental literature, and a museum illustrating the industries, products, etc., and social life of our great Eastern Protectorate. These institutions afford an endless chain of interest, nor should the numerous public lectures, delivered by Frofessors of the University, and open to residents without distinction, be overlooked

Music lovers have every opportunity of enjoying their favourite art, not only in the beautifully rendered services at Magdalen, New College, and the Cathedral, but also at the numerous high-class concerts arranged by local societies or by enterprising agents; while the best productions of the




[^4]English Drama, as well as pieces of a lighter character, are constantly presented on the stage of the New Theatre.

To the boating man the river offers an endless variety of amusement and exercise. On the broad bosom of the Thames in the afternoons of termtime he may hear
'The swift and rhythmic throb of racing oars, ${ }^{1}$ where contests between eight-oared and other crews are constantly taking place, in addition to the annual races which are rowed in the Lent and Summer Terms,
" When Isis is glad with the "Eights ", ${ }_{2}$ and covering a period of a week in each case. There is a great store of boats of all kinds let out at very reasonable rates, and, should his taste run in the direction of quiet rather than to the bustle and activity of the Isis, he may explore the winding Cherwell, and, moored in his punt, watch

> 'Deep-bosomed in some cool retreat,
> The long reed grasses nod and greet
> 'The stream that murmurs as it goes ${ }^{3}$.
or the flashing kingfisher as he darts on his prey. Or should he prefer the more thrilling excitement
1 J. Williams.
2 A. Lang.
${ }^{3}$ W. L. Courtney.
of sailing, the upper reaches of the Thames, stretching away to the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, will afford him plenty of scope for sport of that kind and ample choice of 'centreboards'; or here again in more restful mood he may lie

- Mid wide grass meadows which the sunshine fills,

And watch the warm, green-muffled Cumnor Hills'4
For the disciples of Izaak Walton the numerous branches of the Thames afford variety of sport, and when tired of practising the contemplative man's recreation and
' Attending of his trembling quill,'5
he may make a pilgrimage to Brasenose College and pay his respects to the portrait of a famous angler and fisher of men, Dr. Nowell, of St. Paul's, who is there painted to the life, his hat girt about with fishing lines; or if he wishes for a time to change places with the fish he has landed, he may easily reach many good bathing-places, and notably 'Parson's Pleasure,' dear to many generations of Oxford men.

For golfers there are four excellent links in the neighbourhood; at Cowley, one mile East of the city ; at Frilford Heath, about 7 miles away to the West ; on Radley Common, 3 miles to the

[^5]

Page Thirty

South ; and, lastly, the links of the North Oxford Golf Club, about two miles from Carfax; while those who delight in Cricket and Football will find in the frequent matches fought out in the University Park, and free to all comers, plenty of opportunity for enjoyment.

To the Ornithologist Oxford presents peculiar attractions, for, as Mr. Warde Fowler points out, the surrounding water meadows and the secluded College Gardens render it a paradise for birds, and a resident authority ${ }^{1}$ has noted in Christ Church Meadows, where the Alders are the favourite haunt of lesser redpolls, goldfinches and (though rarely) siskins, no less than 70 species, including the nuthatch, creeper, lesser-spotted woodpecker, and sometimes the greater-spotted woodpecker. The reed bunting is a typical Oxford bird, and kingfishers are numerous, while in flood time rare visitants, such as widgeon, shoveller, sheldrake and wild geese, may occasionally be seen on the borders of Port Meadow.

Any attempt to give a list of even the rarest of the flowering plants to be found round about Oxford is quite beyond the limits of this compila-

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Rev. E. Peake. }
$$

tion. These, and indeed, ' every herb that drinks the dew' in the district may be found in the exhaustive Flora of Oxfordshire and Flora of Berkshire, the work of Dr. G. Claridge Druce, who, in the latter, refers to the rich harvest to be found on the high ground of Boar's Hill, at Cumnor Hurst, and in Bagley Wood; and in the former tells us that 'Beckley with Stow Wood and Headington Wick form perhaps the most interesting portion of botanising country in central England, and their scenic attractions are almost equally great.' These places are all within walking distance of the city.

In Magdalen College Meadow and by the riverside
'Where Iffley's meads with blossom overflow,' ${ }^{2}$ grows the Fritillary (Fritillaria meleagris), 'that strange remnant just here of a richer extinct flora -dry flowers, though with a drop of dubious honey in each. Snake's heads, the rude call them, for their shape, scale-marked too, and in colour like rusted blood, as if they grew from some forgotten battlefield . . . . yet delicate, beautiful, waving proudly.'
${ }^{2}$ H. D. Raunsley.

## Visitors to Oxford

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Page Thirty-three

## INDOOR AMUSEMENTS

THE NEW THEATRE
This theatre has recently been rebuilt on the most modern lines.

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The Repertory Company presents plars at certain periods of the year.

## CINEMAS

Electra Palace, Queen Street.
Oxford Super Cinema, Magdalen Street.
The George Street Cinema, George Street.
The Scala, Walton Street
The Majestic, Botley Road.
The New Cinema, Headington

Various concerts are held in the City, and Open-air Concerts during the summer.

## OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS

BATHING, FISHING, BOATING, GOLF, CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, SQUASH RACQUETS, BOWLS. HUNTING, AND RIDING

Full particulars can be obtained from The Secretary, The Visitors' Committee, 137 High Street, Oxford.

Page Thirty-four.

## LIST OF BOARDING HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

The following BOARDING HOUSES are recommended for the accommodation of Visitors to Oxford. Visitors are requested to communicate with Boarding Houses direct, mentioning' Bell's Oxford Guide, 137 High Street, Oxford, when applying for accommodation.

Mrs. M. BLANCHARD, 24 St. Giles' Street. Central : near Colleges and Farks. Apartments. Students' rooms vacant. Bed and Breakfast, 6/-. Electric light; modern conveniences; garage.
Mr. J. H. HARLEY, Longwall House, Longwall Street. Overlooking Magdalen College, High Street. First-class accommodation; Garage; Bed and Breakfast, $7 / 6$; full board from $£ 44 \mathrm{~s}$. weekly.
Mrs. PENNET, 9 Pembroke Street, St. Aldate's. Modern University House in the heart of City, opposite Christ Church and Pembroke College: Bedroom and Breakfast from 6/
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Mr. A. SCARSBROOK, 46 Wellington Square, Oxford. Board Residence; Room and Breakfast; Baths. Central. Moderate Terms.
Mrs. I)UKE, 3 Wellington Square. Guest House; Central ; Good service.

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15 PARKS ROAD, Oxford; facing Parks. Board Residence: Bed and Breakfast. Moderate Terms.
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## MOTOR COACH TOURS FROM OXFORD

5ISITORS to Oxford do not, as a rule, appreciate the advantages there are in making the City their centre for visiting the numerous places of merit and interest that abound within a radius of $50-60$ miles of this ancient University City.

With the inception of motor vehicles in abundance in the City, it is now possible to visit such places of note as Shakespeare's birthplace, Strat-ford-on-Avon, Windsor Castle, Winchester (the historical Cathedral City), Warwick Castle, Sulgrave Manor, Hampton Court Palace, Burford, the Berkshire Downs, and the delightful Chiltern Hills, and tours through the Thames Valley, leaving Oxford in the morning and returning in time for dinner in the eveing.

In the City there are regular services of 'buses and well-appointed Motor Coach Companies, who run daily services to towns and villages of interest to visitors.

Daily trips to London and back are run throughout the year, giving several hours in town, the terminus for these trips being at central points within easy reach of Buckingham Palace, etc.

One of the most popular trips with overseas visitors is a visit to Stratford-on-Avon by motorcoach from Oxford (thereby saving considerable trouble in changing hotel accommodation and cost of travel, and giving more time for the visitor to see the Colleges, apart from the other buildings of interest in the City). Leaving Carfax about 9 a.m., the car passes on its way Woodstock and Blenheim Palace (the historic seat of the Duke of Marlborough), through charming country around Chipping Norton and Shipston-on-Stour, giving pleasing views of wooded hills and dales, amid old-world villages.
The arrival at Stratford-on-Avon is in time to see manv places that played such a prominent part iñ the poet's life, before noon. The afternoon can be spent in visiting places of interest, such as the Museum, Church, and Shakespeare's House, and leaving about tea-time. Oxford is reached soon after 6 o'clock.

Special motor-coach excursions are only run if sufficient numbers book. Those who desire may hire private vehicles through Bell's Travel Service.



## THE RIVER AND ITS SERVICES

3O lovers of nature nothing appeals more to their artistic temperament than the call of the River. With its wooded banks, lazy soothing waters, and feathered inhabitants, enhancing in the sunlight the ever-changing scenery along its winding course and backwaters,

the Thames in all its glory of Summer is one of the finest waterways of the world.

For visitors to Oxford, who go on their way without having enjoyed the goodness that Father Thames can give, is to have lost one of the most enjoyable features of their visit, to be only appre-
ciated by those who have seen and learnt of its secrets.

Oxford is the 'starting point for all river excursions, whether for a steamer trip or camping boats. Messrs. Salter's Saloon Steamers leave Folly Bridge daily for London, travelling through the Thames Valley, stopping at all places of interest en route, and passing, as they proceed, many historical points that have staged such important epochs in the History of England.

During the summer months, Punts, Camping Boats, Motor Launches, and all accessories for the river can be obtained through Bell's Travel Service, or from any of the numerous boathouses on the river banks of the Thames and Isis, so much frequented by the undergraduate.

Oxford can boast as being the most suitable centre for exploring the Thames, and in this respect the most speedy way of travel is by steamer. Messrs. Salter Bros, have recently augmented their steamer services; it is now possible to take a return trip of twenty miles each way

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The Motor-boat is the suitable craft for parties of any size up to 15 members, and these are always available for hire, at short notice.

In connection with the River, there are several guides published, one of the best being The Guide to the Thames, published by Messrs. Salter Bros., Limited, for those who desire to find accommo-

dation on the riverside, or wish to go camping; also Down the River to Nuneham and Abingdon is recommended.

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WITH a view to assisting Tourists in their choice of Tours and Cruises from the United Kingdom, we (Bell's Travel Service) give the following suggestions. It will, of course, be realised that, as this list is printed some months in advance, only approximate information can be given. We shall be pleased to give further details, on application.

## AMAZON.

Cruises to the River of Mystery are a regular feature of the Booth Line. $£ 70$ return.

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## ALGERIA.

Special Conducted Motor-coach Tours during the Winter months. Independent travel can also be quoted for.

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Round Cruises without change of Steamer, by the Ieoward Lines. Weekly sailings from Liverpool. These Steamers also call at Lisbon on the outward voyage. First Class only carried. Land Excursions arranged.

CONDUCTED AND INDEPENDENT TOURS TO THE CONTINENT.

We shall be pleased to forward particulars of Tours to the Continent, on application.


Page Forty-six.

## ENGLAND.

Special Tours by Road or Train can be arranged in England. With a knowledge of the time at the disposal of the Tourist, we shall be glad to give suggested itineraries to include the Beauty Spots of England, Historical Places, Cathedral Cities, Spa Resorts and the Lake District. We must also include here the Steamer Trips from Oxford, down the River Thames, to Kingston, which are specially mentioned in another part of this book.

## GREECE.

Via Marseilles by Messageries Maritimes, or via Italian Port by Italian Lines.

Greek Ports are also included in a number of the organised Cruises to the Mediterranean.

## EGYPT.

Regular Mail Services from England to Port Said by direct steamers at Special Summer Rates.

Special Tours are arranged to Egypt and Palestine. Trips up the Nile may be included if desired.

Mediterranean Cruises by Cunard, White Star, Royal Mail Lines, Blue Star, Red Star, Orient, B. \& N., P. \& O., C.P.R. Lines, etc., etc. Trips to the Mediterranean may also be made by the regular Lines sailing between England and the Mediterranean ports. Special Summer Rates.
The N.Y.K. Line operate special reduced fares during the Spring and Summer Seasons (from April 1st to end of September) to (iibraltar, Marseilles and Naples, also to Port Said up to the middle of August.

## MOROCCO.

The attention of Tourists is drawn to the facilities afforded by regular Mail Services, giving an opportunity to visit Southern Spain and Morocco. We shall be glad to suggest itineraries for a very economical Holiday.

## NORIVAY.

Cruises to Norway and the 'Midnight. Sun and Northern Capitals are arranged each Summer by a number of Companies for whom we act as agents.

There are also regular services between England and Norway by B. and N. Line-Newcastle
to Bergen; Fred Olsen Line-Oslo; Wilson Line -Hull-Norwegian Ports, \&c. \&c. Inclusive Tours to Norway, embodying steamer, rail, hotel and sightsecing, are also arranged each Spring and Summer.

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Mr. J. J. SchLeser
Mrs. Schleser
Mr. Robert Schlesinger
Mrs. SChLESINGER
Mrs. Edith H. Schwenke
Mrs. Bessie Secor
Mrs. E. T. SETON
Mr. H. ROgers Seymour
Mr. William J. Shafer
Mrs. Shafer
Mr. William F. Shafer
Miss Shaughnessy
Mr. Charles B. Shaw
Mrs. Shaw
Miss Marilyn Shaw
Miss Rosalie Sherman
Miss Elizabeth Shryock
Miss Genevieve Shryock
Miss Virginia Shryock
Dr. Samuel Sica
Mrs. SICA
Miss M. Sica
Mr. M. SIMON
Mrs. Simon
Mr. Abner Sirus
Mrs. Sirus
Mr. Bertram Sirus
Master Herbert Sirus

## UNITED STATES LINES

Mrs. T. S. Skladzien<br>Mr. William Slater<br>Mr. W. Ward Smith<br>Mrs. E. G. Spaulding<br>Miss Nancy Spaulding<br>Mr. W. B. Spencer<br>Mrs. Spencer<br>Mr. William Spencer, Jr.<br>Mme. Lisa Spunt<br>Mr. Leo Spunt<br>Miss Mary Spunt<br>Miss Rena M. Steinhart<br>Miss Blanche Stevens<br>Miss Helen Stevens<br>Miss Mary Noel Strenchcomb<br>Miss Vera Stretz<br>Hon. Alfred Sze

Mr. Hans Tachayer
Mr. E. S. Taite
Mrs. TAite
Mr. Max Tannenbaum
Mr. Edward Tappan
Mr. Robert A. TAppan
Mr. David S. Tappan
Mr. George P. Thomas
Miss Agnes L. Thompson
Miss Tharon Thompson
Mrs. J. S. Thompson
Miss Lois Evelyn Thrasher

## UNITED STATES LINES

## Mr. Ben Throop

Mrs. Throop
Mr. S. Lewis Tim
Mrs. Tim
Mrs. Roger Townsend
Miss Cynthia Toulman
Mr. Cuthbert Russell Train
Mr. Russell Errol Train, Jr.
Mrs. A. Tschirge
Mr. A. Tschirge
MR. W. TUCKER
Mrs. Tucker
Miss Judy Tucker
Miss Grace Tully
Miss Edith Tweedie
Mr. William Twitchell

Mr. B. O. Villa
Mme. Eleni Von Mumers
Mir. H. M. Voorhees
Mrs. Voorhees

Mrs. B. M. Walker
Mr. Edwin A. Weborg
Mr. Herbert G. Wellington
Mrs. Wellington
Mir. Herbert G. Wiellington, Jr,
Mr. Thomas D. Wellington
Dr. Alexander Wetmore

## UNITED STATES LINES

Mrs. Celestine Whisenant
Miss Margaret Whisenant
Mrs. O. K. Wilbur
Miss Jeanne Wilbur
Mirs. Robert A. Wilcox
Mr. L. B. Williams
Mrs. Williams
Mr. L. C. Williams
Mr. F. F. Willingham
Dr.E. G. Wilson
Mrs. Wilson
Mr. Orme Wilson, Jr.
Mr. Hugh Wilson, Jr.
Mrs. Lillian Aldridge Winchester
Mr. H. D. Winegarten
Mr. North Winship
Mrs. Winship
Mrs. F. B. Winthrop
Mrs. Sophia Wittenberg
Mr. Stanley Woodward
Mrs. C. R. WOODWORTH
Miss Elizabeth Woom

Mr. J. A. Zehntbauer
Mrs. Zehntbauer
Miss Betty Zehntbauer
Mr. Nandor Zimmermann
Mrs. Zimmerman

MEMORANDA
$\sim \sim$

## MEMORANDA

# Corrections to Passenger List ADDITIONAL 

Mrs. Arthur Brasch
Mr. J. Robert Bazley
Mrs. Bazley
Miss Alice Bazley
Miss Jane Bazley
Mr. James Bazley
Miss T. Brennan
Mr. O. Burgdorf
Miss A. Cannon
Mr. J. W. Cannon III
Mr. William Dearden Jr.
Miss M. Deverson
Mrs. F. Gonnermann

Mr. H. Greenberg
Mr. Max Goldstein
Mr. Stuart Hedden
Mr. Arthur Hamilton
Miss Dorothy Holden
Mr. Daniel H. H. Ingalls
Mr. Alfree Jopson
Mr. K. Linder
Mir. J. McNulty
Mstr. T. Sladzien
Mr. G. F. Turner
Consul M. Waller
Miss Mary Wilson
Miss Fay Wilson

NOT ON BOARD
Mme. E. Cook
Miss Josephine Loftis
Mr. M Simon
Mrs. Simon
SUMMARY
Cabin Passengers ..... 449
Tourist Class Passengers ..... 444
Third Class Passengers ..... 191
Total Passengers ..... 1084
Commander, Officers and Crew ..... 539
Total on Board ..... 1623

## MEMORANDA

## Corrections to Passenger List

## ERRATA

READS
Mr. William Brunne Mrs. Brunne
Mr. Robert Brunne
Mr. H. V. Kaltenbaum
Mir. Leo S. Cohen
Mrs. Cohen
Mir. C. V. Jenson
Mrs. Jenson
Miss Betty Jenson
Miss Naxion Jenson
Miss Barbara Jenson
Major Pbilip F. Faymonville Miss Frances G. Frinnell
Mr. James G. Me Donnell
Mrs. Mc Donnell
Niss Barbara Mc Donnell Mr. Nat Lichblien
Miss Miary Noel Strenchcomb Mr. Abner Sirus
Ners. Sirus
Mr. Bertrand Sirus
Mstr. Herbert Sirus
Mr. J. J. Schleser
Mirs. Schleser
Mr. H. D. Winegarten
Niss Evelyn Field

## SHOULD READ

Mr. William Brune
Mrs. Brune
Mr. Robert Brune
Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn
Mr. Leo S. Cohn
Mrs. Cohn
Mr. C. V. Jensen
Mrs. Jensen
Miss Betty Jensen
Miss Marion Jensen
Miss Barbara Jensen
Major Philip R. Faymonville
Miss Frances G. Finnell
Mr. James G. Me Donald
Mrs. Me Donald
Miss Barbara Ann McDonald Mr. Nat Lichtblau
Miss Mary Noel Stinchcomb
Mr. Abner Siris
Mrs. Siris
Mr. Bertrand Siris
Mstr. Herbert Siris
Mr. J. J. Schlefer
Mrs. Schlefer
Mr. H. D. Winegart
Miss Evelyn Fiedelbaum

## SHIP'S TIME

## 12-4 A. M.Middle Watch



## 8 A. M.-NoonDay Watch

| bell | 8:30 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 bells | 9:00 |
| 3 bells | 9:30 |
| 4 bells | . 10:00 |
| 5 bells | . 10:30 |
| 6 bells | . 11:00 |
| 7 bells | 11:20 |
| 8 Bells | Noon |

## Afternoon Watch Noon to 4 P. M.

P.M.
bell ...................... . . $12: 30$
2 bells .................. I:00
3 bells .................. $1: 30$
4 bells .................. 2:00
5 bells .................. . 2:30
6 bells ................... . 3:00
7 bells ................... 3:30
8 bells ................... 4:00

## Dog Watch-4-8 P. M. <br> bell ..................... . 4:30

2 bells .................. . 5:00
3 bells .................. 5:30
4 bells .................. . 6:00
P.M.

5 bells ................... 6:30
6 bells ................... . 7:00
7 beils .................. $7: 30$
8 bells .................. . 8:00

## First Watch <br> 8 P. M.-Midnight

| bell .................... 8:30
2 bells .................. 9:00
3 bells .................. $9: 30$
4 bells ................... 10:00
5 bells .................... 10:30
6 bells ................... . . II:00
7 bells .................... . I I: 30
8 bells ................Midnight

The period from four to eight P. M. is divided into two "dog watches," called "first dog watch" and "second dog watch," so as to change the watches daily; otherwise the men in the starboard or port watch would be on deck between the same hours day after day.

## NAUTICAL TERMS

ABAFT: Toward the stern; further aft tham.
AFT: At, toward, or near the stern.
ALLEYWAY: Passageway.
ALTITUDE. Angular elevation of the Pole above the horizon.
BALLAST: Any weight or weights used to keep the ship from becoming top-heavy.

BEAM: Greatest width of a vessel.
BILGE: The flat, or nearly flat, part of a ship's bottom.
BITTS: Heavy steel castings fitted to a deck for securing mooring lines or hawsers.

BOOM: A long, round, heavy spar, pivoted at one end, generally used for hoisting cargo, etc. On sailing vessels the spar holding the bottom of a fore-and-aft sail.

BOW: The forward part of a vessel.
BRIDGE: The observation platform or partial deck built across and above a ship's deck for the use of officers in navigating the vessel.

BULKHEAD: A vertical partition running from side to side or fore-and-aft beneath the deck. A collision bulkhead is the first partition forward, near the bow.

BUNKER: A compartment used for storage of fuel.
CABLE: The chain to which the anchor is fastened. The term "cable's length" means about 100 fathoms or 600 feet, onetenth of a sea mile.

CAPSTAN: A windlass for winding the cable.
CHART: A sea map used in navigation, showing depth of the sea, location of rocks, configuration of coast, etc.

CHART ROOM: Navigating room.
COAMING: The vertical boundary of a hatch or skylight.
COMPANIONWAY: A staircase at the entrance of a ship's cabin.
CROW'S NEST: A barrel or box on the ship's foremast where the lookout is stationed.

DAVITS: Heavy vertical pillars, used to support the ends of a boat when hoisting or lowering.
DEADLIGHT: Covering for portholes made of metal or wood and used in severe weather.

DEAD RECKONING: Method of ascertaining the approximate position of a vessel from the course steered and the distance run; when heavenly bodies or land are obscured.
DOG: A small, bent metal fitting, used to close doors, hatch covers, etc.

DRAFT OR DRAUGHT: The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; one commonly speaks of a ship's "drawing" so many feet of water, which is the equivalent of its draft.
DRIFT CURRENT: Movement of the surface of the sea.
EBB TIDE: The falling tide.
EQUINOX: Equal length of day and night, the vernal equinox occurring toward the end of March and the autumnal toward the end of September.

FATHOM: Six feet.
FLOOD TIDE: Rising tide.
FO'C'S'LE: "Forecastle"; seamen's living quarters, usually in the bow.

FORE-AND-AFT: Lengthwise with the ship.
FORWARD: Toward the bow.
GALLEY: The ship's kitchen.
GLORY HOLE: Steward's quarters. Usually aft, over the propellers.
HATCH: An opening in a deck.
HAWSE PIPES: Openings in the bow for the anchor chain.
HAWSER: A large rope or wire, commonly used for making fast to a pier or tender.

HOLD: The part of a ship below decks reserved for the storage of freight or baggage.

HOUSE FLAG: The penant usually flown on the mainmast, bearing the emblem of her owners.

HURRICANE DECK: A deck with no overhead protection.
KEEL: The central longitudinal beam at the extreme underside of the vessel; the foundation of the entire construction.

KNOT: A nautical mile. The British Admiralty knot is 6,080 feet; the statute knot is $6,082.66$ feet, or 1.151 land miles.

LEAD: A mass of lead used for taking depths at sea.
LEE OR LEEWARD: The side of the vessel away from the wind.
LOG: (a) An instrument towed by the vessel at the end of a long line, recording approximate distance traveled.
(b) Official daily record of a voyage, including weather, wind, direction and velocity, distance traveled, etc.

MID-SHIP: roward the middle or "waist" of a vessel; is equally distant from bow and stern. The term "amidships" is frequently used.

MOORING: Securing a ship in position by lines so it cannot move or swing; anchoring.

OVERHANG: Portion of hull at the stern, over and unsupported by the water.

PILOT: Usually the licensed "guide" who comes aboard ship from a near port and directs its course through the local channel to anchorage or pier, or from the pier to the outer end of the channel.

PILOT HOUSE: Sheltered position connected with the bridge from which the ship is steered.

POOP: Raised deck toward the stern of the vessel.
PORT: The left side of a vessel. French, babord.
PORTHOLE: Stateroom window.
RUDDER: The hinged projection astern for steering, controlled by chains from under the bridge.

## SAILING VESSELS:

(a) A full-rigged ship has usually three masts, on all of which are square sails.
(b) A bark has three or four masts, all square-rigged except the after or mizzenmast, which is fore-and-aft rigged.
(c) A barkentine has three masts, the foremast squarerigged, the other two fore-and-aft rigged.
(d) A brig has two masts, both square-rigged.
(e) A brigantine has two masts, square-rigged except for a fore-and-aft mainsail.
(f) A schooner has two or more masts, with fore-and-aft sails.
(g) A sloop has a single mast, fore-and-aft rigged.

SCREW: The ship's propeller.
SCUPPERS: Drains from the edge of a deck, discharging overboard.
SEXTANT: An instrument for measuring angular distance, used in ascertaining the ship's position by taking the altitude of heavonly bodies.
SHAFT: Long, round, heavy forging, connecting engine and propeller.

SOUNDINGS: Means of measuring the depth of the water by dropping a lead.

SPAR: A round timber for extending a sail; a mast, a yard or a boom.
SPRING TIDE: High tide caused by the sun and moon being on Meridian together, or in opposition.
STARBOARD: The right side of a ship. French, tribord.
STEM: A nearly upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull; the bow.
STERN: The rear end of a vessel.
TAFFRAIL: A rail around a vessel's stern; the upper part of a vessel's stern.
TENDER: As applied to ocean travel, a small steamer for moeting ships in ports and taking off or putting on passengers.
THWARTSHIP: Crosswise to the ship.
WEATHERSIDE, WINDWARD: Side of vessel toward the wind.
WINCH: A small hoisting engine.
YARDS: Spars set crosswise of a mast and used to support squaresails.


VIII Congressus Internationalis Ornithologicus
The Tresident and Council of
The Moygat Society for the Srotection of Birds request the honour of the Comprany of

Io A. Wel' more
at a Reception to be held in Exeter Gallege, Oxpord (ay hind peomisistion of the RTector and Sollowas)
on Wednesday, Guly 4th, 1934, from 9-11.15 p.m.
The Band of His ellajesty's Coldatream Suards will play
ky hind permisision of Codonel SR. C. Saydh S. S.O. II. C.
Commanding the Sagiment.

## THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

 requests the pleasure of the company of lff $=$ d. Wetmore at a RECEPTION in the ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { on MONDAY, } 2 \text { JULY } 1934 \\
& \text { at } 8.15 \text { o }^{\prime} \text { clock }
\end{aligned}
$$



VIII Congressus Internationalis Ornithologicus

RECEPTION<br>Wednesday, 4th July, 1934<br>$$
9 \text { p.m. }-11.15 \text { p.m. }
$$

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD

VIII. INTERNATIONAL ORNTTHOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Revigod Programme.

## Toncion

Sunday, July l. 4-7 p.m. Col. R. Meinertahegen at home to members at 17 Kensington Park Gardena, Loncion, W.ll.

Oxfora
Monday, July 2. 12 noon. Meөting of the Internaitonal Ornithological Committee.
$2.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Opening of the Congress.
$4.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Reception by the Mayor at the Town Hall. $8.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Reception by the Vioe-Chancellor of Oxford University at the Ashmolear museum.

Tuesày, July 3. 10 a.m. General Meoting; Pesidential Address. $10.40 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. - 12 noon Meetings of Ssctions.
$12.10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Excursions to (a) LiIford Hall and (b) Foxwarren. Tea providec by Luora ard Lady Lilford and Mr. Á Ezra. Dinner on roturn journey. Keach oxford 10.0 p.m.

Wednesday, July 4. 10 a.m. - I p.m. Moetings of Sections.
2-4.30 p.m. Films of Bird Life.
$5.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Lantern lecture by Herr Horst Siewert on
9. p.m. the Home-ilife of the Osprey. Reception by the Duchess of Portland on behalf of the Royal Society for Protection of Birds in the Hetil of Exeter Coliege.

Thursday, July 5. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. Meetings of Sections and of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.
2-4 p.m. Debates.
8.0 p.m. Congress Dinner in the Hall of Christ Church.

Friday, July 6. 10 a.m. - 12 nocn. Meetings of Sections.
l. 30 p.m. Excursion to Whipsnade. Tea provided by the Zoological Society.
9.0 p.m. Meeting of ths International Ornithologicsil Cominittee wid Closing Meeting of the Congress.

## Long Excursion.

Saturday, July 7. 9.30 a.m. Leave University Museum for Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Lunch at Abergavenny. Tea at Carmarthen. Arrive Tonby 7.5 p.m.
Sunday, July 8. 8.30 a.m. Leave Tenby for Pembroine Dock, where the party will embark on two destroyers lent by the Admiralty and visit in turn the islands of Skomer, Skolkholm and Grassholm, returning to Tenby at night.

Monday, July 9. 9.15 a.m. Leave Tenby. Lunch at Brecon. Tea provided at Stanway, Glos. by invitation of the Earl and Countass of Wemyss and the Hon. G. L. Charteris. Arrive Oxford $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

## LONDON.

Tuesady, July 10.
Reception at the British Museum (Nat. History): tea provided by the Truste日s.

Sadges, together with the detailed Congress Programe and other literetrro, will be aupplied at the Reception Bureau, Rhodes Fouse, on payment of the Congress contribution.

An axhibition of contemporary British Ornithological Art arranged by Mr. B.B. Osmaston will be held at the Ashmolean Museum during the Congresa.
 Foreign contributors, arranged by Mr. W.H.B. Somerset and wr. B. W. Tucker, together with other miscellaneous exhibits, will be shown in the Department of Zoology at the University Museum.

Evening dress will be required on the evenings of July 2, 4, 5. For the University Reception (July 2) and also at the Kayor's Reoeption on the same day, academical dreas will be worn by members of Oxpord University and optionally by others.

At the dinner at Ohrist Church foreign members will be entertaincd by the British Ornithologists' Union and the British Orgithologists' Club. The charge to British Members will be 16/- inciuding wines. Mombers proposing to attend the dinner ape requested to notify Mr. B.W. Tucker, University Museum, oxford, as soon as possible. The closing date for receiving nomos mili be July 2.

The charges for the Long Excursion will be approximately ES. 10. 0. (closing day for receiving names July 2), for the Hifora and Foxwarren excursions $10 / 6$ and $10 /-r e s p e c t i v a l y$, including dinner at a hotel on the return run to oxford, erad for the Whipsnade excursion 4/6.

Pree admission to the London Zoological Gardens will be obtaineble on presentation of the Congreas card, which will be Pomarded in a day or two.

The most convenient trains from London to Oxford are:

| Paddington |  | Oxford. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.45 |  | 11.8 |
| 11.15 |  | 12.38 |
| 1.45 |  | 3.4 |
| 4.45 |  | 5.55 |
| 6.5 |  | 7.25 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 10.10 |  |  |
| 4.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Members from abroad who have not obtained through tickets to Oxford should ask at Paddington station for 'Summer Tickets' (cheap returns) to Oxford, price 10/9.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY


SMITHSONIAN RNSTTTCTION
Mrishumegtom, CV.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART FREER GALLERY OF ART INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

June
1934.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

In accordance with invitation from the Secretary for the VIII International Ornithological Congress, to be held in Oxford from July 2, 1934 to July 7, 1934, you are hereby designated as official representative for the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. National Museum, and are authorized to speak for these organizations in such matters as properly pertain to then.

May I suggest that you convey to the organization our best wishes for the success of their meetings.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

June 18, 1934.

IV dear Mr. Secretary:

I beg to acknowl odge with appreciation your commication of June 15, amouncing my designtion as an offlcial delegate on the part of the United States to the Hichth Intemational Omithologicel Congress, to be held in orford, meland, July 2 to July 7, 1934. I feel deeply honored at this consideration. Dho report on the proceedings of the Congress will be made to you later in accordance with your request.

Very truly yours.

# A. WETMORE 

Assistent Secretary.

Honorable cordell Kull, Secretary of Stete, Washington, D.C.

June 16, 1934.

Mis. J. N. Daxing,
Chter, Bureau of Biological survey, U. S. Dopatment of Agriculture. Waghington, D. C.

Doaz ME. Darling:

I bes to acknomledia with thanits the commaication from 2n. W. Bell, Acting Chief, of Tue 25, indicatine that I have bon desimated to wepresent the Biological. Survey at the VIIT International Ont thological Congress in otrord.

I mmuch pleasea at bitn notification naturelly, sud shall do what I noy to represent the Survey in any mattors that may arise that concem it.

Sincarely yours.

Agsistmbt Secrevary

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY
smithisonian mestitction
Wäshingtone, CV.S.A

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART FREER GALLERY OF ART INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

$$
\text { June } 1934 .
$$

To Friends and Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution:

The bearer of this letter, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is visiting Europe on official business of the Institution.

Any courtesies or facilities which may be extended to him in connection with the prosecution of his mork will be Very greatly appreciated.

Very respectfully,


# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE bureau of biological survey WASHINGTON, D. C. 

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY AND REFER TO

June 15, 1934.
A. WE / MIRE JUN 151934

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:
Confirming informal discussion, the Biological Survey will be honored to be represented by you at the meetings of the Eighth Ornithological Congress, at Oxford, England, July 2 to 7, 1934. Being so thoroughly conversant with the lines of ornithological work conducted by this Bureau, we feel that you are preeminently well quad ified to speak for us in connecttin with an y feature of the Congress that may bear upon our activities.

A copy of our letter to Dr. F. C. R. Jourdain, Hon. Secretary of the Congress, is inclosed for your information.

Trusting that the trip to England will prove both instructive and pleasurable, I am

Sincerely yours,


Acting Chief.

Enclosure - C09857.

June 15, 1934.
Dx. F. C. R. Jourdain, Hon. Secretary,

Eighth International Ornithological Congress, Whitekirk, Southbourne, Boumemouth, England.

Dear Dr. Jourdain:

The invitation of the Fxecutive Comittee to nominate a delegate or delegates to the Eighth International ornithological Congress, wes duly presented to the United States Department of Agriculture, by His Mejesty s Ambassador through the Secretary of State.

As the Bureau of this Department charged with the investigation and protection of North American migratory birds, we would be most happy to send a member of our staf of blologists to the Congress. since, however, this imnot practicable, we have the honor to nominate Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonien Institum tion, and a former member of the Biological Sumvey, as our representative. Doctor Wetmore has accepted this duty in our behal.

With our best wishes for the success of the Congress, I am
Very truly yours,

> M. Eab
> Acting Chief.

Mr. H. W. Dorsey, Administ atve Assistant to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Mr. Dorsey:

Under the amended program for research and travel as approved by the Secretary May 19, 1934 there is included the sum or $\$ 800.00$ to cover my attedence at the International Omithological Congress in Dxiord, Fneland, and for other travel and study in Ingland. Hay I ask that you send me check for this amount as an adrance?

I boc to ask that the check be formarded to me promptiy as I am leaving Tuesday. June 19, and am under necessity or moking payment for my tickets without delay.

Wery truly yours, A. WETMORE

Assistant Secetary.

# VIII CONGRESSUS INTERNATIONALIS ORNITHOLOGICUS. (OXFORD, 1934). 

SECRETARY: REV. F.C. R. JOURDAIN,
WHITEKIRK, SOUTHBOURNE, BOURNEMOUTH
We have much pleasure in sending you a provisional programme of the 8th International Ornithological Congress, which will take place at Oxford from July 2nd to July 7th, 1934. We hope that you will be able to attend this Congress and would request you to return the enclosed post-card duly filled up, whereupon we shall be pleased to furnish full particulars. The contribution for an ordinary member is fI : and if accompanied by a lady io shillings extra.

The Oxford Reception Committee (Secretary: B. W. Tucker, University Museum, Oxford), has charge of the accommodation of visitors. The prices in the hotels range from 17s. to 21s. per day (first class) ; 12s. 6d. (second class). Good boarding-houses 8s. 6d. to Ios. 6d. per day.

Men can be accommodated in the Colleges for an inclusive charge of about ros. 6 d . per day, but ladies and married couples should take rooms in hotels or boarding-houses.

For the Executive Committee
F. C. R. JOURDAIN.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous envoyer un programme provisoire du Huitième Congrès International Ornithologique, qui aura lieu à Oxford du 2me jusqu'au 7 Juli 1934 inclusivement. Nous osons espérer que ledit programme vous décidera à assister à ce Congrès et vous prions de bien vouloir compléter la carte ci-incluse et de nous la retourner. Dès réception de cette carte nous nous empresserons de vous faire parvenir des renseignements plus détaillés. La contribution pour un membre ordinaire est de $\underset{f_{2} \mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{I}}$ anglais : avec une dame-membre de io shillings supplementaire.

Le Comité de Réception d'Oxford (Secretaire, B. W. Tucker, Úniversity Museum, Oxford) a entrepris de se charger du logement des congressistes; les prix des hôtels de premier ordre varient de I7 à 2 I shillings par jour, de deuxieme ordre I2s. 6d. par jour. Bonnes pensions famille 8s. 6d. à ios. 6d. par jour.

Il y a un certain nombre de chambres à la disposition des hommes seulement dans les Collèges de ros. 6 d . par jour tout compris: les dames et les gens mariés sont priés de retenir leurs chambres à l'hôtel ou dans un pension.

Pour le Comité exécutif,
F. C. R. JOURDAIN.

Wir erlauben uns, ihnen hierbei zu behändigen, ein vorläufiges Programm des 8 Internationalen Ornithologischen Kongresses der vorn 2 bis einschiesslich 7 Juli 1934 in Oxford stattfinden wird wir würden es begrüssen, wenn Sie diesem Kongresse beiwohnen wollten und bitten Sie beigeschlossene Postkarte ausgefüllt zurückzusenden, worauf wir Ihnen nähere Einzelheiten zugehen lassen werden. Der mitgliedsbeitrag ist $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I}$ : der Preis mit einer Damenkarte Io shillings extra.

Der Oxford Vorbereitender Ausschuss (Secretär: B. W. Tucker, University Museum, Oxford), kann den Teilnehmern Unterkommen besorgen: die Hotelpreise variieren zwischen 175. und 21s. täglich (erster Klasse) ; I2s. 6d. täglich (zweiter Klasse).

Herren werden in Colleges angenommen für ca. Ios. 6d. täglich, inclusive allen: Damen und Ehepaaren wird empfohlen Zimmer in Hotels oder Boarding-houses zu nehmen.

Für den Vollzichenden Ausschluss,
F. C. R. JOURDAIN.

Dr. E. Stresemann (President), Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain (Secretary), Prof. Dr. E. Lönnberg (Sweden), W. L. Sclater (Great Britain), Dr. A. Wetmore (America), Dr. G. J. van Oordt (Holland) and J. Berlioz (France).

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Duke of Bedford, K.G., the Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., the Earl of Dumfries, Lord Desborough, K.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., the Marquess of Tavistock, Sir H. Maxwell, Bt., P.C., Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.B.E., the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., Prof. E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S., Messrs. H. Balfour, F.R.S., C. T. Regan, F.R.S., Prof. S. Gardiner, F.R.S., Prof. Ritchie, Dr. A. Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., Prof. J. Graham Kerr, F.R.S., Mr. A. Ezra, Mr. H. S. Gladstone, Dr. A. H. Evans, Mr. W. Berry, Sir J. R. Bradford, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Col. Stephenson Clarke, C.B., and the Members of the English Executive Committee (The late Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., P.C., D.L., D.C.L., Prof. D'Arcy Thompson and Dr. Guillemard were also Members of this Committee).

## ENGLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President and Secretary (ex officio), Dr. P. R. Lowe, O.B.E. (Chairman), Dr. G. Carmichael Low, Lord Rothschild, F.R.S., Rear Admiral H. Lynes, C.B., C.M.G., Lord Scone, M.P., Hon. G. L. Charteris, Dr. C. B. Ticehurst and Messrs. H. F. Witherby, M.B.E., E. C. Stuart Baker, C.I.E., O.B.E., G. M. Mathews, W. L. Sclater, D. A. Bannerman, M.B.E., N. B. Kinnear and B. W. Tucker.

## OXFORD RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

H. Balfour, F.R.S. (Chairman), B. W. Tucker (Secretary), Prof. E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S., Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., Prof. G. D. Hale Carpenter, F.R.S., W. H. B. Somerset, B. B. Osmaston, Lt.-Col. J. Buchan, M.P., Miss L. Grier, Miss J. Orr-Ewing, W. B. Alexander, N. T. Walford and the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Rev. F.C.R.JOURDAIN, WHITEKIRK,

SOUTHBOURNE,
BOURNEMOUTH.

TREASURER \& SECRETARY TO OXF. REC. COM.
B. W. TUCKER, ESQ.. UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, OXFORD.

SECRETARY TO ART EXHIBITS :
B. B. OSMASTON, ESQ.,

116, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

## PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

The Congress will be held in Rhodes House, Oxford.

| Monday, | July | 2ND. | p.m. 8.15 | Meeting of the International Ornithological Committee. Opening of the Congress. <br> Reception by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tuesday, | July | 3RD. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IO a.m. } \\ & \\ & \text { p.m. } . \end{aligned}$ | General Meeting, Meetings of Sections, etc. <br> Excursion to Whipsnade. Tea provided by the Zoological Society of London. |
| Wednesday | July | 4 TH . | Io a.m. <br> 2 p.m. <br> Evening | Meetings of Sections, etc. <br> Reception " by the P" 'resident and Council of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds at Exeter College. |
| Thursday, | July | 5TH. | Io a.m. <br> 2 p.m. <br> Evening. | Meetings of Sections. <br> Dinner at Christ Church Hall. |
| Friday, | July | 6 тн. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { IO } & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{array}$ | Meetings of Sections. <br> Excursions (a) to Lilford Hall (Lord Lilford's Aviaries) <br> (b) to Foxwarren (Mr. A. Ezra's Aviaries). |
| Saturday, | July | 7 TH. | Io a.m. | Meeting of International Ornithological Committee. <br> Close of the Congress. <br> Long Excursion to the Islands of Pembrokeshire (Messrs. <br> H. F. Witherby and R. M. Lockley). |
| Sunday, | July | 8тн. |  | Long Excursion. |
| Monday, | July | $9 \mathrm{TH}$. |  | Return to Oxford and London. |
| Tuesday, | July | Ioth. |  | Reception and Tea provided at the British Museum of Natural History. |

## PROGRAMME PROVISOIRE.

Le Congrès prendra lieu dans l'édifice " Rhodes House ", Oxford.

| Luxdi | 2 Juli. | p.m. 8.15 p.m. | Séance du Comité International Ornithologique. <br> Ouverture du Congrès. <br> Récception par le Vice-Chancellor de l'Université d'Oxford. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mardi | 3 Juli. | $\begin{aligned} 10.0 & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Assemblée Générale, Séances des Sections, etc. <br> Excursion à Whipsnade: La Zoological Society of London offrira un thé. |
| Mercredi | 4 Juli. | $\begin{aligned} 10.0 & \text { a.m. } \\ 2.0 & \text { p.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } . \end{aligned}$ | Séances de Sections, etc. <br> Récëption par lä Présidente et conseil de la Société Royale pour la protection des oiseaux au Collège d'Exeter. |
| Jeudi | 5 Juli. | $\begin{aligned} 10.0 & \text { a.m. } \\ 2.0 & \text { p.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Séances des Sections, etc. <br> Dîner dans la Salle" du Collège de Christ-Church. |
| Vendredi | 6 Juli. | $\begin{array}{ll} 10.0 & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{array}$ | Séances des Sections, etc. <br> Excursions à (a) Lilford Hall (Les volières de Lord Lilford). <br> (b) Foxwarren (Les volières de M. Ezra). |
| Samedi | 7 Juli. | 10.0 a.m. | Séance du Comité International Ornithologique. <br> Clôture du Congrès. <br> Grande excursion aux iles de Pembrokeshire (MM. H. F. Witherby et R. M. Lockley). |
| Dimanche | 8 Juli. |  | Grande excursion. |
| Lundi | 9 Juli. |  | Retour à Oxford et Londres. |
| Mardi | io Juli. | p.m | Réception et thé au Musee Britannique d'Histoire Naturelle. |

## VORLAÜFIGES PROGRAMM:

Der Kongress findet im Gebäude "Rhodes House " statt.

| Montag | 2 Juli. |  | nachm. | Sitzung des Internationalen Ornithologischen Ausschusses. Eröffnung des Kongresses. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dienstag | 3 Juli. | 10.0 | abends. vorm. | Empfang durch den Vice-Chancellor der Universität Oxford. Allgemeine Sitzung : Sektions-sitzungen. |
|  |  |  | nachm. | Ausflug nach Whipsnade: Tee auf Einladung der Zoological Society of London. |
| Mittwoch | 4 Juli. | 10.0 | vorm. | Sektions-sitzungen. |
|  |  | 2.0 | nachm. | ", ", |
|  |  |  | abends. | Empfang durch Präsidentin und Vorstand der Royal Soc, Prot. Birds im Festsaal des Exeter College. |
| Donnersta | 5 Juli. | 10.0 | vorm. | Sektions-sitzungen. |
|  |  | 2.0 | nachm. |  |
|  |  |  | abends. | Diner im Festsaal des Christ-Church College. |
| Freitag | 6 Juli. | 10.0 | v | Sektions-sitzungen. |
|  |  |  | nachm. | Ausflug nach (a) Lilford Hall (vogelpark von Lord Lilford); <br> (b) Foxwarren (vogelpark von Mr. Ezra). |
| Samstag | 7 Juli. | 10.0 | vorm. | Sitzung des Internationalen Ornithologischen Ausschusses. Schluss des Kongresses. |
|  |  |  |  | Ausflug nach den Inseln von Pembrokeshire (Messrs. H. F. Witherby \& R. M. Lockley). |
| Sonntag | 8 Juli. |  |  | ," , , , |
| Montag | 9 Juli. |  |  | Rückfahrt nach Oxford und London. |
| Dienstag | Io Juli. |  | nachm. | Empfang und Tee durch das British Museum (Natural History). |

There are four Sections, viz. :-
(I) Taxonomy, Zoo-Geography, Palæontology, and Biology (Life History, Bird-Behaviour and Oology).

Secretary: Mr. N. B. Kinnear.
(2) Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology and Genetics.

> | Secretaries |
| :--- | :--- |
| I Dr. G. Carmichael Low. |
| Mr. D. A. Bannerman. |

(3) Migration and Means of Locomotion; Ecology.

Secretaries $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dr. A. Landsborough Thomson. } \\ \text { Hon. G. L. Charteris. }\end{array}\right.$
(4) Aviculture, Protection, Agricultural Ornithology, Parasitology.

## PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

The Congress will be held in Rhodes House, Oxford.

| Monday, | July | 2ND. | 8.m. | Meeting of the International Ornithological Committee. Opening of the Congress. <br> Reception by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. |
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| Thursday, | July | 5 TH. | Io a.m. <br> 2 p.m. <br> Evening. | Meetings of Sections. Dinner at Christ Church Hall. |
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| Sunday, | July | 8th. |  | Long Excursion. |
| Monday, | July |  |  | Return to Oxford and London. |
| Tuesday, | July i |  |  | Reception and Tea provided at the British Museum of Natural History. |

## PROGRAMME PROVISOIRE.

Le Congrès prendra lieu dans l'édifice " Rhodes House ", Oxford.

| Lundi | 2 Juli. | p.m. | Séance du Comité International Ornithologique. Ouverture du Congrès. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8.15 p.m. | Réception par le Vice-Chancellor de l'Université d'Oxford. |
| Mardi | 3 Juli. | $\begin{array}{ll} 10.0 & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{array}$ | Assemblée Générale, Séances des Sections, etc. <br> Excursion à Whipsnade: La Zoological Society of London offrira un thé. |
| Mercredi | 4 Juli. | 0.o a.m. | Séances de Sections, etc. |
|  |  | $2.0 \quad \begin{gathered} \text { p.m. } \\ \text { p.m. } \end{gathered}$ | Réception par la Présidente et conseil de la Société Royale pour la protection des oiseaux au Collège d'Exeter. |
| Jeudi | 5 Juli. | .o a.m. | Séances des Sections, etc. |
|  |  | $2.0 \text { p.m. }$ | Dîner dans la Salle du Collège de Christ-Church. |
| Vendredi | 6 Juli. | $\begin{aligned} \text { Io.O } & \text { a.m. } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Séances des Sections, etc. <br> Excursions à (a) Lilford Hall (Les volières de Lord Lilford). <br> (b) Foxwarren (Les volières de M. Ezra). |
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## VORLAÜFIGES PROGRAM.

Der Kongress finder in Gebäude "Rhodes House" statt.


Sonntag 8 July.
Montag 9 July.
Rückfahrt nash Oxford and London.
Dienstag io July. nacho. Empfang ind Tee durch dis British Museum (Natural History).

## Probables:-

There are four Sections, viz. :-

(I) Taxonomy, Zoo-Geography, Palæontology, and Biology (Life History, Bird-Behaviour and Oology).
(2) Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology and Genetics. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Secretary: Mr. N. B. Kinnear. } \\ \text { PR. Lowe, A Wetware E. Sheoemam (? Reßern find } \\ \text { Secretaries ! Dr. G. Carmichael Low. }\end{array}\right.$ Secretaries $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dr. G. Carmichael Low. } \\ & \text { Mr. D. A. Bannerman. }\end{aligned}$
(3) Migration and Means of Locomotion; Ecology. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { RDrost. (? Sckenk) (? Rapine) } \\ \text { Secretaries }\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dr. A. Landsborough Thomson. } \\ \text { Hon. G. L. Charteris. }\end{array}\right.\end{array}\right.$
(4) Aviculture, Protection, Agricultural Ornithology, Parasitology. JDelacom. O Herrivth. Casa aves

Secretaries $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr. D. Seth-Smith. } \\ \text { Miss P. Barclay Smith. }\end{array}\right.$ (? Chafroan)


## NOTICE TO BEARERS OF PASSPORTS

REVISED TO MARCH 7, 1934


SPECIAL NOTICE
Attention is especially called to paragraph 24 a on page 10. All persons should assure themselves that they have ample funds for their needs abroad and for their return to this country. There are no Government or private funds available for assistance.

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## NOTICE TO BEARERS OF PASSPORTS

WARNING.-A naturalized citizen should read carefully section II and those parts of sections III or IV which relate to the country of which he was originally a national. Persons born in the United States of alien parents should also read these sections with care.
CHINA.-The attention of persons proceeding to China is especially called to paragraphs $9,10,11$, and 12.
MONEY REGULATIONS.-Special attention is called to paragraph 8 , particularly as to regulations governing the money which travelers may bring into and out of the countries they expect to visit.
I. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. Signature.-The signature of the person to whom a passport is issued should be affixed in the places indicated therein immediately upon its receipt. The passport is not valid unless it has been signed. The bearer should also fill in the blank spaces on the inside cover of the passport.
2. Loss, destruction, or mutilation of passport.-A passport, whether valid or expired, is an important document. It should not be allowed to pass into the possession of an unauthorized person.
3. The loss, destruction, or mutilation of a valid passport should be reported immediately to the Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest American consular officer.
4. As a rule, new passports can be issued in such cases only after an exhaustive inquiry.
5. The application for a new passport to replace a valid passport which has been lost, destroyed, or mutilated must be accompanied by a detailed statement, in the form of an affidavit, of the circumstances under which the passport was lost, destroyed, or mutilated.
6. Passports may be amended to include or to exclude the American wife and American minor children of the person to whom issued, upon the written request of the bearer. The passport agents in Boston, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco have authority to amend passports. Passports may also be amended by American con-
sular officers and, in the absence thereof, by American diplomatic officers; and they may be amended by the chief executives of the insular possessions of the United States.
7. Passports, unless expressly limited to particular countries, are valid for all countries. Consequently no amendments to include specified countries will be necessary.
8. Regulations of foreign govern-ments.-Passport and other travel regulations of foreign governments vary and are subject to changes. They also vary with respect to the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated territories, or dependencies of foreign countries. For authentic information regarding such regulations, inquiry should be made, before leaving the United States', of the diplomatic or consular representatives of the countries to be visited with reference to the following subjects: visas; import and export regulations relating to money, jewelry, and other valuables; tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars; and baggage, photography tax, travel, residence, health, vaccination, and employment regulations.
9. Passports for China.-The usual visa for entry into China should be
obtained before departure from the United States. All American citizens who intend to land in or pass through China must be in possession of a valid entrance visa in order to avoid the inevitable complications which will arise by attempting to enter China without it.
10. It is understood that under recent regulations of the Chinese Government visas on passports are required for travel in the interior of China in addition to the usual entrance visa on passports. Information concerning the visa for the interior should be obtained upon arrival in China from the nearest American consulate. The American Legation at Peiping has informed the Department by telegraph that ignorance of the necessity of the visa for the interior has caused expense, delay, and inconvenience to many travelers.
11. Stamping of Chinese translation of the English text on passports in China.-American citizens are urgently warned that upon arrival in China they should present their passports at the Legation, or at an American consulate in China, or, upon arrival in Hong Kong or Rangoon, at the consulates in those cities, for the stamping thereon of a Chinese translation of the English text.
12. It is understood that the Chinese Government objects to Americans traveling into the interior of China on passports which do not contain a Chinese translation of the English text.
13. Foreign visas should be ob-tained.-Nearly all foreign governments require persons of other nationality entering their countries to be in possession of passport visas granted by the diplomatic or consular officers of those countries. Certain exceptions are noted below. As certain foreign visas are valid for one trip only, or restricted in the period of time for which they may be used, applicants for visas should be careful to state the length of the intended sojourn in the foreign country and the expected number of trips thereto. Persons proceeding to France are especially urged to observe this precaution in order to avoid difficulties in France when attempting to obtain permission for the extension of their stay beyond the period designated in the visa. Travelers by air must comply with the same visa regulations as apply to travelers by land or water.
14. American citizens are urgently advised to obtain visas from the appropriate foreign consuls stationed in this country before beginning their journeys, since it is understood that the regulations of a number of foreign countries require that a visa be obtained before the American leaves the United States. This is particularly true of Americans traveling to Great Britain via Canada and of Americans proceeding to Poland, Persia, or India.
15. Americans who intend to travel in certain foreign countries, and in the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated territories, or dependencies of such countries, are cautioned to inquire regarding, and obtain, if necessary, specific visas not only for the foreign country, but for the outlying dominions, colonies, mandated territories, or dependencies, in which they intend to travel, especially if they are proceeding to the Levant States under French mandate.
16. The visa regulations of foreign governments are enforced directly by the representatives of those governments. The Department of State does not under
any circumstances act as intermediary in obtaining visas from representatives of foreign countries.

It is an accepted maxim of international law, that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to selfpreservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe (142 U.S. 651).
17. It is understood that persons proceeding as immigrants to foreign countries must have their passports visaed. Particular inquiry should be made by American citizens of the diplomatic and consular officers of the countries to which they expect to proceed whether they will be classed as immigrants and for that reason be required to be in possession of passports and visas. In order to establish whether they will be classed as immigrants they should be careful to make clear to such officers the reason for their intended visit and the duration of their intended stay.
18. No visas are required of nonimmigrant American citizens intending to sojourn briefly in Belgium, British Honduras, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein,

Mexico (but an identification card, issued by a Mexican consul, must be obtained), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama (Americans entering Panama as transients, maximum limit of sojourn being six months, need no visas; those expecting to remain more than six months should consult the nearest Panamanian consul for detailed information as to immigration restrictions), Paraguay, Peru (no visa required of tourists, but a visa required of other travelers), Siam, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Sweden, Switzerland, or Uruguay.
19. Visas are not necessary for Dảnzig, as has been stated above. However, a person desiring to enter or leave Danzig by rail should be in possession of a Polish or German visa, or both.
20. An American citizen leaving the United States for a country where passports are not required is nevertheless advised to carry a passport, except in travel to Canada or Mexico. The passport may later save the time and inconvenience of applying for one abroad should the holder desire to travel in countries where passports are required. It will also enable the holder to establish his American citizenship upon his return to the United States and thus facilitate his entry.

American citizens who leave the United States without passports should carry with them proof of their citizenship, such as birth, baptism, or naturalization certificates.
21. Registration at American consu-late.-American citizens intending to make an extended sojourn in a foreign country should register in the nearest American consulate immediately upon arrival in the foreign country.
22. Registration with local authori-ties.-Information in regard to local police registration, etc., in foreign countries should be obtained from the local authorities direct or through the nearest American consulate.
23. Dual nationality.-Persons born in the United States of unnaturalized parents are American citizens under American law, but they may also be citizens or subjects of the country of their parents' origin under the law of that country. As the legal right of the other country to the allegiance of such persons while within their territory cannot be denied by this Government, the Department can offer no assurances to them that any representations which it may make on their behalf will be successful.

23a. Failure to recognize American naturalization of parents.-A person born in the United States of a father whose American naturalization is not recognized by the country of which he was a citizen or subject at the time of naturalization may also be considered a citizen or subject of the country of his father's origin under the law of that country.
24. Military service in foreign coun-tries.-Naturalized American citizens and persons born in this country of for-eign-born parents should, before proceeding to the country of their origin, or that of the origin of their parents, ascertain their status with regard to military service in such country.

24a. Destitute Americans abroad.Employment conditions in foreign countries are very unfavorable, and Americans proceeding abroad in search of work must understand that no money is at the disposal of the Government to pay their way back to the United States or to render them financial assistance if they become stranded abroad. Such persons should therefore not undertake a trip abroad unless in possession of ample funds for their maintenance abroad and return to this country.

## II. EXPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITI. ZENS AND THE PRESUMPTION OF CESSATION OF CITIZENSHIP

25. Oath of allegiance to a foreign state or naturalization therein.-In connection with military service in foreign countries, particular attention is called to the fact that an American citizen over 21 years of age loses his American citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state. He also loses American citizenship through naturalization in a foreign state. (See following paragraph.)
That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. (Sec. 2, act of Mar. 2, 1907; 34 Stat. 1228.)
26. Naturalized American citizens are -warned that their rights of citizenship may be lost as a result of a residence of two years in their native lands or five years in other foreign lands, under the
provisions of section 2 of the citizenship act of March 2, 1907, or of the acquisition of a residence of a permanent nature in any foreign country within five years after naturalization in the United States. The statutory provisions referred to read as follows:

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war. (Sec. 2, act of Mar. 2, 1907; 34 Stat. 1228.)

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship under the provisions of this Act shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall ${ }^{-}$ be considered prima facie evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing his application for citizenship,
and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those within their respective jurisdictions who have such certificates of citizenship and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship. (Second paragraph, sec. 15, act of June 29, 1906; 34 Stat. 601.)

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## III. STATUS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN COUNTRIES WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS CONCLUDED NATURALIZATION TREATIES

27. The following information concerning military regulations of certain foreign governments as possibly affecting American citizens is believed to be correct, but is not to be considered as official insofar as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign government:
28. AUSTRIA. Article 230 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the rights and advantages of which are accorded to the United States by its treaty establishing friendly relations with Austria, concluded on August 24, 1921, stipulates that Austria undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such
persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

Article 119 of the same treaty stipulates that universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Austria, and that the Austrian Army shall, in the future, only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.
29. BELGIUM. According to the law on recruiting and military service of August 15, 1923, all Belgian citizens must be enrolled in the recruiting reserve from the age of 17 years, but they are not considered as having violated this requirement unless they have failed to enter their names for enrollment before the 31st day of December of the year in which they attain the age of 19 years.

Under the terms of the naturalization convention between the United States and Belgium, a Belgian naturalized as a citizen of the United States is considered by Belgium as a citizen of the United States, but upon return to Belgium he may be prosecuted for a crime or misdemeanor committed before naturalization, saving such limitations as are established by the laws of Belgium.

A naturalized American formerly a Belgian who has resided five years in this country cannot be held to military service in Belgium, or to incidental obligation resulting therefrom, in the event of his return, except in cases of de-
sertion from organized and embodied military or naval service.
Under Belgian law a person born in the United States of Belgian parents may, between the time when he reaches 16 years of age and the 31st of December of the year during which he reaches 19 years of age and with the consent of the person or persons whose consent would be necessary to validate his marriage, renounce Belgian nationality without special consent of the Belgian Government. If such consent cannot be obtained, he may, in order to avoid difficulties during a temporary stay in Belgium, request that he be inscribed for the Belgian militia and at the same time ask that he be suspended from military service until he has attained the age of 21 years, when he can execute the act of renunciation of Belgian nationality without the approval of his legal guardian. If after having attained the age of 19 , when he becomes liable to obligations of military service for the active army and the reserve, he desires to make a declaration of renunciation, he must first obtain the permission of the Belgian Government. Such permission is given as a matter of course, however, if at the time he is domiciled in the United States. The duration of military obligations in the active army and the reserve is 15 years, and at the end of that period a declaration of renunciation may be made without the special consent of the Belgian Government. The renunciation of Belgian nationality may be made before a Belgian diplomatic or consular representative in the United States.
30. BULGARIA. A national of Bulgaria who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin, subject to any law providing that Bulgarians do not lose their nationality by becoming naturalized in another country during a period when Bulgaria is at war. Bulgarians who have become naturalized as American citizens are not, upon returning to Bulgaria, subject to punishment for the original act of emigration or for failure prior to naturalization to respond to calls for military service accruing after bona fide residence was acquired in American territory. If a national of Bulgaria who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States shall renew his residence in Bulgaria without the intent of returning to the United States, he may be held to have renounced his naturalization. The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the United States shall have resided two years or more in Bulgaria.
31. CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Under the treaty of naturalization between the United States and Czechoslovakia it is provided that nationals of Czechoslovakia who have been or shall be naturalized in the territories of the United States shall be held by Czechoslovakia to have renounced their former nationality and to be nationals of the United States. The foregoing provision is not applicable during a time when

Czechoslovakia is at war. Nationals of Czechoslovakia naturalized in the United States are not, upon their return to Czechoslovak territory, prosecuted or punished for expatriation, or for having failed, prior to their naturalization, to answer summonses to military service which had been served upon them within a period of five years preceding their naturalization. If a national of Czechoslovakia who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States shall renew his residence in Czechoslovakia without the intent to return to the United States, he is held to have lost the nationality acquired by naturalization. The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the United States shall have resided more than two years in Czechoslovakia.

With regard to persons born in the United States of Czechoslovak parents, officials of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense have orally informed the American Consul General at Prague that American-born sons of Czechoslovak citizens may visit Czechoslovakia for six months without fear of being inducted into the Czechoslovak Army and that if they remain beyond that time they should call immediately upon the District Office and submit a petition requesting their release from the Army rolls.
32. DENMARK. In November or December of the year in which the person liable to mili-
tary service becomes 17 years old, he is expected to report for enrollment on the conscription lists. If he neglects to do so, he may be fined from 4 to 40 kroner; but if his neglect arises from a design to evade service he may be imprisoned.
Anyone leaving the country before he should be entered on the conscription list is expected, in case he returns before his thirty-second year and is yet subject to military service, to report for entry on the conscription list.

Anyone who, after having been entered on the conscription list or after having reported for entry on the list, leaves the country must, under penalty of fines of from 10 to 100 kroner, report his departure as well as his return to the competent official.

During the year when the person liable to military service attains the age of 20 he is bound to present himself before the board of examiners, and if he is found to be fit for service he is then entered on the army list and called for service the following year, unless he has obtained from the Minister of the Interior a deferment to one of the following years or unless, in consequence of a high mumber drawn by lot, he is exempted from military service.

In case he fails to appear when the law requires that he be assigned to military duty he is liable to imprisonment.

The treaty of naturalization between the United States and Denmark provides that a former subject of Denmark naturalized in the United States shall, upon his return to Denmark, be treated as a citizen of the United

States; but he is not thereby exempted from penalties for offenses committed against Danish law before his emigration. If he renews his residence in Denmark, with intent to remain, he is held to have renounced his American citizenship. The intent not to return may, under the treaty, be held to exist when the naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in his native land.

A naturalized American citizen formerly a subject of Denmark, having renewed his residence in Denmark with intent to remain or having resided in that country for more than two years, is liable to perform military service in Denmark if he was in the army at the time of emigration and deserted; or, if before emigration he had been enrolled for duty, called and failed to appear; or, if after his return he is assigned to a military unit.

In time of peace the Minister of the Interior is authorized upon application to release from further service in the Danish Army or Navy such individuals subject to Danish military service as may procure proof that they have served in the army or navy of any of the belligerent nations during the years 1914 to 1918.
33. GERMANY. Article 278 of the Treaty of Versailles, the rights and advantages of which are accorded to the United States by its treaty restoring friendly relations with Germany, concluded August 25, 1921, stipulates that Germany undertakes to recognize any new nation-
ality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

Article 173 of the same treaty provides that universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany and that the German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.
34. HUNGARY. Article 213 of the Treaty of Trianon, the rights and advantages of which are accorded to the United States by its treaty establishing friendly relations with Hungary, concluded on August 29, 1921, stipulates that Hungary undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.
Article 103 of the same treaty stipulates that universal compulsory military service shall be

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abolished in Hungary and that the Hungarian Army shall, in the future, only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.
35. NORWAY. A subject of Norway is liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 21 years.

Under the naturalization treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway, a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Norway is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offense against the laws of Norway committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations and remissions established by those laws. Emigration itself is not an offense, but nonfulfillment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offenses.

A person liable to the performance of military duty who emigrates before January 1 of the year in which he reaches the age of 20 or after this time with due permission and who returns and reports personally in the proper manner, is enrolled for service together with the class with which he is registered, but is transferred to the second draft and is discharged at the same time as the men with whom he, according to his age, should have registered. After the end of the seventh conscription year (the year he reaches the age of 27 ) he is free
from ordinary service in time of peace. Conscripts who have not been drafted by the end of the seventh year, through no fault or neglect of their own, will be free from military service in time of peace.

Any person liable to military service who leaves the country without a permit, will, when he returns, be drafted preferentially and attached to the less-favored branch for which he is fitted. Even though he may have passed the common age of conscription, he will be required to serve the entire period. In no instance, however, will he be required to serve after having passed the age of 50 years.

If a naturalized American citizen of Norwegian origin remains as long as two years in Norway, he is obliged without being summoned to present himself for enrollment at the first session, since he is then deemed by Norway to have renounced his American citizenship.

If he renews his residence in the Kingdom without intent to return to America, he is held to have renounced his American citizenship.

Under article 1 of the treaty between the United States and Norway, signed at Oslo November 1, 1930 (U.S. Treaty Series 832), a person born in the territory of one country of parents who are nationals of the other country, and having the nationality of both countries under their laws, shall not, if he has his habitual residence, that is, the place of his general abode, in the territory of the state of his birth, be held liable for military service or any other act of allegiance during a temporary stay in the territory of the other party.

Provided, that, if such stay is protracted beyond the period of two years, it shall be presumed to be permanent, in the absence of sufficient evidence showing that return to the territory of the other country will take place within a short time.
36. PORTUGAL. All physically able male Portuguese citizens are liable to military service from their twentieth until their forty-fifth year (in time of war, from their seventeenth to their forty-fifth year), active service lasting 10 years, reserve 10 , and service with territorial troops 5 years. Actual service in the army varies according to the branch of the service but is usually for a period of one year. All Portuguese citizens who for any reason fail to render military service, are obliged to pay a military tax, the amount of which varies according to the income of the person subject to the tax. Enrollment as a recruit usually takes place in the month of January of the twentieth year of the citizen, who must appear for military service in the following November.

The treaty of naturalization in force between the United States and Portugal provides that Portuguese citizens who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such upon their return to Portuguese dominions if they have resided in the United States five years. But a naturalized American of Portuguese birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Portuguese dominions for an offense against Portuguese laws committed be-
fore the emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitations of the laws of Portugal. Thus if a Portuguese citizen emigrated after he was enrolled as a recruit, either in the active or reserve army, his parents or grandparents are liable, in his absence, to pay the military tax in double (which varies according to the income of the person subject to the tax) or, if apprehended in Portuguese dominions, he is subject to a period of two years' service in the active army.
37. SWEDEN. Subjects of Sweden are liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which they reach their twenty-first year.
A person born in the United States of a Swedish father and domiciled in Sweden is a Swedish subject according to Swedish law and may be required to perform military service after two years' residence in Sweden and upon attaining the age when Swedish subjects become liable to military service.

Under the naturalization treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Sweden is recognized as an American citizen upon his return to the country of his origin. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offense against the laws of Sweden committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations and remissions established by those laws. Emigration itself is not an offense,
but nonfulfillment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offenses.

A naturalized American who performed his military service or emigrated when he was not liable to it and who infracted no laws before emigrating may safely return to Sweden.

According to the treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway a naturalized American citizen of Swedish origin, upon renewing his residence in Sweden without the intent to return to America, shall be held to have renounced his American citizenship. The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden.
IV. STATUS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CONCLUDED NATURALIZATION TREATIES
38. While this Government objects to the punishment of naturalized Americans by fines, forced military service, or imprisonment for any unperformed military service which accrued after the entry of the naturalized citizen into the United States, it can give no assurance that any objections which it makes will result in a remission or release.
39. This Government cannot properly protest against punishment for any infraction of foreign law committed prior to the naturalized American's entry into the United States.
40. Naturalized citizens of the United States who come from countries with the governments of which the United States has not concluded naturalization treaties
should, before visiting such countries, consider the advisability of inquiring of the appropriate authorities thereof whether they will be immune from molestation in such countries under the military service or other laws. The Department of State does not act as intermediary in such inquiries.

## The following information is believed

 to be correct, but is not to be considered as official insofar as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign gov-ernment:40a. ALBANIA. It is understood that the American naturalization of persons of Albanian origin will be recognized by the Albanian Government, and that such persons, and the members of their families, will be exempt from obligations under Albanian law which are imposed on Albanian subjects.

It is also understood that persons who are born in the United States of Albanian parents and maintain their habitual residence in the United States will be permitted to visit Albania temporarily without being held liable for military or other national service.
41. ESTONIA. According to paragraph 20 of the Estonian nationality law of October 27, 1922,
the loss of Estonian nationality is conditional on obtaining authorization from the Estonian Minister of the Interior. The application for authorization to renounce Estonian nationality must be accompanied by a certificate showing the acquisition of a foreign nationality. Consequently Estonian nationals who have become nationals of the United States and have not applied for and obtained authorization to renounce their Estonian nationality are considered under the law of Estonia to be nationals of that country. Under paragraph 1 of the Estonian law on military service, all male nationals of Estonia are liable for military service.

According to paragraph 2 of the Estonian law on nationality, children born without the territory of Estonia of a father who is an Estonian national are held to be Estonian nationals. Paragraph 6 of the same law expressly provides that no citizen of the Estonian Republic can be at one and the same time a citizen of another state. Consequently a person who was born in the United States of an Estonian father and who therefore acquired both American and Estonian nationality at birth is considered by the Estonian Government to have but one nationality, namely, Eistonian.

It is understood that the Estonian Government, in view of the provisions of the nationality and military service laws of Estonia, is not prepared to permit persons who have not applied for and obtained authorization to re-
nounce their Estonian nationality to visit Estonia without being required to perform military service or other acts of allegiance. This is understood to apply to persons born in Estonia and naturalized in the United States and to persons born in the United States of Estonian parents. It is understood that, in practice, persons who have presented an appropriate certificate, required under Estonian law to prove their nationality in a foreign country, have experienced no difficulty in renouncing their Estonian nationality.

41a. FINLAND. The Finnish"Law Regarding the Loss of Finnish Citizenship" of June 17, 1927, provides for the loss, in certain circumstances, of the Finnish citizenship of Finnish citizens born outside of Finland, and of Finnish citizens born in Finland who become citizens of other countries.

With respect to Finnish citizens born outside of Finland, article 2 of the law cited provides, among other things, as follows:

A Finnish citizen who was born outside of Finland and has never had his domicile in Finland and has not been in the active military service of Finland as a conscript and has not attended a Finnish or Swedish educational institution in Finland for at least two years, loses his Finnish citizenship at the age of 22 years,
unless the President of the Republic, upon petition, makes a decision to the contrary.
The Department understands that a person who loses his Finnish citizenship in this manner is not, during a subsequent stay in Finland, held liable for military service or any other obligation of citizenship.
With respect to Finnish citizens born in Finland, who acquire the citizenship of another country through naturalization, article 1 of the law cited provides as follows:

A Finnish citizen who becomes a citizen of another country loses his Finnish citizenship if his domicile is outside of Finland or if he resides abroad.

However, a male citizen of Finland, whose age is between 17 and 28 years and who has not fulfilled as a conscript his active military service, and who has not been legally exempted from military service, may lose his Finnish citizenship only by means of a special decree of the President of the Republic.

It may be added, in this connection, that the Department is informed that the laws of Finland contain no provisions for the renunciation of acquired foreign citizenship through the mere act of returning to and residing in Finland.
42. FRANCE. The Department of State has been advised by the French Government that American citizens of French origin who visit France and who, under French military service
laws, may be considered as deserters or as defaulters will be dealt with as hereinafter indicated.

## A. Deserters

Deserters are divided into two classes, namely:
(a) Deserters before the outbreak of hostilities ;
(b) Deserters after the beginning of the war, the great majority of whom consist of men who did not join their units at the expiration of a leave to the United States.

Concerning persons falling within one of these classes, the French Government states that their naturalization in the United States could not possibly entitle them to any special favor; that regardless of the date on which they acquire American nationality they remain liable to all the military obligations due to France; and that their situation cannot be determined otherwise than by a judicial decision.

## B. Defaulters

American citizens of French origin coming within the following categories are considered by the French Government as military defaulters:

1. Those declared delinquent prior to August 2, 1914, for failure to respond to an order to report and a transportation order, whether convoking them to fulfill their obligations in active service, or to serve in the reserve, or in the territorial army.
2. Those belonging to a class of the reserve or to the territorial army who were declared delinquent after the outbreak of hostilities because they failed to rejoin their regiment at the time of the general mobilization within the period prescribed by the law.
3. Those belonging by reason of their age or reassigned to classes called to the colors after August 2, 1914, who were called defaulters because of their failure to respond to an order to report, and a transportation order, after due notification.

The French Government states that in determining the status of those coming within the above-named categories both the date on which such persons acquired American citizenship and the date on which they were declared delinquent will be taken into consideration in accordance with the following classification:

## (a) Native-born American citizens of French parentage

The Department understands that under article 99 of the French recruitment law of March 31, 1928, persons born in the United States of French parents will be permitted by the French Government to pay a visit to France without being compelled to perform military service there, provided they carry certificates stating that military service is not obligatory in the United States. Such certificates may be obtained from the French Embassy in Washington, D. C., and French consulates in the United States, and also from the American Embassy in Paris and American consulates in France.

The Department has been informed that persons born in the United States of French parents who wish to retain their American citizenship and renounce their French citizenship under the provisions of article IX (3) of the French nationality law of August 10, 1927, may do so by addressing a petition to the French Ministry of Justice. It appears that under the law mentioned such persons need not have reached their majority. Inquiry should be made at a French consulate as to the procedure which should be followed in making the petition.
(b) Persons born in France who acquired naturalization as American citizens before they were declared to be defaulters
The Department understands that persons coming within this class are considered relieved from military obligations in France if they have complied with the military laws of the United States, and may return and sojourn temporarily in France. However, before returning to that country it is necessary for them to obtain special authorization from the French Embassy in Washington in which the period of time they will be permitted to reside in France will be fixed.

* Concerning persons who have been exempt from military service in the United States by reason of physical disability, the French Government states that such persons will not be finally removed from the delinquent lists unless they have also been "considered by a physician
designated by the French Embassy as unfit for military service in France."
(c) Persons born in France who acquired American nationality after having been declared defaulters
These persons shall be treated as follows:
(1) The pre-war delinquents cannot return to France without risk of being held to answer to the charges of delinquency, and their status can be established only by means of judicial decisions following their arrests.
(2) Men who were declared delinquent after the commencement of hostilities and who can prove that they entered the service of the American Army prior to the declaration of delinquency, may have their names removed from the delinquency rolls, but if occasion arises they may be called again to serve in the French Army the balance of the time due after deduction of the time of their service in the American Army.

The status of all others may be determined by military courts, which will take into consideration the duration of service in. the American Army, conduct under fire, and any circumstances which might have prevented such persons from fulfilling the requirements of the French military law.

## C. Natives of France Who Acqutre American Citizenship Through the Naturalization of a Parent

A minor son whose French parents acquire naturalization in the United States and who is himself naturalized by the same act according to the American naturalization laws is not considered by the French authorities to have lost
his French nationality, unless he obtains authorization from the French Government similar to the authorization which is granted to persons born in the United States of French parents. (See second paragraph, section above, headed "Native-born American citizens of French parentage.") American citizens in this category are frequently molested upon their return to France and are sometimes forced to complete the usual military service required of French citizens. Even the fact of having fulfilled American military requirements or having served in the American Army does not appear to relieve such persons from further military obligations in France.
D. Recognition by the French Government of the Naturalization Abroad of a Frenchman
Article IX (1) of the French nationality law of August 10, 1927, reads:
"French nationality is lost by : A Frenchman who is naturalized abroad or who, on his own request, acquires a foreign nationality by operation of the law after he is twenty-one years old.
"However, until ten years have gone by, counted from either enlistment in the active army or the entry on the military liability list in case he is excused from active service, he who has become a foreign subject does not lose his French citizenship except under special authorization by the French Government."

It is understood that under the provisions of the law just quoted a Frenchman loses his French nationality 10 years after his first incorporation into the French Army or the placing of his name on the military liability list.
43. GREECE. The Greek Government does not recognize a change of nationality on the part of a former Greek which was made on or after January 15, 1914, without the Greek Government's consent. Consequently a former Greek naturalized on or after January 15, 1914, is liable to arrest and forced service in the Greek Army or Navy upon his return to Greece.

The Greek Government recognizes a change of nationality on the part of a former Greek which was made before January 15, 1914, provided that such individual, with a view to having his name removed from the register of Greek citizens, has informed the Greek Government of the fact of his foreign naturalization and received from that Government recognition of the change of nationality. It is understood that such an individual will not be molested while visiting Greece. It is suggested, however, that he carry with him his American naturalization certificate as an additional precaution. Inquiry should be made of a Greek consular officer in the United States as to the procedure which should be followed to obtain Greek recognition of the change of nationality.

Law No. 5405 published in the Official Gazette of the Greek Government for April 20, 1932, amends the basic law concerning the registration of aliens in Greece, and provides in article 3 that upon the arrival in Greece of Greek-born persons holding foreign passports they shall be exempt from all inquiry in respect of their military obligations if they do not intend to stay in Greece for more than six months.

The law is understood to mean that American citizens of Greek birth may spend up to six
months in Greece without having their citizenship or military status questioned. If they in tend to remain in Greece beyond a period of six months they must apply to the passport bureau of the Ministry of the Interior for approval of their citizenship and military status. If they desire to leave at the expiration of six months from the time of arrival, or at any time within the six-month period, they must apply to the Greek passport bureau for approval of their status and in order that they may legally leave the country. Persons who are found to owe military obligations to Greece when they apply at the Greek passport bureau may receive permission to leave the country upon the payment of 300 drachmas.
It is understood that this law became effective on April 20, 1932.
It is suggested that, with regard to visits to Greece of more than six months, American citizens of Greek origin, and American citizens who were born in territory now forming a part of Greece, before their departure for Greece would do well to apply to a Greek consular officer in the United States in order to ascertain from him whether by placing themselves under the jurisdiction of the Greek Government, they would subject themselves to any alleged obligations respecting Greek nationality or Greek military service. Particular attention should be given to this suggestion by American citizens of Greek origin :

1. Who were naturalized as American citizens after January 15, 1914 ;
2. Who were born in the United States of Greek parents but whose fathers were not regarded as American citizens by the Greek Government at the time of the children's birth;
3. And persons who owed allegiance to a foreign state other than Greece at the time of their naturalization as American citizens but whose place of birth is now a part of Greece.
4. ITALY. It is understood that, except in cases of those who at the time their military class is called for service have resided for more than two years in Italy, Italian subjects naturalized in the United States, persons born in the United States of Italian parents, or persons born in Italy of American fathers, are exempt from military service in Italy and may visit that country for a period of less than two years without fear of molestation. It is also understood that the foregoing policy of the Italian Government will be applicable to these classes of persons regardless of the fact that they have become subject to liability to punishment for failure to carry out their military obligations in time of war.
5. LATVIA. It is understood that, under Latvian law, citizens of Latvian origin are required to obtain from the Minister of the Interior permission to renounce their Latvian citizenship, and that male citizens over 15 years of age cannot be permitted to renounce their Latvian citizenship until they have served
in the active and reserve services of the army to their thirtieth year, unless they have been declared finally exempt from military service.
6. NETHERLANDS. The Department is informed that a subject of the Netherlands must register in person or by proxy to take part in the drawing of lots for military service in January of the year in which he reaches the age of 19, if on the first of that month either he or his legal representative resides in Europe.

If, however, neither he nor his legal representative maintains his residence in Europe on that day but establishes himself in Europe thereafter, and before January 1 of the year in which the subject reaches the age of 25 , the subject must register in person or by proxy within 30 days after the day upon which he or his representative becomes a resident of Europe.

For an enrolled man holding a rank below that of noncommissioned officer, liability to compulsory service continues until he reaches the age of 40 , and for a noncommissioned officer until he reaches the age of 45 , and for an officer until he reaches the age of 50 .

The drawing of lots for military service takes place annually in September for the levy of the next year. The result of this drawing indicates, first, the ordinary conscripts, or those men who are destined for military service in peace and in war time as well as during the period of emergency; and, second, the extraordinary conscripts, or those men destined only
for service in time of war and other extraordinary circumstances.
The enrolled man is exempt from military service if he is mentally or physically disabled. He is exempt, moreover, in peace time provided one of his brothers has aready served a fixed term and provided he makes application for exemption in due time. The exemption is only conditional, however, when granted before the drawing of lots for military service and when half of the number of the enrolled man's brothers, or if the number is uneven, the largest number less than half, has not yet served, and is not destined for ordinary conscription.

No military service is required of one who became a citizen of the United States and has ceased to be a Netherland subject before the calendar year in which he became 19 years of age, and a Netherland subject who in that year becomes a citizen of the United States and loses his status as a citizen of the Netherlands, between January 1 and the next drawing of lots, may have his name removed from the register by applying to the burgomaster of the community in which he was registered. If he does not have his name removed from the register or if he becomes a citizen of the United States after the drawing of lots has begun, his naturalization does not affect his military obligations to the Netherlands, and if he returns he is liable (1) to fulfill his service, if he did not respond to the summons for service, or (2) to be enlisted. In both cases he is liable to be punished if his return takes place within a fixed number of years.
47. PERSIA. It is provided in article 13 of the Persian nationality law of September 7, 1929, that Persian nationals may not abandon their nationality except under the following conditions:
(1) They must have reached the age of 18 years.
(2) They must have the authorization of the Council of Ministers.
(3) They must agree beforehand to transfer to a Persian subject, in some manner and within one year after the repudiation of their Persian nationality, all their rights to the immovable property they may own in Persia or which they might acquire by inheritance, even if Persian law authorizes foreign nationals to possess immovable property.
It is provided in article 14 of the Persian nationality law of September 7, 1929, that if any Persian subject in violation of the above-mentioned provisions should acquire foreign nationality, such nationality will be considered as null and void and the party concerned will be treated as a Persian national. Meanwhile, however, all his immovable property will be sold under the supervision of the local public prosecutor, and the proceeds of the sale after the deduction of costs will be delivered to him.

Article 2 of the Law of Entry, Exit and Residence of Foreign Nationals in Persia, effective June 6, 1931, stipulates that visas must be refused to those persons who are considered Persian subjects under Persian law and who may desire to make a trip to Persia with nonPersian nationality papers. Article 3 of the
same law provides for the deportation of persons who may enter Persia contrary to the provisions of article 2.

There is no treaty of naturalization between the United States and Persia defining the status while in Persia of former Persian subjects who have become naturalized as American citizens. Consequently no assurance can be given to such persons that any representations made on their behalf by the American diplomatic or consular officers abroad will be successful.
48. POLAND. Military service in Poland is compulsory. All male citizens of Poland, and all male inhabitants of Poland who are unable to prove foreign citizenship, are liable to military service between the ages of 21 (or 19 in time of war) and 50. Recruits are drafted for active service in the calendar year in which they become 21 years of age ( 19 in time of war). The statutory term of active service is 24 months ( 25 months in the cavalry, field artillery, and air service). After active service the soldier is placed in reserve. He remains a reservist until the calendar year in which he becomes 40 years of age. Thereafter, until the calendar year in which he becomes 50 years of age, he is liable to service in the general levy. Special provisions are made in respect to the liability of foreigners who become Polish citizens.

All persons liable to military service are registered, during the calendar year in which they
become 18 years of age, by the officials of the community in which they reside in Poland or by the Polish consul in whose district they reside abroad. Registration is compulsory. The draft takes place between May 1 and June 30. Supplemental drafts may be made at other times during the year. Conscripts are usually called for service in October.
It is understood that under the Polish nationality law of January 20, 1920, effective January 31, 1920, persons born in the United States of Polish parents prior to January 31, 1920, are not regarded by Poland as Polish citizens. Those, however, who were born in the United States on or after January 31, 1920, of Polish parents, are regarded by Poland as Polish citizens.

Concerning naturalized citizens, it is understood that persons who would have become Polish citizens under the Polish nationality law of January 20, 1920 (effective January 31, 1920), but who were naturalized as citizens of the United States prior to the effective date of the law are not regarded by Poland as Polish citizens. Polish citizens liable to military service who were naturalized as American citizens on or after January 31, 1920, are regarded by Poland as Polish citizens and as liable to active military service, unless consent has been obtained from the Polish authorities for the acquisition of foreign citizenship. However, it may be stated that former citizens of the Russian Empire who acquired American citizenship after January 31, 1920, and who on April 30,

1921, were outside of Polish territory and did not exercise their right of option for Polish citizenship provided for in the treaty of Riga, never acquired Polish citizenship and therefore are not liable for military service.

It is understood that under article 88 of the Polish military service law of March 8, 1928, persons having Polish citizenship under Polish law who can prove that they acquired American citizenship by birth in the United States or were naturalized as citizens of the United States with the consent of the Polish authorities, are not subject to military obligations as from the time of the submission of such proof.

There is no treaty between the United States and Poland defining the status while in Poland of former Polish citizens who have become American citizens. Therefore, it may be desirable for such persons before going to Poland to ascertain whether they may be held for military service by that country. It is suggested that this information may be sought from the Polish Government direct or through Polish diplomatic or consular officers. This Department does not act as the intermediary in such requests.
49. RUMANIA. According to the Law of Recruitment of 1930 only Rumanian subjects can be recruited and incorporated into the Rumanian Army.

Naturalized American citizens, formerly Rumanian subjects who left the country when they were of recruiting age or who, having been
recruited, emigrated before the time that they were to present themselves for incorporation into the Rumanian Army, may return to Rumania for a visit and will not be requested to serve their term in the Army if they furnish documentary evidence of their American naturalization, since under Rumanian law Rumanian nationality is lost by naturalization in a foreign state. However, those who during their military service committed a crime, such as desertion, destruction of material, offending a superior officer, etc., and have not been tried before the competent military tribunals, or whose crime has not been outlawed by the statute of limitations, must appear before the competent Rumanian military courts.
50. RUSSIA. (See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

## 51. SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

 (See Yugoslavia.)52. SPAIN. The Spanish Government holds, with reference to former Spanish subjects who have acquired foreign nationality by naturalization, that while the quality of being a Spaniard is lost by naturalization in another country, distinction must be made as to whether the said naturalization took place prior to or subsequent to the attainment of the age fixed for conscription in the Spanish Army. In the first
instance the interested persons are exempted from performing their military service in Spain, but if the said naturalization is secured within the period in which he is liable for military service, the interested person will always remain obligated to perform his military service in Spain, and in case of failure to do so will incur penal responsibility under the same conditions as any Spaniard who has not lost his nationality.
53. SWITZERLAND. Every Swiss citizen is liable, under Swiss law, to military service from the beginning of the year in which he becomes 20 years of age until the end of the year when he becomes 48. Every Swiss of military age who does not perform military service is subject to an annual tax until the end of the year in which he attains the age of 40 years, whether he resides in the Confederation or not, or to punishment for nonpayment of the tax if he returns to Switzerland.
According to Swiss law, military taxes are barred by limitation in 10 years after the year for which they are due.

If a Swiss citizen renounces Swiss allegiance in the manner prescribed by the Swiss law of June 25, 1903, and his renunciation is accepted, his naturalization in another country is recognized, but without such acceptance it is not recognized, and is held to descend from generation to generation.

Before he returns to Switzerland an American citizen of Swiss origin should file with the
cantonal authorities his written declaration of renunciation of his rights to communal, cantonal, and, in general, Swiss citizenship, with documents showing that he has obtained foreign citizenship for himself, wife, and minor children, and receive the sealed document of release from Swiss citizenship through the Direction of Justice of the canton of his origin. If he neglects to do this, he will be regarded by the Swiss Government as a Swiss citizen under Swiss law and as such will be held liable to the performance of military service, or to payment of the military tax, or to arrest and punishment in case of nonpayment of the tax for so long as he continues to remain liable to the payment of military taxes.
54. TURKEY. Under Turkish law a person born of Turkish parents, whether in Turkey or abroad, is a Turkish citizen, and if on Turkish territory is considered by the Turkish Government to owe all the obligations of Turkish citizenship.

The right of Turkish citizens to acquire foreign nationality is not recognized under Turkish law except upon the following conditions: (a) Prior consent of the Turkish Government, which is only granted to persons who have performed their active military service; (b) permanent removal by the naturalized person of himself, his goods and chattels from Turkish territory, and the liquidation of all his business and property in Turkey within one year. A
person thus naturalized may only return to Turkey once for a sojourn of not longer than three months and by special permission of the council of ministers granted on the basis of an application made at a Turkish consulate abroad.

Natives of Turkey not naturalized in accordance with the procedure outlined above are not recognized by the Turkish Government as having lost their Turkish nationality. Accordingly, if such persons enter Turkish territory, their foreign passports and, whenever possible, their naturalization certificates are taken up and temporarily retained by the Turkish authorities, and a record of their cases is kept. They are thereafter duly deprived of their Turkish citizenship and required to leave the country. The formality of declaring such persons deprived of their Turkish citizenship may take several months, and during that time they are unable to travel.

The fact that a person has obtained a Turkish visa does not exempt him from the liabilities above described.

## 55. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST RE-

 PUBLICS (RUSSIA). A visa is required for entry into the Soviet Union. Inquiries for information regarding regulations governing the issuance of such visas should be addressed to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C., the Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Re-publics, New York, N.Y., or other Soviet consular offices in the United States.

According to the Department's information, persons formerly Russian nationals who have not obtained permission of the Soviet Government to renounce Russian allegiance are ordinarily considered by the Soviet authorities as Soviet nationals upon their return to the Soviet Union, even though such persons may have been naturalized as citizens of the United States. While the Government of the United States does not admit in principle the right of a foreign country to claim the continued allegiance of a former national who has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, the Department, in the absence of a treaty of naturalization with the Soviet Union, can give no assurance that such a person would not be treated as a citizen of the Soviet Union should he place himself within the jurisdiction of that country. In connection with the above it should be noted, however, that the Department is in receipt of information to the effect that, according to a recent Soviet decree, former Russian nationals who left Russia before November 7, 1917, and who have acquired or applied for foreign citizenship, are not considered citizens of the Soviet Union.

Naturalized American citizens of Russian origin who intend to visit the Soviet Union may find it advisable to inquire of a representative of the Soviet Union mentioned above as to the status they would have should they enter the Soviet Union.

Each American national entering the Soviet Union should immediately, in person or by mail, notify the American Consulate General in Moscow, or other American consular office in the Soviet Union, of his arrival, the number of his passport, and his address. Subsequent changes of address should also be promptly communicated to the same consular office.
56. YUGOSLAVIA. The laws of Yugoslavia are understood to require compulsory military service on the part of all male Yugoslav subjects and to prescribe that Yugoslav nationals cannot relinquish their citizenship without the consent of the Yugoslav Government.

It is suggested that all naturalized American citizens of Yugoslav origin and all individuals born in the United States of Yugoslav parents communicate with the nearest Yugoslav consular representative in this country before undertaking a visit to Yugoslavia. It is also suggested that such individuals submit to the Yugoslav consular representative a detailed statement regarding their place of birth, age, naturalization, date of departure from Yugoslavia, etc., and that they request the consul to inform them in writing of the precise circumstances under which they may visit Yugoslavia without running the risk of incurring military obligations.
Department of State,
March ${ }^{7}$, 1934.


## THE MUSEUMS

OF THE
CITY of NORWICH

# 'THE MUSEUMS 

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NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM
        AND ART GALLERY
THE STRANGERS' HALL -
        FOLK MUSEUM
THE BRIDEWELL MUSEUM
    of LOCAL INDUSTRIES
THE ST. PETER HUNGATE
MUSEUM oF CHURCH ART
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Issued by the Norwich Castle Museum Committee

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PRICE - - SIXPENCE
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## Preface.

ANEW edition of the official Guide to the Museum is under consideration owing to the re-arrangement of the Natural History Collections, but in view of the Annual Conference of the Museums Association being held in Norwich during July, 1933, the Committee decided to issue the Guide in an abridged form. It will, it is hoped, be of service to visitors to the City, who in a limited time are desirous of their attention being drawn to some of the most interesting objects in the collections exhibited in the galleries. References to various publications are given in these pages and members of the staff will be pleased to help visitors to appreciate the collections or to give information respecting the specimens.
The Museums are open as under :-
CASTLE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.-Open weekdays io a.m. to s p.m., April to September ; io a.m. to 4 p.m., October to March. Admission free except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when a charge of 3 d. is made. Open free Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Admission to Battlements and Dungeons, Adults is. each, Children 6d. each.

STRANGERS' HALL.-Charing Cross. Mediæval Mansion and Folk Museum. Open weekdays io a.m. to s p.m., July to September: admission 6d. October to June, 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; admission free, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, 6d.

BRIDEWELL MUSEUM.--St. Andrew's. Open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., April to September; io a.m. to 4 p.m., October to March.

ST. PETER HUNGATE MUSEUM of Church Art. Open every weekday, admission 6d.

Frank Leney,
Curator.
June, 1933.


Lions from British East Africa.

## Castle Museum and Art Galleries.

## HISTORY OF MUSEUM.

TTHE Norwich Museum was founded in 1825, and in tracing the growth of the Museum movement in the City of Norwich it is interesting to note that early in last century a number of members of the Public Subscription Library were not satisfied with the standard of literature supplied, and in 1822 established a " Literary Institution." The venture made rapid progress and the subscriptions of members were devoted to the purchase of "Standard Works in every department of Science and Literature." In 1824 it is recorded that a recommendation be made to the General Meeting to authorise their Committee to adopt such measures as may best promote the establishment of a Museum ; and may render it of the greatest avail, and most general utility, and yet of the least possible expense to the funds of the Institution. A later report states that "Your Committee having attentively considered the subject referred to them, are of the opinion that the establishment of a collection of subjects in Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, Coins, and Ancient or Curious Works of Art, would be highly advantageous in affording much amusement and scientific instruction to the inhabitants of this County and City."

The Norfolk and Norwich Museum was opened to the public on May 9th, 1825, and on October 8th of the same
year it was resolved that the sum of $f_{5} s o 0$ be raised by means of shares bearing interest. From this time the Museum made steady progress under the Presidency of Sir James Edward Smith, F.R.S., and other Norfolk men who attained fame in Science, Literature, and Art. At the Annual Meeting held in 1826 the President stated that the collections had outgrown the accommodation, and that they were valued at $£ 850$.

The collections formed by the Norwich Museum Society were made over to the Corporation of the City of Norwich in 1893, and thus, after sevednty years, ceasedto exist as a private Institution in a hitherto unknown position of prosperity.
The last Report closes as follows :-
" Your Committee may perhaps be permitted to remind you that during the period of the Museum's existence as private property it has grown from a small beginning to its present dimensions almost entirely from private gifts, and that the change to its new and improved circumstances is also due entirely to private munificence."

The present Norwich Castle Museum was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen (then Duke and Duchess of York) on October 23rd, 1894, the work of restoring the interior of the Keep and converting the adjacent prison buildings into spacious galleries having been carried out at a cost of $£_{2} 26,474$, the late Mr. John Gurney, then Mayor of Norwich, contributing the sum of $£ 5,000$.

## History of the Norman Keep.

THE Castle Museum is approached by a roadway over a beautiful arch spanning the earthworks known in early days as the Castle ditches. The Mound on which the buildings stand is mainly artificial and probably had its origin in prehistoric times. The first stone Castle was begun soon after the Norman Conquest, by one of the Conqueror's chieftains, William Fitz Osbern, and in 1075 the Countess Emma, wife of the rebel Earl Ralph, successfully defended it for three months against the King's troops ; after her honourable capitulation it was occupied by 300 of the King's soldiers, and must therefore have been of considerable extent. It is doubtful, however, whether any relics of this building survive, with the exception, perhaps, of a few slight remains in the basement. Earl Roger Bigod held the castle under William Rufus, and his son Hugh under Henry I. During the latter part of the reign of Stephen, Hugh set himself up as an independent chief, and to him at that time we may attribute the building of the Keep as we now see it. When Henry II came to the throne Hugh surrendered the Castle to him, but in 1174 seized it again for a short time. In 1217 it was held by the French king Louis, in opposition to King John.

From this time the Castle ceased to have any military importance and was used as a Royal prison throughout the rest of the thirteenth ceptury and till I345, when it was given to the Sheriff of Norfolk for a county gaol, and so it continued until 1806, when it was transferred to the magistrates of the County of Norfolk, who held it till 1884, when it was decided by the Government to build a new gaol on Mousehold. After some negotiations the old buildings were purchased by the Corporation and converted into the present "Castle Museum."

The Keep was intended as a place of refuge rather than a permanent habitation and was therefore only accessible by an outside staircase (now destroyed) on the east front The staircase, which was broken by a drawbridge, terminated in the " forebuilding" called "Bigod"s Tower," still standing, but much spoiled by its refacing in 1834. Bigod's tower with its richly ornamented Norman doorway gave access to the Great Hall on the level of the present wooden gallery. On entering the interior of the Keep by the staircase from the main entrance, the visitor finds himself in what was formerly the old gloomy basement, lighted by narrow slits of windows, and between these narrow openings on the south side are some curious pipe-like passages in the wall by which the archers could communicate with each other. The Keep was divided into two halves by a great wall running from east to west. The foundations of this wall may still be seen and are marked above by the line of modern columns; it rose to the height from which the double-pitched roof now springs. The present roof follows the line of an ancient roof of uncertain date. Great care has been exercised in the renovation of the interior not to hide any work of architectural value, and where wall-cases have been fixed they only hide unsightly modern brickwork. Two spiral stone staircases built in the thickness of the walls lead from the basement to the battlements from which a magnificent view of Norwich and the surrounding country may be obtained. On the level of the upper windows a passage runs round the four sides of the Keep. In the basement may be seen the Norman well, IIs feet in depth, and dungeons containing scratchings on the stone work, the work of prisoners in former generations.


Interior of Keep．
For further information relating to the building see notes on＂Norwich Castle＂privately printed by F．R． Beecheno，1896，which may be consulted in the Museum Reference Library ；also＂Norwich Castle＂by Samuel Woodward， 1836 ，in which are drawings of carvings，etc．， existing at that time．

On the floor of the Keep an attempt has been made to visualise
＂NORWICH THROUGH THE CENTURIES＂
The Prehistoric Section（see later）is followed by the Mediæ丷⿱一𫝀口

St．John Maddermarket Church，a remarkable door of about 1500 on which is carved＂Remembyr Wyllya Lowth Prior XVIII．＂Wm．Lowth was Prior of Walsingham Abbey，Norfolk，and died in 1507．Over the window of the Tudor Room adjoining is a splendid oak beam carved with the City arms and from Corporation records we learn that in 1544，XVd．was paid to the carver．The magnificent arras or tapestry is of the time of Henry VII （ $1485-1509$ ）and is only equalled in this country by the tapestry at Coventry．The scene depicted has puzzled antiquaries of many nationalities．It is said to have once been in one of the Chapels of Norwich Cathedral and was presented to the Museum in 186r by Miss Repton．

The panelling of the Elizabethan Room was taken from an old house at Lakenham，Norwich，and the moulded ceiling came from the house occupied by Dean Gardiner of Norwich（1573－1589）．The six high－backed Jacobean chairs were purchased for a few shillings each when this type of furniture was discarded from country houses．

A panoramic view of Norwich made after Kirkpatrick＇s North East Prospect gives a delightful impression of the City with its Churches and gabled houses within the city walls about 1720 ．

Norwich in Georgian times is well shown in the room of about 1750 from the house of John Harvey a wealthy textile manufacturer in the City．The walls are covered with panels of white wood enriched with carved ornament． In addition to furniture of the period many interesting mementoes of Lord Nelson are exhibited．He was born at Burnham Thorpe，Norfolk，and has many associations with the City and County．Near by is exhibited the curious wicker－work Dragon，covered with canvas，known
as " Snap," which formed a feature in the Corporation processions on Guild days from 1451 to 1835 , and in the wall cases are preserved dresses worn by the "Whifflers" and Standard-bearers who accompanied the Mayor on like occasions ; there are also some robes worn by Aldermen and Mayors. Memories of early politics are evoked by the sight of the Parliamentary chair in which after the election the successful candidate was "chaired" in the Norwich Market Place, by his enthusiastic and exuberant supporters.

## NORWICH SILVER.

The Norwich goldsmiths occupied a very prominent position among the provincial craftsmen of England and such magnificent pieces of plate as the Reade Salt ( 1 ;68) could compete in quality and execution with York and Exeter or even London itself. The Norwich goldsmiths and their marks are exhaustively dealt with by Mr. C. J. Jackson in his work "English Goldsmiths."
From 1569 to 1580 the marks consisted of the castle over lion (the town mark), a date letter, and a maker's mark, such as an orb and cross, trefoil slipped, the sun in splendour, etc., the emblems of the various craftsmen who made the different articles. The date letter C, 1967 , is by far the commonest of all the known letters of this cycle appearing as it so often does on Church plate. It is thought that Archbishop Parker called in the old massing chalices and patens and issued a new set in the year 1567. Hence the frequency of the date letter for that year.

The Museum is fortunate in being able to exhibit such pieces as the Elizabethan Beaker from the old Dutch Church at Norwich, and beautiful examples of Chalices and covers on loan from various local Churches.

## POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

A large case in the centre of the Keep contains a series of specimens illustrative of the evolution of pottery from the 17th to the 19th centuries commencing with the early slip-ware, stoneware and salt glaze.


Lowestoft Porcelain.
During recent years through the generosity of " Friends of the Museum," supplemented by grants from the Board of Education, the Museum has been able to acquire a large and representative collection of both blue and white and polychrome Lowestoft Porcelain. The local factory opened in 1757 and finally closed down in 1803, and its products have no distinguishing mark such as was usual with other Potteries. In 1902-4 excavations on the site produced a quantity of fragments of porcelain and many moulds, a selection of which is exhibited in a table case.
A collection of the products of other early English Potteries is gradually being got together by gifts an 1 purchases.


## PREHISTORIC COLLECTIONS

One of the most successful of the Index Cases to be seen in the Museum is that of Early Man shown in a wall case near the entrance to the Keep from the Geological Gallery. By means of descriptive labels, specimens, models and diagrams, the various stages of man's evolution are shown, together with associated animals and methods of living and burial. In the table cases below are illustrated all the technical processes used in the manufacture of flint implements.

The Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic Periods with their successive cultures are well illustrated and in the large upright case are shown axes of East Anglian type, arrow heads, knives, and scrapers in profuse variety. The drawers contain material collected from well-known Norfolk sites described in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.

The products of an Acheulean Palæolithic workshop site at Whitlingham, near Norwich, discovered by Mr. J. E. Sainty and Mr. H. H. Halls in 1926, are exhibited in a table case, and are of exceptional interest, both from the quantity of axes and flakes found and from the differences in the types yielded by the site.

The series of Bronze Axes from Norfolk shows the evolution from the flat type of 2000 B.C. to the socketed celt and bronze swords of about 700 b.c. Bronze Age cinerary urns and beakers including an example of the rare handled beaker are also shown and the magnificent bronze shield studded in concentric rings found near Stalham, Norfolk, is one of the treasures of the collection.
The Iron Age is represented by some early Halstatt Pottery while the Roman site at Caistor near Norwich, recently excavated by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society (see report) has yielded some remarkable pottery and glass which may be seen upon request. Bronze objects also from this site are exhibited in the adjoining small room known as the Fitch Room, the collection having been made by Robert Fitch, F.S.A., of Norwich. The Roman glass urn from Geldeston is the largest glass vessel yet found in the country.

Numerous urns, made without the use of the potter's wheel, are shown from Saxon burial places in Norfolk, together with fibulx or brooches and beads in amber and coloured glass.

## PRIMITIVE MAN.

The cases on the gallery of the Keep contain the ethnological collections. As the representation is somewhat unequal it has been found most convenient to exhibit the specimens according to the country of origin. Many objects in the South Seas section are of much interest and value as for instance the feathered helmets and capes from the Hawaiian Islands, those associated with Capt. Cook which have been in the Museum since 1825; and some of the elaborately carved clubs and spears from Fiji. Thanks to the generosity of the late Dr. Charles Hose, a Norfolk man resident in Sarawak for many years, the Museum can display a remarkable series of specimens from this district of Borneo. The large tribal gods and drums from the Upper Amazon are specimens rarely seen in Museums, and the dresses and weapons from Baffins Land are also of much interest as warfare was unknown to these people.

## THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS

The collections illustrate the culture of the Egyptian peoples from Predynastic times (c. 5000 b.c.) up to the Roman occupation. Three mummies are included, one presented by H.M. The King, and another was given by Mr. James Morrison in 1827, when they were very rarely brought to England. The Colman Collection is rich in personal ornaments and the tomb model of a granary is of special importance. The Spurrell Collection of colours and textiles form attractive and instructive exhibits. The late Sir Rider Haggard enriched the collection with gold rings, inscribed figures and other objects.

## The Natural History Collections.

## BRITISH BIRDS.

THE entrance hall leads to a gallery where the wall cases contain a systematic series of the Birds of Norfolk mounted in natural surroundings. Each bird bears a number which not only refers to the label in the case giving the common name but to a typewritten catalogue with particulars of locality, sex, donor, and latin names. Copies of this catalogue are placed on a table for the use of visitors, together with a copy of "Birds of Norfolk" by B. B. Riviere, F.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

The beautiful group of Bustards in the centre of the room represent the extinct Norfolk-bred race of these birds, the species now ranking as an occasional migrant. Under a glass shade is a specimen of the Great Auk, probably the greatest rarity in the collection, which also contains an egg of this extinct and valuable bird.

The number of species of birds recorded for Norfolk exceeds that of any other county, being 343 out of 469 on the British List. Amongst the many rarities exhibited, attention is specially directed to the Rose-coloured Starling taken at Brooke, 1838; White's Thrush from Hickling, 1871 ; Savi's Warbler, a visitor to the Broads until about 1856; the Alpine Swift from Old Buckenham, 1831, two examples only having been recorded for the county; the Kite, a rare visitor at the present time which previous to 1830 nested in the county ; and the examples of the Buffelheaded Duck, Stellar's Eider and Caspian Plover are the only specimens known to have occurred in Norfolk.

## THE " NORFOLK ROOM."

The adjoining room is known as the Norfolk Room and the Committee hopes that as funds become available it will be possible to illustrate the Natural History of Norfolk. Three large dioramas on the ground floor have already been completed and depict the fauna and flora of Breydon Water, Broadland and a Norfolk "Loke" or lane. The Breydon case, is feet in width, shows in a spectacular manner a scene on the mud flats near Great Yarmouth in October (see illustration). A blazing June day on the waterways of Norfolk is the subject of the Broadland case where typical water birds such as the Bittern, Bearded Tit and Great-crested Grebe are seen with their nests and young. This case measures 26 feet in width and particular attention has been given to the water plants. The "Norfolk Loke" displays the autumn tints and colours of hedgerows with abundant animal, bird and insect life-fungi and berried plants complete the picture. The effect is produced by hidden electric lights and the reflections in the plate glass fronts have been eliminated. Surrounding each case is a series of transparent photographs, illuminated from the back, which are changed according to the season of the year. The gallery when completed will contain collections in cabinets and cases of Norfolk Fauna, Flora and Geology for the use of visitors desirous of a more detailed knowledge of the Natural History of the County.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

During recent years the Natural History collections have been completely reorganised so that they are not only of interest to the general public but of
service to students. Commencing with Man, the exhibits illustrate the story of life to the simplest forms such as the Protozoa. In the collection of mammals are some remarkably well-mounted groups of African Antelopes, Lions from British East Africa (see illustration), a splendid Tiger shot in India by H.M. the King, and an Orang Utan from Borneo. The Invertebrates which form by far the larger part of the animal kingdom, and are so often not represented in Museums, are effectively shown on the gallery by means of Introductions to the Orders. This has been made possible by spirit preparations, enlarged models, and diagrams, enhanced by backgrounds of varying colours indicative of the scheme of arrangement (see illustration).

The collection of birds in this sequence occupy one large gallery, arranged according to the British Museum Catalogue of Birds. Attention will be arrested by the gorgeous Birds of Paradise, and the brilliant hues of the Finches, Humming Birds, Pittas, etc. Amongst the rare birds is the extinct Port Philip Island Parrot, of which only about 12 specimens are known, other interesting birds being the Shoe-billed Stork and the Emperor Penguin and Chick, the first immature bird of this species to be taken from the breeding grounds in the Antarctic. The large island cases in the centre of the gallery contain carefully selected examples of Birds of Prey from the Gurney Collection of Raptores. The Condor, Secretary Bird, Monkey-eating Eagle and miniature Chinese Falcon are features of the exhibits.

The attention of visitors is directed to the Introductory cases explaining the differences between the groups of vertebrate animals.


Elephant Bones from Norfolk "Forest Bed."

Passing the Art Galleries, the

## Geological Collections

should next be considered. Here is to be seen a wonderful series of the remains of gigantic Elephants from the Norfolk " Forest Bed." A tusk 9-ft. in length and huge limb bones as tall as a man indicate the size attained by these animals. A scale model, recently presented by the American Museum of Natural History, enables visitors to visualise the elephants to which the bones belonged. Cases on the left side contain remains of Deer, Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Bear, Cetaceans, etc., from the same deposits which are often exposed on the coast from Sheringham to Mundesley. In the gallery there is an Index collection to the Geological formations of Great Britain inclusive of a very fine series of mollusca from the local Crag deposits and the Chalk which at Norwich exceeds $\mathrm{r}, 000 \mathrm{ft}$. in thickness.

The centre of the room is occupied by table cases with a collection of Minerals, Rocks, etc.

## Study Collections.

MANY collections have been withdrawn from public exhibition in recent years but may be used by students upon application at the Entrance Hall
The world-famous collection of Birds of Prey formed by John Henry Gurney and his son was for many years a conspicuous feature of the Norwich Museum. The many thousands of specimens have been converted into cabinet skins and made available for study. The collection contains many type and figured specimens, and the variations of plumage of the species due to sex, age and locality will always make the collection one of the greatest treasures of the Museum and a lasting record of the interest evinced in the Museum by the Gurney family.

"Breydon"-Norfolk Room.

The study collections also include a large series of skins of British Birds in all stages of plumage according to age, sex and season; albino and other varieties of British Birds; in addition to a collection of eggs.

Collections of British Plants, British and Foriegn

Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Mollusca, etc., are contained in cabinets in the Students' Rooms.

Many standard works of reference including Gould's " Birds of Australia " are available for the use of students in the Reference Library.


Section of Invertebrate Exhibits.

## Art Galleries.

THE dominant feature of the galleries is the work in oils and water-colours of Crome, Cotman, Vincent, Stark, and other members of the famous Norwich School of Painting. In a Catalogue issued in 1927, Mr. Laurence Binyon, O.M., said "The Norwich School has the distinction of being the only important School of Painting in England which takes its name, and drew its nurture, from a definite city and neighbourhood, like the earlier schools of Italy. . . . The Norwich artists formulated no theory and adopted no war-cry. But there is a deep, unconscious bond between them, so that many a painting, though we may be at a loss to attribute it to a particular artist, is unmistakably recognized to belong to the Norwich School."


Back of the New Mills.-Jobn Crome.


The Baggage Waggon.-J. S. Cotman.
John Crome, the founder of the School, born in Norwich in 1768 , died in his native City in 1821, is considered one of the greatest landscape painters in the world. Crome expressed his Norfolk by simple and direct means, breaking away from the classical tradition of former landscape painters. In oils Crome is represented in the collection
by " Bruges River," " Back of the New Mills," " A View on the Wensum," "Yarmouth Jetty," "The Burdock," and an early landscape painted in the style of Richard Wilson. With the exception of the latter, these and other Norwich School pictures in the galleries were a munificent bequest to the City by the late Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.
The second chief of the School, John Sell Cotman (1782-1842), less great in achievement than Crome, was even more original. His vision is peculiar to himself and it is unlike that of any of his predecessors or contemporaries. Only in our own time has he begun to receive his due of recognition. He was not only a very original designer and a born stylist, but a masterly draughtsman, and few have excelled him in the drawing of architecture. Cotman painted comparatively few pictures in oil and the Gallery is fortunate in possessing four outstanding examples of his work in this medium-" The Baggage Waggon," and " The Mishap " are known to all lovers of art. In " Old Houses at Gorleston" and " Fishing Boats off Yarmouth " are simple subjects treated in a broad and striking manner. In water-colour, monochrome and pencil, Cotman was a most prolific worker and there are fine examples in the collection, i.e., "St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich Cathedral," and two classical compositions. With the generous help of the National Art-Collections Fund a collection of 106 pencil drawings by this artist was acquired for the gallery in 1932.
The other artists of the Norwich School include Crome's son, John Berney Crome (1794-1842), Cotman's Sons, Miles Edmund Cotman (1810-1898) and John Joseph Cotman (1814-1878), George Vincent (1796-1831?) and James Stark (1794-1859) whose work is all well illustrated in the gallery.


Fish Auction, Yarmouth Beach.-George Vincent.
Pictures by living artists associated with Norfolk include examples of the early work of A. J. Munnings, R.A. and a large equestrian statue by this well-known artist forms the centre piece of the gallery. Arnesby Brown, R.A., is represented by two typical oils "The Estuary" and " Haddiscoe Church." One of the most popular pictures is the so-called " Madonna and Child" by Alice Havers, a Norfolk artist who died in 1890.

The various processes of the engraver's art are illustrated by a specially selected series of examples of woodcuts, line engravings, mezzotints, etchings, etc., with explanatory labels, which are exhibited in the Black and White Room.


Bungay Fair.-A. J. Munnings, R.A.
The Catalogue of Pictures is out of print but typewritten copies are placed in the galleries for reference. For further information see Dickes" "Norwich School of Painting "; Collins Baker's "Crome"; and numerous other publications in the Museum Reference Library.

The attention of visitors is usually attracted by the wonderful example of modern tapestry weaving by Wm. Morris of Merton after a design by Burne Jones, a bequest by Mrs. Stuart of Norwich.
It is not possible to exhibit a large number of the oil paintings and water-colour drawings which have been generously added to the collections from time to time by various donors, and there are also in cabinets splendid collections of etchings by John Crome and John Sell Cotman, many showing varying states of the plates.

## The Strangers' Hall.

IN the beautiful mediaeval mansion known as the Strangers' Hall, the citizens of Norwich have a building rich in memories of the past history of the city from the thirteenth century to the present day, and illustrative of the evolution of domestic life according to varying tastes and needs.

The Hall and its collections were the generous gift of the late Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke to his native city; he visited the Scandinavian Folk Museums early in the present century and on his return to Norwich purchased a portion of this building and opened it to the public as the first Folk Museum in this country. The Corporation has since


Strangers' Hall.
acquired the remainder of the property with the result that there are twenty-three rooms furnished according to varying periods.

Between two modern shops in Charing Cross, Norwich, is the gateway with carvings depicting the English lion crowned and the Scottish unicorn gorged with a crown and chained. At the end of the modern passage is a quaint little flagged courtyard, and at the far side a richly groined perpendicular porch in carved stone work, approached by a flight of black marble steps. A massive oak door opens into the picturesque banqueting hall, with an open king post roof on tie cross beams, richly moulded and notched. These beams have spandrels filled with open quatrefoil and wheel tracery, and rest on carved stone corbels still showing traces of the original colour, and inscribed Ave Maria Gracia Plena.

A screen near the door is a splendid example of oakpanelling carved with linen-fold pattern, bearing the arms of the city of Norwich and the merchant's mark of Nicholas Sotherton, a wealthy merchant and Mayor of Norwich in 1539. Above the screen is a finely carved Carolean staircase lighted by a beautiful oriel window dated 1627 , which is the original of that depicted in the well-known picture by the late Ernest Crofts, R.A., "The Gunpowder Plot: The Conspirators' last stand, Nov. 7, I605," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1892. Both staircase and window were inserted by Francis Cock, a grocer, who then owned the property and extended it during his Mayoralty in 1627 . In the centre of the banqueting hall is a long refectory table with joint stools on either side, and numerous objects reminiscent of days when it was used for the purposes of family meals and the entertainment of guests.


Oak Screen in Banqueting Hall.

In the oak-panelled room contemporary with the main hall is a collection of " bygones" in pottery, glass, iron and pewter, representative of domestic life of the time when the manufacture of these utensils required the skill of craftsmen. A room beyond has been set apart for the exhibition of cooking appliances such as turnspits, smokejacks and bottle-jacks in a large variety of forms. Here, too, may be seen a Baker's patent mangle-a huge box, filled with heavy stones, moved on rollers over a slab of solid mahogany by means of an ingenious contrivance of wheels and chains.

Descending the stairs into the Sotherton Room, the visitor is in a typical Tudor Room with a heavily-moulded oak ceiling and stone floor strewn with the sweet smelling rush (Acorus calamus). The fireplace is spanned by a magrificent carved oak beam with the arms of Nicholas Sotherton and his merchant's mark.

Descending again is a fourteenth century crypt or strongroom, built of stone, for the storage of valuables. This formed the base of the timber-built house of Roger Herdegrey, Burgess in Parliament in 1358 and Bailiff of the city of Norwich in I360-an erection which eventually made way for the present superstructure. Ascending the opposite staircase we reached the courtyard and see the windows depicted in the illustration.

The main staircase with its carved drop pendants leads from the hall to the Brereton Room in which are shown beautiful patchwork bed-hangings and covers, the work of a member of the Brereton family in late Georgian times. The story is told on an engrossed parchment framed and hung just inside the door.

At the end of the gallery is a room known as the Sports Room in which is exhibited an early billiard table, and a
piano with a chiroplast used for pianoforte instruction A " hurdy-gurdy" and "serpent" are interesting, the former being the beggar's lyre, in which the tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting as a bow on the


Fireplace in Panelled Room.
string. The "serpent" served as a bass to the cornet, to sustain a chorus of singers in a large building. There is a complete set of puppets, etc., for a Punch and Judy Show, a favourite amusement at the Norwich Tombland Fairs in earlier days. Dresses of various periods are shown in the adjoining rooms and include the costume of the boys of Anguishs Charity, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ Norwich, with its quaint red Tudor cap which is perpetuated to this day in the red caps worn by the boys of the City of Norwich Secondary School. A black silk dress worn by Queen Victoria and a high Court Dress are also of interest.
In the next room is an Elizabethan oak four-poster with woven rush mattress on which rests a bed waggon of unwieldy size for supporting the pan of glowing charooal which was placed inside. The food cupboard, sometimes called a " dole cupboard" and the wide oak floor boards should be noticed as well as the oak cradle.
Ascending again we reach an oak panelled room in which is some of the most valuable furniture in the building. The splendid oak Armoire with its pierced iron work hinges and lock was probably made for the Strangers' Hall by a Flemish craftsman in the time of Nicholas Sotherton, about 1500 . It is a rare instance of an article of domestic furniture surviving in its original home since the date of its manufacture. The early chest with Gothic carving has been figured by Cescinsky. On the walls is a bead work panel of the Stuart period and other early examples of needlework.
Descending by the 17 th century carved staircase, the visitor enters the Georgian and Victorian Rooms, both lypical examples of their respective periods. In the Georgian room the oak panelling of earlier times has given way to large panels of white wood with carved
cornice and overmantel, the whole of the woodwork being painted. This room is always known as the Judge's Room as in former days the Judge had his lodging at the Strangers' Hall. The furniture of this period (c. 1750) is well designed and comfortable, while in the cabinets and drawers are many objects of personal use, such as tortoiseshell combs, ivory silk winders, writing materials, pipes, tobacco and snuff boxes, etc.
The Victorian parlour is full of those ornaments so dear to our grandparents, silk, wax and wool flowers under glass shades; cases of brightly plumaged birds; wool mats; vases of china and "bluejohn" and the hundred and one other objects considered necessities in midVictorian times. The family portrait album is placed in a conspicuous position on the central table together with the rose-wood writing box inlaid with pearl, the ornamented blotter and the family Bible. Typical family portraits adorn the walls and the furniture, although ugly and heavy in design, shows excellent craftsmanship.

## The Bridewell Museum.

THERE are many and varied types of Museums, but the Norwich Bridewell Museum of Local Industries strikes a new note as an educational unit in the lives of the Citizens. By the munificent gift to his native city of the historic Bridewell, Mr. Henry Nicholas Holmes, Lord Mayor of Norwich, 1921-22, 1932-33, the magnificent flint-faced house built by William Appleyard, the first Mayor of Norwich in 1403, has come into possession of the citizens for the purpose of utilization as a Museum of Local Industries, past and present. Mr. Holmes hoped that it would be possible to provide exhibits which would become a source of pleasure and pride to the citizens, and it is confidently anticipated that such an institution will nurture the spirit of local patriotism and inspire the younger generation to realise the greatness of their heritage ; will encourage the worker to take a pride in the finished product of his workshop as he realises his fellowship in labour with Norwich men of past ages; and stimulate the commercial life of the City by proclaiming to the world through the lips of visitors that the productions of Norwich of the present day are worthy of the great traditions of the metropolis of East Anglia.

All that is left of Appleyard's house is the north squared flint wall and the beautifully groined crypts, probably the finest series in Norwich. With respect to the flint wall, the flints have been so wonderfully squared and fitted together that even a knife blade cannot be inserted in the joints. East Anglia is famous for this work of shaping flints or flint knapping. The wall has stood for upwards of 520 years, but it is still quite perpendicular and without a crack.


Flint Wall-Bridewell.
The Museum is divided into sections which show as far as possible the past history and present products of each industry. The first illustrates building materials in which Norfolk is not rich, but the small sections of wall show the use which has been made of natural resources. The random and knapped flint walls (peculiar to East Anglia), the pebble wall as seen in North Norfolk, the wattle and daub wall, the mediæval and modern brick wall,
the clay lump and half timber construction, all show common types, and the same idea has been carried out in the matter of roofs, thatch, tile, etc. The samples of interior carved woodwork and modern plaster work show the rich use which can be made of both these materials. Photographs of old methods of working clay for bricks and tiles make an interesting study, as do the specimens of materials, etc.

In the next room, Transport by water, road, rail and air is shown and a model of the first aeroplane built in Norwich will arouse interest. The Yarmouth Trolly cart was specially designed for carrying produce through the narrow Yarmouth rows, and the same may be said of the types of carriages built in Norwich during last century. Worthy of notice is a large slate notice board setting forth all the regulations relating to passengers, etc., when the Norwich railroad was first opened in I844. Norfolk people may well be proud of the part played by the County in the furtherance of life-saving. It was at Yarmouth that the first apparatus for rescuing sailors from wrecked vessels was used, and Captain G. W. Manby's models of this appliance and many other of his inventions are shown. The oil paintings by Joy, a local artist, illustrate the manner in which the apparatus was used.

Norwich Ironwork is famous in many ways, and the large illustration of the gates at Sandringham shows the artistic use which may be made of it. The manufacture of wire-netting calls to mind the use made of this material during the war for making roads for the transport of our troops across the deserts in Egypt and Palestine. A special interest attaches to this industry, as it was in Norwich that the material was invented and first manufactured, the original loom constructed about 1855 being on
exhibition. Models of locally made machinery and exhibits of dynamos, armatures, etc., are of interest chiefly to the initiated, but it will be a source of surprise to the general public to find so much engineering work carried on in a City so far from the large iron foundries of the Midlands. Norfolk windmills are fast disappearing from the countryside and the models of the five different types of Norfolk mills are therefore of particular interest. The huge shaft and wooden cogwheel of the Thornham mill occupy the centre of the room
In the first room on the upper floor are the products of the Boot and Shoe Factories, the chief industry of the City at the present time. The long wall case is devoted to the story of leather in various stages of preparation, the grades and varieties of leather, the effect of "Bot Fly," and other damaging insects, and finally the various processes such as clicking, rough-stuff cutting, machining and upper-closing, lasting, finishing, treeing, cleaning, and boxing, are shown, making a complete story of the manufacture of a modern shoe. Early methods are illustrated by means of an oldtime cobbler's seat with tools ready to the worker's hand

The next large room is devoted to Textiles, the staple trade of Norwich for centuries, and the flourishing condition of the industry in the time of Elizabeth made Norwich the second city in the Kingdom. The skill and dexterity of hand of the present-day workers in the "turn-shoe" branch of the thriving boot and shoe trade, as well as the skill shown in the delicate work of winding wire for armatures for dynamos, are undoubtedly the result of deftness in the use of the fingers transmitted by generations of weavers. The exhibits comprise various hand looms, viz., a large jacquard loom for weaving linen tablecloths, a flourishing industry at one time at Lopham, Norfolk;
a jacquard silk loom, showing on a small scale the type of loom used in the manufacture of the wonderful Norwich Shawls, of which beautiful examples are displayed; a simple hand loom for weaving horsehair fabrics and an early power-driven horsehair loom. In addition are shown various weaving appurtenances, such as winders, spools, shuttles, colour designs, etc. Wool combs used in preparation of wool, teazle frames for bringing up the nap of the cloth, and old pattern books of Norwich-made materials, all help to make up the story of the industry in the past.

The section illustrative of Agriculture may safely be said to represent the oldest industry in Norfolk. Many obsolete implements may be seen including the old type of Norfolk Plough, a chaff-cutter used by hand, turnipcutters, turf diggers, dibbles for planting, flails for threshing and many others. The life history of insects injurious to crops is illustrated in a series of cases which give the best methods of exterminating the pests, and prove very useful to both farmer and horticulturist. The progress of the Afforestation of the Thetford area is shown on a large map, kept up to date by the Forestry Commission

Printing was introduced into Norwich by Anthony de Solempne (Solen or Solemne), a Flemish refugee, who set up his printing press in a house in St. Andrew's, and one of the first productions of his press is exhibited. It is printed in the black letter type of the period, bound in vellum, and is inscribed on the title page "Anno is68 Gheprint tot Nordwitz by Antonium de Solemne." The book is in the form of a Confession of Faith, in Dutch, for the benefit of the many refugees from Holland settled in Norwich. Other examples of Norwich printing from this early date until the present day are also shown. The exhibits comprise hand
printing presses, cases of type, bookbinders tools, and examples of modern printing and lithography.

The progress of Milling is shown in the next room, particularly with respect to mustard. The model of Stoke Mills is of interest, showing as it does the original home of the Mustard Factory where the mustard that is now known the world over was first made.

Numerous minor industries are also illustrated and the two Reception Rooms are furnished with Norwich made furniture; information relating to this section and the other industries may be obtained from the office of the Norwich Publicity Association which is housed in the building.

## St. Peter Hungate Church.

DURING the last few years a desire has gained ground in Norwich that one of the disused City Churches should be utilised for the exhibition of the objects of ecclesiastical art which had accumulated at the Castle Museum and might be supplemented by other examples belonging to the churches of the district. The idea received the warm support of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the result is that the Corporation have been granted the lease of a beautiful little Church of the Perpendicular Period situated on Elm Hill in the Parish of St. Peter Hungate.

The first recorded Rector of the Parish was Master Simon in 1271 but the present Church was largely rebuilt by John and Margaret Paston and finished in 1460. This date appears on a stone on the buttress by the north door, where there is an old trunk of an oak, represented without any leaves, to signify the decayed Church, and from
the root springs a fresh branch with acorns on it to denote the new one raised where the old one stood. The Pastons had a city house near by on Elm Hill from which many of the famous Paston letters were written.

The arms of John and Margaret Paston were once in the windows of the Church and there still remain two memorials to later members of the family. On the floor near the font is a small brass to Prudence Styward, 1596.

The Church is of simple cruciform shape with nave, chancel and transepts, the most noteworthy features being the hammerbeam roof of the nave with unusual treatment at the crossings and the 15 th and 16 th century glass in the east window and in the window under the tower arch.

Further information respecting the history of the Parish may be obtained from a paper by Mr. F. R. Beecheno in "Norfolk Archæology," Vol. XXI, Pt. II, and from the pamphlet by Mr. E. A. Kent, F.S.A., to be obtained in the Church.
A collection illustrative of ecclesiastical art and the part played by the Church in fostering culture amongst the people is in process of formation. The St. Peter Hungate Church Plate is of interest as it includes two pieces made by Norwich goldsmiths; the richly embossed silver-gilt standing cup and cover, of secular origin, of about 1620 and the paten made by Thomas Havers about 1675. The large cup and cover, together with the salver (London marks 1734) were given to the Church by Matthew Goss in 1779 and his imposing memorial may be seen on the wall near the tower arch.



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## INDEX TO STATIONS, <br> AND

PASSENGER FARES from and to LONDON.


INDEX TO STATIONS, AND
PASSENGER FARES from and to LONDON.

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PASSENGER FARES from and to LONDON.

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| CARLISL | WHITEHAVEN， |  |  |  | WINDERMERE， |  |  |  | BLACKPOOL， |  |  |  | PRESTON， |  |  | SOUTHPORT，\＆c．，to LONDON． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Seascale | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 四 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ．．． |  | 唇 |  |  | 11 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 51 <br> 1 |
| Ravenglass（for Eatdale）＂． |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 12 H 0 |
| Coniston $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barrow } \\ & \text {（Central }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． |  | ．．． | ． |  |  |  | ${ }^{6} 10$ | ．．． | 7 d 10 |  |  | 5 |  | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |  |
| Furross Abbey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 630 |  |  | 710 |  | 9 9 9 9 12 |  |  | － 1040 |  |  |  | － |  |
| Windermere（Lake Side），＂ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 830 |  |  | － 948 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ulverston ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 58 |  |  | 731 | ．．． | 936 |  |  | － 11 | 114 |  |  |  | 1 P 20 |
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| Fleetwood |  |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 557 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 820 | $\cdots$ | 935 | ．．． |  | 12 SO 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| St．Annes（Central） |  |  | ．．． | ．．． |  |  |  |  | ．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 K 10 |  |  | 2 L 8 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Preston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Warrincton（Bank Quay）， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LONDON（St．Pancras）ärr． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （Euston） | 634 4 | 85 |  |  |  |  | ．．． |  |  | 120 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 45 |  |  | 5＂20 | 535 |  |  |  | $7 \quad 0$ |
| ＊－On Sats．leares Eleetwood at 7.45 a．m．+ Via Carlisle．Cockermouth Suns．excepted；Work－ ing Mons Leares Morecambe（Prom．）7．47a．m．daily，$\$$－Yia Penrith Suns．excepted．Cormencing June 3rd leares Keswick $6.45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．A－On Mons．and Sats．Only，commencing May 26th leaves Mons．and Sats．only．Daily．conmencing May 17th． D D－On Mons．departs $12.20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ．d－On Thurs．leaves $8.10 \mathrm{a} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ．E－Passengers may leave Southport 12.30 ，Wigan 1.39 and Warrington 1.57 n．m．and arrives London（Euston）8．35 p．m．F－On Sats departs 12 noon．I－On Sats．departs <br> a．m．J－Commencing May 19th．K－On Sats．leaves Blacknool（Cen．） 10.20 and St．Annes 10.35 a ．m． May 16th．P－On Sats．departs Barrow 12.53 p．m．，Ulverston 1.14 p．m．，Grango 1.23 p．m．R－A Rest－ <br>  gers from Southport may also travel via Liverpool，crossing between Exchango and Lime Street Stations at their own exneuse． Certann Restaurant Cars do not run on Bank Holidays． <br> Trains conveying Through Coaches are shown in thick typa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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WICK, KYLE OF LOCHALSH, INVERNESS, NAIRN, ELGIN, GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY, OBAN, STIRLING, \&C.,


ISSUED UNTIL DEGEMBER 31st.

## AVAILABILITY.

OUTWARD.
ANY DAY
ANY TRAIN

## RETURN. <br> ANY DAY within One Calendar Month

 ANY TRAIN NO RESTRICTIONS.From ANY STATION to ANY STATION in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
(except certain Stations on Southern Rly.).

Available for break of journey at any intermediate Station in either direction, and conditions of liability same as for ordinary Tickets. The outward journey must be
 Fractional parts
CHILDREN under three years of age, free; three years and under fourteen, half-fares.

## PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE IN ADVANCE

The following arrangements apply for the conveyance of Passengers' Luggage in advance :-
(1) Between Stations in Great Britain, also with the Isle oi Man.
(2) Between Stations in Great Britain and Belfast via Heysham or Liverpool, or via Stranraer and Larne.
(3) Between Stations in Great Britain and Stations in Northern Ireland on the London Midland and Scotitisa (Northern Counties Commitice) Larne. Passensers' Lugsage may be forwardod in Stranraer and fast or Londonderry and to Stations in Northern Ireland on the Northern Counties Committee Section of the L MS via Glasgow, Greenock or Ardrossan and Burns-Laird Line Steamers, but no via Ayr and direct steamer. Betfast and County Down Co.'s stations via Glasgow, direct boat, and Belfast-Ardrossan direct boat, and Belfast, Larne and Stramraer-Heysham direct boat, and Belfast Liverpool dixect boat and Belfast.
(\&) From Stations in Great Britain to Jersey and Guernsey.

| " ${ }^{2}$. LiA. $A_{8}$ <br> (Luggage in Advance.) | "Cusa" <br> (Collected Luggage.) | ${ }^{62}$ D.L." (Delivered Luggage.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COLLECTED | COLLECTED AND | CONVEYED TO |
| CONVEYED | CONVEYED TO destination | DESTINATION |
| delivered. | STATION. | DELIVERED. |
| $1=$ | $1$ | $1$ |
| Per Packaga. | Per Package. | Per Package. |

6d. per package sxtra is charged between Stations in Great Britain and Douglas (Isle of Man) or interior Stations in the Isle of Man, but collection and delivery is not undertaken at stations on tho lste Min or Max Electio nairway.
$2 / 6$ per package to and from Llandudno, Beaumaris, Bangor and Menai Bridge via Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Company (during the period the boats are unuing) with those stavons having throus th stations

Lusgage in and County Northern Railway. Fo particulars of charges, \&\&., apply to any L M S Station.

Luggage under these arrangements is accepted for conveyance to certain places served by the Steamers of David MacBrayne (1928), Ltd. Campbeltown and Glasgow Steam Paoket Co., Ltd., and Turbine Steamers, Ltd. Partic!lars of the arrangement may be obtained at any LiM S station.
Beiore luggage is accopted under these arrangements passengers must produco their Railway Tickets, which may bo ontained in advance.

If desired the luggage maybe adressed to the destination Station "To becalled for."
Collection or delivery will only bo undertaken within the ordinary carcase area at places where such service is given

Weight per package limited to 112 lbs
When the lugrage weighs more than the amount ordinarily allowed passenger free, the excess weight will be chrged for at the rates in operation for the conveyanca of excess luggage in addition to the charges mentioned above.

DELIVERY OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE
Passengers arrivlng by train at stations in the provinces where cartage services are in operation can have their luggage delivered within the usual cartage area and delivery hours it a charge of 1 - for the first package and 60. for each additional package.

## TRAVEL FACILITIES.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.--Seats, First and Third Class, mav ho resorva- at the principal Stations, with certain exceptions, on payment of a booking fe" of 1 . per seat in addition to the fare Appication shoma be made

Personal applications should be made at the Seat Reservation Office, Great Hall, Euston Station the Station Master's Office, No 7 Platiorm, St. Pancras Station, the Company's London Offices and at certain Auxiliary Agencies.

Seats may not be reserved by telephone.
Seats are reserved in LMS Dininy Cars without charge for passengers requirin to take meals en route and all applications should be sent to the Station Master at the starting point of the Dining Car.

All reserved seats not claimed five minutes before the train is timed to leave will be forteited.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.-Compartments are reserved generally at the starting point only of the Trains, or at Stations from which through coaches commencs their journey, at a charge of 5 s . for each compartmeat, in addition to the passenger fares, according to the class of carriage being used, as under:-

> First Class Corridor Compartment First Class Non-Corridor Compartment Third Class Corridor Compartment Third Class Non-Corridor Compartment
$\qquad$

> A child's ticket being counted as an adult.

In Scotland the arrangement for Corridor or Non-Corridor Compartments is that not less than four Pirst Class or six Third Class Tickets bo taken

Application for reserved seats or compartmonts irom Euston and St. Pancras must be received not later than 4.0 p.m. on the day prior to the required reservation Seats from Euston and St. Pancras may also be reserved at the Company's Offices and certain of their Ticket Agencies in London.

## SLEEPING CARS.

SLEEPING CAR CHARGES.-A limited number of Sleeping Berths are avallable or First and Third Class Yassengers on the Night Trains as shown in the Time Table columns. The charge ior each berth in addition to the fare is as under:-
Between places South of Carlisle (exclusive)
South of Carlisle with Carlisle and places
North thereo

Berths will be allooated in strict order of application, which should be made beforehand to the Station Master at Euston or St. Pancras.

The Third Class Sleeping Compartments comprise lying-down accommodation with four berths in each compartment (two upper and two lower). Each berth will be equipped with a pillow and rug the charge for which is included in the sleopin Berth fee.

On arrival at Euston Station, London; London Road Station, Manchester Lime Street Station, Liverpool; Aberdeen; Invernass; Dundee (West); Princes will bet stasgow; the saloons up to $7.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

Passengers who book Sleeping Berths and fail to use them will be required to pay the Passing Berth charge unless notice of cancellation is given to the Company before 4.0 p.m. on the date for which the berths are booked.

NOTE.-The arrangements for running Sleeping Cars are subject to revision at any time.

## PILLOWS AND RUGS.

PILLOWS and RUGS are supplied on hire to Passengers at a prepaid charge of 1s. each pillow and 1s. each rug at the principal Stations.

TELEGRAMS. -Telegrams may be addressed to Passengers or their friends, c/o Station Master, at any L M S Station- to be called for.

When the Station Master's Office is closed such telegrams will be kept at the Telegraph Office, where such exists.

## L M S, L. N. E. and G. W. Railways.

INTERAVAILABILITY OF TICKETS.
Passengers holding ORDINARY RETURN, TOURIST AND "SUMMER" TICKETS covering places served by the lines of all threo of the LMS, L. N. E. and G. W. Companies, or of any two of them (including Joint Lines owned by between such places by any of the recognised routes of these Companies.

## LMS HOTELS

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON (St. Pancras), N.W. 1
Tel.: Midotel London. LONDON (Euston), N.W.
LONDON (Euston), N.W. 1 ...... Euston Hotel.
Tel.: Bestotel Norwest London. Phone : Museum 3000.
... Midland Grand Hotel.
̈hone: Museum 7000

Birmingham .. Queen's Hutel.

Liverpool
Museum 3000

T'el.: Bestotel Birmingham
Phone: Midland 2740 .
Bradord $\ldots$ Idotel $\ldots$ Mid
T'el.: Midotel Bradford.
Phone: Bradforl 8221.
Crewe ${ }^{\text {T'el }} .$. Be....... Crewe Arms Hotel.
Plone: Crewe 2421.
Derby ... ... ... Midand Hotel. 'Tel.: Midotel \#̈erby.
Furness Abbey ... Furness Abbey
Tel.: Hotel Furness Abbey, Station Phone: Barrow-in-Furness 5.9. Tel.: Bestotel Holyhead.
Leads ... ... ... Queen's Hotel Tel.: Midotel Leeds.
'hone: 21501.

Phone: Midot Liverpool. Hot
Liverpool ... ... Hxal 4400, (Exchange Station) Exchage Hotel. lel.: Station Hotel Liverpool Phone : Central $3 \pm 40$
Manchester ... ... Midland Hotel. T'el.: Midotel Manchester.
Morecambe ... ... Midand 凸otel. Tel.: Midotel Morecambe.

Preston ... Park Hotel. T'el. : Bestotol Preston. Thone: 56026.
Stoke-on-Trent North Stafford Hotel el: Midotel, Stoke-on-Trent. Phone: Hanley 48501. Stratford-on-Avon Welcombe Hotel. Phone: Welcumbe Stratford-orr-Avon.

## SCOTLAND

Ayr $\quad \dddot{\text { sitaion }} \ldots$... Station Hotel.
Thones : Station Hotel Ayr.
Thones: 3268 and 3209
Dornoch* ... ... Dornoch Motel
I'el.: Dornoch Hotel Sutherluml.
Phone: "8.
Dumiries $\ldots$... Station Hotel.
Tpl.: Station Hotel Dunfrue.
Phones: 363 and 364.
Edinburgh ... ... Caledonian Hotel.
T'el.: Luxury Edinburgh.
Phone: Edinburgh $2501 \ddot{2}$
Glasgow (Central Central Hotel.
Tel.: Lartnec Gilusgow.
Phone: Central 9ti8u)

* Open May to september.

Glasgow (St. Enoch) St. Enoch Hotel.
1 el.: St. Enoch Hotel Glasgow.
Gleneagles $\dagger$... ... Gleneagles Hote I'el.: Gleneagles Hotel Perthshire. Phone: Auchterarder TO.
Inverness ... ... Station Hotel.
Tel.: Station Hotel Inverness.
Kyle of Lochalsh ... Station Hotel.
Phone: Kyle 2.
Strathpeffer**.
Highland Hotel 1 el.: Highiland Hotel Sirathpeffer.
Phone: 27. Turnbery Hot
Turnberry ... ... Turnberry Hot T'el.: T'urnberry Hotel Ayrshire.
Open Easter to November.
IRELAND.
Belfast ... ... Midland Hotel. | Portrush ... ... Northern Counties T'el.: Midotel $\dddot{3}$ elfast. Phores: Belfust 4181 and 4182 .
Larne $\dagger \ldots$...... Laharna Hotel.
Tel.: Midotel Portrush.
Phone: Portrush 14.
Pel.: Midotel Lame
$\dagger$ Open June to September.
GOLF AT GLENEAGLES HOTEL. Special Week-end tickets are issued from London, to include rail fare sleeping berths, hotel accommodation, and golf on any of the three famous hotel courses.

Tariffs and full information can be obtained at any of the Hotels, or for Hotel in England, Wales and Scotland on application to Arthur Towle, Controllar LMi Hotel Services, St. Pancras, London.

PASSENGERS ARE REFERRED TO THE COMPLETE TIME TABLE FOR THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS, SUBJECT TO WHICE TICKETS ARE ISSUED.

For further information regarding general travel arrangements, application should be addressed to :
J. A. Milligan, District Passenger Manager,

Lusion Station, London, N.W.1.
(FU 7.) E.R.O. 53513 , ASHTON DAVIES, Chief Commerctal Manager.LMSEXPRESSTRAIN SERVICESFROM \& TO

LONDON( EUSTON \& ST PANCRAS)


## GREAT BRITAIN

les hôtels en
GRANDE BRETAGNE
HOTELS IN
GROSSBRITANNIEN
GLI ALBERGHI IN
GRAN BRETAGNA
hoteles en
La gran bretaña

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English The Hotels are listed in alphabetical order and not according to rank.
All the Hotels included in this booklet are members of the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Every Association accepts no responsibility for omissions Association accepts no responsibility for omissions quoted by the Hotels included therein.

Francais Les hotels figurent dans ce guide strictement par ordre alphabétique et non par ordre d'importance. Tous les hôtels mentionnés dans ce guide sont membres de The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland (Office Britannique de Tourisme), mais bien que tous les soins possible aient été apportés à cette publication, l'Association décline toute responsabilité en ce qui concerne les erreurs ou les omissions ainsi que pour les hôtels eux-mêmes.

Deutsch Die Hotels sind in alphabetischer Reihenfolge und nicht ihrem Range nach angeführt.
Alle Hotels dieser Liste sind Mitglieder der Travel Alle Hotels dieser Liste sind Mitglieder der Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Ubgleich grosste Sorgfalt angewandt worden ist, Ungenauigkeiten zu vermeiden
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Los hoteles están listados en orden alfabético y no en relación con su importancia.
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HOTELS
AND RESTAURANTS
in
GREAT BRITAIN and their Prices, with Explanatory Notes in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish

## A

PUbíISHED BY
THE TRAVEL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Kinnaird House, i, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.i British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center,

620, Fifth Avenue, New York
26, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris



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## Preface

$T$HE Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland has undertaken, in the interests of foreign visitors, the compilation of this Hotel Guide with the cooperation of the leading hotels in Great Britain and their Associations.
The aim of the book is to make clear the prices charged by hotels of all descriptions so that visitors may select hotels providing accommodation suitable to their purses and thus avoid the unpleasantness of arriving at an hotel and finding that its charges are higher than they expected. An examination of the list will reveal the fact that Great Britain has hotels of good standing with charges graduated to the needs of every class of tourist and business visitor.
It is believed that this Guide will demonstrate that the average of hotel prices in Great Britain is no higher than that of similar hotels in other countries. Equally, there is no "profiteering" in respect of foreign visitors, the charges being those which are made to British and foreign visitors alike.

During the last two years there have been radical improvements in the equipment of the hotels generally, and statistics show that in that period more than a thousand hotels have installed running water in their bedrooms and in other ways have brought their services to a standard expected by the traveller. Many old inns in country districts which are not capable of being fitted with modern improvements offer compensation in their beauty of surroundings and historic associations.
Throughout the country British hotel managers will be able to advise visitors as to opportunities for visiting historic places in the neighbourhood and to assist them as regards facilities for golf, tennis and other sports.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## All prices are given in shillings

A
T the top of each column in the Guide will be found a Key number corresponding with the numbers of the following explanatory notes.

1 The number of bedrooms in column I gives an indication of the size of the hotel.
2 The letter $L$ in column 2 indicates that the hotel is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. The letter $\mathbf{U}$ indicates that alcoholic beverages are not sold on the premises, though the management will in most cases obtain them on request.
3 An A in column 3 indicates that hot and cold water is laid on to all or the majority of the bedrooms.
4 The prices quoted in two columns under 4 are the minimum and maximum for a single room including use of bath and English Breakfast.
5 The prices quoted in two columns under 5 are the minimum and maximum for a double room including baths and English breakfasts.
6 Breakfast in England is a meal of two or three courses. The letter $\mathbf{B}$ in column 6 indicates that the hotel makes a special reduction for visitors requiring only a "Continental" breakfast, i.e., coffee, tea, rolls or toast, butter and jam or marmalade.

7 Inclusive charge for seven days, including the English custom of afternoon tea.
8 Price of luncheon.
9 Price of dinner.
The numbers in brackets after the names of towns indicate their position on the maps on pages 4 and $6 r$.

## GRATUITIES

Hotels in Great Britain do not make an addition to the visitor's bill for service though many will do so on request. Visitors wil find that the most satisfactory procedure is to divide a sum roughly equivalent to $10 \%$ of their bill according to its size among those who have given them personal service.

## Préface

## Note Explicative

C
E Guide officiel des Hôtels en Grande-Bretagne a été établi dans l'intérêt des voyageurs étrangers par "The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland " (Office Britannique de Tourisme) avec la collaboration des principaux hôtels en Grande-Bretagne et des grandes associations hôtelières.
Cet ouvrage a pour but d'indiquer les prix pratiqués par les établissements de toutes catégories - depuis les somptueux palaces jusqu'aux bonnes auberges-afin de permettre aux voyageurs étrangers de choisir des hôtels à la portée de toutes les bourses et d'éviter ainsi l'inconvénient de se heurter à l'arrivée à des conditions plus onéreuses qu'il n'avait été prévu. Il suffit de jeter un coup d'oeil sur cette liste pour se rendre compte que la GrandeBretagne offre un choix remarquable d'hôtels dont les prix peuvent convenir à tout voyageur-touriste ou businessman-quels que soient ses moyens.
Ce Guide établit que les prix des hôtels en Grande-Bretagne ne sont pas en moyenne plus élevés que ceux des établissements similaires dans d'autres grands pays: ce qu'il importe surtout de souligner, c'est que les prix sont exactement les mêmes pour la clientèle étrangère que pour la clientèle britannique.
Pendant les deux dernières années, une amélioration très sensible est intervenue dans l'aménagement de la généralité des hôtels: au cours des vingt-quatre derniers mois, plus de mille hôtels en Grande-Bretagne ont installé le confort moderne et l'eau courante chaude et froide dans toutes les chambres.
Aujourd'hui, le voyageur est assuré de trouver dans les hôtels britanniques tout le confort qu'il est en droit d'attendre. Il existe également, et surtout en pleine campagne, de nombreuses vieilles auberges dont le charme et les souvenirs historiques attirent les touristes, mais dont les bâtiments ne permettent pas l'installation du confort moderne. C'est évidemment une lacune, que les propriétaires cherchent à combler par les soins prodigués à la clientèle.
Partout en Grande-Bretagne, les directeurs d'hôtels s'empresseront de renseigner le voyageur sur les attraits touristiques des environs et de leur fournir toutes facilités pour faire du golf et du tennis, sans parler des autres sports.

## Tous les prix sont donnés en shillings

EN haut de chaque colonne de ce Guide se trouve un numéro correspondant aux explications ci-dessous :
1 Nombre de chambres, donnant une indication de l'importance de l'hôtel.
2 La lettre $L$ dans la deuxième colonne signifie que l'hôtel possède une licence pour la vente des boissons alcooliques. La lettre $\mathbf{U}$ indique que les boissons alcooliques ne sont pas vendues à l'hôtel, mais que la direction se charge de les obtenir à la demande du client.
3 La lettre $\mathbf{A}$ dans la troisième colonne indique que toutes ou presque toutes les chambres sont pourvues d'eau courante chaude et froide.
4 Les prix figurant dans ces deux colonnes sont le minimum et le maximum pour une chambre à un lit, avec bains à volonté et petit déjeuner à l'anglaise.
Un astérisque placé après le nom d'un hôtel de Londres indique que le prix comprend une salie de bains privée, mais non le déjeuner du matin.
5 Les prix figurant dans ces deux colonnes sont le minimum et le maximum pour une chambre à deux lits, avec bains à volonté et deux petits déjeuners à l'anglaise.
6 Le déjeuner à l'anglaise est un repas comprenant deux ou trois plats. La lettre $\mathbf{B}$ dans cette colonne indique que l'hôtel fait une réduction spéciale aux voyageurs qui ne prennent qu'un petit déjeuner français, c'est-à-dire café au lait avec petits pains ou rôties, beurre, confiture ou marmelade.
7 Prix de la pension complète à la semaine, y compris le thé de l'après-midi.
8 Prix du déjeuner.
9 Prix du diner.
Un numéro entre̊ parenthèses placé après le nom d'une ville indique sa position sur les cartes, pages 4 et 6 I .

## POURBOIRES

En Grande-Bretagne, les hôtels n'ont pas l'habitude d'ajouter à leurs notes $10 \%$ pour le service; mais le voyageur distribue directement au personnel affecté à son service une somme d'environ $10 \%$ de sa note.

## VORWORT

D
IE "Travel and Industrial Development Association von Grossbritannien and Irland " im Verein mit den führenden Hotels von Grossbritannien und deren Vereinigungen hat im Interesse der ausländischen Besucher diesen Hotelführer herausgegeben.
Der Zweck dieses Führers ist, Klarheit über die Hotelpreise jeden Ranges zu schaffen, so dass es dem Besucher möglich ist, eine seinen Verhältnissen angemessene Unterkunft zu wählen; dadurch wird ihm die Unannehmlichkeit erspart, ein Hotel aufzusuchen, dessen Preise ihm unerschwinglich sind. Die Liste beweist, dass Grossbritannien gute Hotels hat, deren Preise den Verhältnissen jeder Klasse von Vergnügungs-und Geschäftsreisenden angepasst sind.
Wir glauben, dass dieser Führer den Beweis dafür schaffen wird, dass der Durchschnittspreis der Hotels in Grossbritannien nicht höher ist als der gleicher Hotels in andern Ländern. Ausserdem werden ausländische Besucher nicht "ausgebeutet," gleiche Preise gelten für britische und ausländische Reisende.
In den letzten zwei Jahren sind in den Hotels im allgemeinen gründliche Verbesserungen der Ausstattungen vorgenommen worden, und Statistiken weisen auf, dass in diesem Zeitraum mehr als tausend Hotels Wasserversorgung in ihren Schlafzimmern angelegt und ihre Bedienung auf ein von den Besuchern erwartetes Niveau gebracht haben. In ländlichen Gegenden gibt es eine Anzahl von alten Gasthäusern, die für Besucher ihres geschichtlichen Wertes wegen von grossem Reiz sind, die aber keinen modernen Komfort haben. In diesen Fällen wird jedoch ganz besondere Mühe darauf verwendet, den Gästen Behaglichkeit zu verschaffen.
Die Iuhaber und Geschäftsführer aller britischen Hotels im ganzen Lande geben Besuchern Auskünfte über die geschichtlichen Sehenswürdigkeiten der Umgegend und sind ihnen behilflich, sich an Golf, Tennis und andern Sportarten zu beteiligen.

## A NMERKUNGEN

Preisangaben sind in Schillingen gemacht
1 Die Anzahl der Schlafzimmer dient als Masstab für die Grösse des Hotels.
2 Der Buchstabe $L$ in der zweiten Spalte bedeutet, dass das Hotel Ausschanksrechte für alkoholische Getränke hat. Der Buchstabe U bedeutet, dass im Hotel alkoholische Getränke nicht verkauft werden, dass solche aber auf Wunsch von der Hotelverwaltung besorgt werden können.
3 Ein A in der dritten Spalte bedeutet, dass alle oder die meisten Schlafzimmer heisse und kalte Wasserversorgung haben.
4 Die in diesen zwei Spalten angegebenen Preise sind die niedrigsten und höchsten für Einzelzimmer inklusive Bad und englisches Frühstück.
5 Die in diesen zwei Spalten angegebenen Preise sind die niedrigsten und höchsten für Doppelzimmer inklusive Bad und englisches Frühstück.

Ein Stern hinter dem Namen eines Londoner Hotels bedeutet: Preis für Zimmer mit Bad aber ohne Frühstück.
6 Ein englisches Frühstück besteht aus zwei oder drei Gängen. Der Buchstabe B in dieser Spalte bedeutet, dass das Hotel eine besondere Preisermässigung für Besucher macht, die nur ein "Continental" Frühstück wünschen, d.h. Kaffee, Brötchen oder Toast und Butter und Marmelade oder Orangenmarmelade.
7 Wochenpreis, mit voller Pension, einschliesslich dem üblichen englischen Nachmittagstee.
8 Preis für Lunch.
9 Preis für Abendessen.
Die in einer Klammer angebrachte Nummer hinter dem Namen einer Stadt zeigt deren Lage auf der Landkarte auf Seite 4 und 61 an.

## TRINKGELDER

Britische Hotels fügen nicht $10 \%$ der Rechnung für Bedienung hinzu. Besucher werden es am einfachsten finden, wenn sie ungefähr 10\% ihrer Rechnung unter den Angestellten verteilen, von denen sie bedient worden sind.

## Prefazione

A " Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great _Britain and Ireland" nell'interesse dei visitatori stranieri, e coadiuvata dai principali alberghi della Gran Bretagna e dalle loro Associazioni, si é assunta la compilazione di questa Guida Alberghiera.
Scopo della Guida é di rendere noti i prezzi degli alberghi delle varie categorie e, onde i visitatori possano scegliere quelli i cu prezzi siano conformi alle loro esigenze ed evitare l'inconveniente di giungere ad un albergo e trovare che la spesa é superiore ai loro mezzi. Dalla Guida si rileva che la Gran Bretagna possiede alberghi di buona classe con prezzi proporzionati alle esigenze di ogni categoria di turisti e di persone d'affari.
Si vuol credere che la Guida abbia a dimostrare come la media delle tariffe alberghiere della Gran Bretagna non sia superiore a quella di alberghi analoghi in altri Paesi. Cosí pure non vi é sfruttamento dei visitatori stranieri poiché i prezzi sono gli stessi per questi come per i visitatori britannici.
In questi ultimi due anni gli alberghi in generale hanno migliorato radicalmente il loro equipaggiamento, e le statistiche per tale periodo dimostrano che piú di mille alberghi hanno installato acqua corrente nelle camere ed anche, sotto altri riguardi, hanno migliorato i loro servizi in relazione alle esigenze dei viaggiatori.
Specialmente nelle regioni di campagna esiste tuttora un buon numero di alberghi di particolare attrattiva ai visitatori per le loro associazioni storiche la cui struttura non si presta a tutte le innovazioni moderne. In tali casi tuttavia il benessere dei clienti é curato con particolare attenzione.
Tutti i direttori di alberghi della Gran Bretagna sono in grado di consigliare i clienti circa le visite a luoghi storici situati nelle vicinanze e di assisterli circa possibili facilitazioni per il gioco del golf, del tennis, e per altri sports.

## Note Esplicative

## Tutti i prezzi sono indicati in scellini

$A_{\text {LL 'inizio di ogni colonna della guida è apposto un numero }}$ corrispondente a quello delle seguenti note esplicative:
1 Numero delle camere che diano un' idea sulle dimensioni del ${ }^{\text { }}$ 1'albergo.
2 La lettera L nella seconda colonna indica che 1 'albergo ha la licenza per la vendita di bevande alcooliche. La lettera U indica che le bevande alcooliche non sono vendute nell 'albergo ma che la Direzione puó ottenerle, se richieste.
3 La lettera A nella terza colonna indica che tutte, o la maggior parte delle camere, sono provviste di acqua corrente calda e fredda.
4 I prezzi indicati in queste due colonne corrispondono al minimo prezzo ed a quello massimo per camera ad un letto compresi il bagno e la prima colazione all 'Inglese.

Un asterisco vicino al nome di un albergo di Londra indica che il prezzo quotato include il bagno privato ma non la prima colazione.
5 I prezzi indicati in queste due colonne corrispondono al minimo prezzo ed a quello massimo per camera a due letti compresi il bagno e la prima colazione all 'Inglese.
6 La prima colazione all 'Inglese si compone di due o tre portate. La lettera $B$ in questa colonna indica che la Direzione del ${ }^{\text { }}$ l'albergo concede speciale riduzione ai clienti che richiedono soltanto una prima colazione "continentale," cioè caffè, panini o pane tostato, burro e marmellata.
7 Prezzo di pensione completa per settimana, compreso l'uso Inglese del thè pomeridiano.
8 Prezzo della seconda colazione.
9 Prezzo del pranzo.
Il numero fra parentesi dopo il nome di una cittá indica la posizione
di questa sulla pianta a pagina $4,6 I$.

## MANCE

Gli alberghi in Gran Bretagna non aggiungono sui conti la percentuale del $10 \%$ per il servizio. I clienti troveranno che il modo più soddisfacente è di dividere fra quelli che hanno reso loro servizio personale una somma press 'a poco equivalente al $10 \%$ dell' importo del Íoro conto.

## Prologo

1 AA " Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland" ha emprendido, en el interés de los visitantes extranjeros, la compilación de esta Guía de Hoteles, con la cooperación de los principales hoteles de la Gran Bretaña y sus Asociaciones.
Tiene por objeto este libro dar a conocer, de un modo claro, los precios cargados por los hoteles de todas clases, de manera que los visitantes puedan escoger los que ofrezcan las comodidades que estén al alcance de sus medios, evitando así el desagrado experimentado cuando, al llegar a un hotel, encuentran su tarifa desproporcionada con el presupuesto que habian formado previamente El examen de la lista demostrará que en Inglaterra hay hoteles de buena reputación con precios adecuados para toda clase de turistas y visitantes.
Creemos que esta Guía demostrará que los precios promedios de los hoteles en la Gran Bretã̃a no son más altos que los de sus similares en otros países. Se verá, igualmente, que no se explota a los extranjeros, puesto que se les aplica la misma tarifa que a los visitantes ingleses.
En los últimos dos años se han introducido mejoras notables en el equipo de los hoteles en general, y las estadísticas señalan que, durante ese período, más de mil hoteles han instalado agua corriente en sus cuartos de dormir y, por otra parte, han puesto sus servicios a la altura hoy reclamada por los viajeros. Existe una cantidad de mesones antiguos y posadas ("old inns"), principalmente en los distritos rurales, verdaderamente atractivos para los turistas con motivo de sus recuerdos históricos, pero cuya construcción no permite equiparlos con las mejoras modernas. En tales casos, en cambio, se atiende muy especialmente a las comodidades de los huéspedes.
Los directores o administradores de los hoteles, en todo el país, informarán a los visitantes respecto a las ocasiones en que puedan visitarse los lugares históricos que existan en la vecindad, y les ayudarán en todo lo que se relacione con el golf, el tennis y otros deportes.

## NOTAS EXPLICATIVAS

## Todos los precios son en chelines

ARRIBA de cada columna en la Guía se halla un número que corresponde a otro igual en las siguientes notas explicativas.
1 El número de los cuartos de dormir indica el tamaño del hotel.
2 La letra $L$ en la segunda columna significa que el hotel esta autorizado para vender bebidas alcohólicas. La letra U indica que no se venden bebidas alcohólicas en el establecimiento, pero que pueden obtenerse si se solicita.
3 La letra A en la tercera columna indica que hay agua caliente y fría en todos los cuartos de dormir o en la mayoría de ellos.
4 Los precios mencionados en estas dos columnas son el mínimum y el máximum para cuartos sencillos con baño y desayuno a la inglesa.
Los asteriscos colocados después de los nombres de hoteles de Londres, indican que el precio dado incluye un cuarto de baño particular pero no el desayuno.
5 Los precios indicados en estas dos columnas son el mínimum y el máximum por un cuarto doble con baño y desayuno a la inglesa.
6 En Inglaterra, el desayuno comprende dos o tres platos. La letra B en esta columna indica que el hotel hace una reducción especial a los clientes que no toman más que el desayuno "continental," es decir, café, pan fresco o tostado, con mantequilla y compota o mermelada.
7 Comprendiendo el gasto por la semana, incluyendo el "Five o'clock tea" según la costumbre inglesa.
8 Precio del almuerzo ("luncheon").
9 Precio de la comida
El número entre paréntesis después del nombre de una ciudad, indica su posición en los mapas de las páginas 4 y 6 I .

## PROPINAS

Los hoteles, en la Gran Bretaña, no acostumbran a agregar $10 \%$ a las notas de sus clientes por gratificación al servicio. Los turistas observarán que es más satisfactorio repartir, entre las personas que les han prestado servicios personales, una cantidad aproximadamente igual al $10 \%$ del importe de su nota de gastos.


16

STREET MAP OF LONDON


LONDON-West End, Mayfair and Westminster


* Includes private Bathroom but not Breakfast. $\dagger$ Dancing.

LONDON-West End, Mayfair and Westminster-continued


LONDON－West End，Mayfair and Westminster－continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Hotels} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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5 \\
Double Bedrooms
\end{tabular}}} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
7 \\
Pension
per week \\
per week
\end{tabular}}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular}}} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{9

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\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Bed，Bath and Breakait} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Min． \& Max． \& Min． \& Max． \& \& \& Min．Max \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Rubens |
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| Buckingham Pal．$\dot{R}$ d．S．w． | \& 150 \& L \& A \& \[

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& \text { Strand, w.c. } .2 .
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$$ \& 500 \& L \& A \& ＊25 \& ＊3712 \& ＊35 \& ＊70 \& \& \& \& $8 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& $2 \frac{1}{2}$ <br>

\hline Splendide and Green Park ． 105，Piccadilly，W．1． \& 60 \& L \& A \& ＊21 \& ＊42 \& ＊35 \& ＊55 \& \& \& \& 51 \& \& 012 <br>
\hline Stafford St．James＇s Place，© S．W．1． \& 80 \& L \& A \& 14 \& 16 \& 28 \& 30 \& B \& 147 \& 7 1782 \& 4 \& \& 7 <br>
\hline Strand Palace Strand，W．C．2． \& 910 \& L \& A \& 912 \& \& 161 \& \& \& \& \& 24 \& \& $3 \frac{1}{2}$ <br>
\hline Tuscan Shaftesbury Àvenue，W．1． \& 65 \& L \& A \& 1012 \& 142 \& 18 \& 24 \& \& 120 \& 140 \& 4 \& \& <br>

\hline | Victoria |
| :--- |
| Northumberland $\ddot{A v}$ ．，W．$\ddot{C}$ ． | \& 300 \& L \& A \& 142 \& 1912 \& 28 \& 33 \& \& 175 \& \& $3 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& <br>

\hline Victoria（Residential） 71，Belgrave Road，S．W．1． \& 16 \& U \& A \& 712 \& 82 \& 14 \& 17 \& B \& 63 \& \& $2 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 3 \& <br>
\hline Waldorf
Aldwych，
W．C．2． \& 400 \& L \& A \& 14 \& 20 \& 25 \& 35 \& B \& \& \& $4 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& <br>

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Washington } \\
& \text { Curzon Street, w.i. }
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$$ \& 140 \& L \& A \& 14 \& 161 \& 26 \& \& \& \& \& 5 \& 7 \& <br>

\hline Wilton．．． 30－37，Wilton Rd．，S．W．1． \& 100 \& L \& A \& $9 \frac{1}{2}$ \& $10 \frac{1}{2}$ \& 17 \& 21 \& \& 84 \& 105 \& $2 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& <br>

\hline | York ．． |
| :--- |
| Berners Street，W．1． | \& 200 \& L \& A \& 9 \& 131 \& 18 \& 27 \& \& 105 \& \& 2조 \& \& <br>

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\end{tabular}

## LONDON－Kensington，Earl＇s Court and South of Hyde Park



[^6]LONDON—Kensington，Earl＇s Court and South of Hyde Park－contd．

| Hotels |  |  |  | 4$\begin{gathered}\text { Single } \\ \text { Bedrooms }\end{gathered}$ |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  | recsion per week |  | 8 <br> 品 品 ． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max |  |  |
| Barkston Gardens <br> Barkston Gardens，S．W．5． | 62 | L | A | $s_{8 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & s . \\ & 10 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 15 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | B | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ 73_{\frac{1}{2}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} . \\ 126 \end{gathered}$ | s． | $\stackrel{\text { s }}{5}$ |
| Bigsby House Pension <br> 53，Lexham Gardens，W．8． | 11 | U | A | 71 | 10 | 15 | 20 | B | 63 | 84 | $1{ }^{3}$ | 3 |
| Broadwalk De Vere Gardens，$\ddot{\text { W．}} 8$. | 48 | U | A | 912 | 11 | 18 | 21 |  | 90 |  | 212 | 4 |
| 19，Courtfield Gardens Earl＇s Court，S．W．5． | 16 | U |  | 7 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 16 |  | 521 | 80 | 2 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { De Vere ... } \\ & \text { Palace Gate, W.8. } \end{aligned}$ | 100 | L | A | 123 | 16 | 25 | 32 | B | 126 |  | 412 | 6 |
| Gore 189，Queen＇s Gate，S．W．7． | 35 | L | A | 1012 | 18 | 21 | 35 |  | 731 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Granby Court．．． Queen＇s Gate，S．W．7． | 45 | U | A | 81 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 21 |  | 731 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Leicester Court Queen＇s Gate Gardens， S．W．7． | 70 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 | 17 | 21 |  | 731 | 105 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Linden Hall ．． Cromwell Road，S．W．7． | 72 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17！ |  | 731 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Loftus <br> 11，Templeton Place，S．W． 5 | 50 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 71 | 13 | 15 |  | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 63 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Longridge Court Longridge Road，S．W．5． | 19 | U |  | 6 |  | 11 | 12 |  | 521 |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Milton Court ．． Cromwell Road，S．W．7． | 85 | U | A | 81 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 21 |  | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Newburgh House 182，Cromwell Road，S．W．$\ddot{5}$ ． | 50 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 15 | 18 | B | 521 | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| Onslow Court Queen＇s Gate，S．W．7． | 140 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1212 | 17 | 23 | B | 731 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Palace Gate ．． 21－23，Palace Gate，W．8． | 30 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 |  | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |

## LONDON—Kensington，Earl＇s Court and South of Hyde Park－contd．



LONDON—Lancaster Gate，Bayswater and North of Hyde Park－contd．

| Hotels | 1 <br> an 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $\vdots$ $z$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \substack{\text { Single } \\ \text { Bedrooms }} \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakast |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{\partial} \\ & \stackrel{\ddot{y}}{\ddot{1}} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | 免 |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min | ．Max． |  |  |
| Constance 23／24，Lancaster Gate，W． 2 | 38 | U | A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. } \\ & 8 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} . \\ 12 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { s. } \\ 25 \end{array}$ | B | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} . \\ 115 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 2 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | 4. |
| Constance $25 / 26$ ，Pembridge Sq，W． 2 | 42 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 912 | 16 | 19 | B | 63 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Court Royal ．． <br> Lancaster Gate，W．2． | 40 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 21 |  | 731 | 941 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deildre ． <br> 34，Inverness Terrace，W． 2 | 12 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 63 | 731 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dinard House <br> 53，Princes Square，W．2． | 15 | U | A | 512 | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 13 |  | 45 | 63 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Elizabeth <br> 11／12，Craven Hill Gdns．， W． 2 | 24 | U |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  | 52 를 | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| Grantleigh Inverness Terrace，W． 2. | 60 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 20 |  | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Great Central． <br> Marylebone，N．W．1． | 380 | L | A | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 21 | 40 | B | 140 |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Great Western Royal Paddington，W．2． | 150 | L |  | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 172 | 24 | 34 | B |  |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kensington } \\ & \text { Russell Gardens, } \\ & \text { W. } \end{aligned}$ | 14 | L |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 14 | B | 63 |  | 2 | 3 |
| Kensington Gardens Lancaster Street，W．2． | 40 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 12 | 18 | B | 63 | 80 | 2 | 3 |
| Lancaster Gate <br> 74，Lancaster Gate，W． 2 ． | 60 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |  |  | 105 |  | 31 | 51 |
| Leinster Court <br> 19，Leinster Gardens，W．2． | 60 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 107 | 17 | 21 | B | 73⿺⿻十⿵冂⿰入入丶 | 941 | $2 \frac{1}{8}$ | 4 |
| Leinster House <br> Leinster Gardens，W．2． | 28 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 63 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Mildmay House 129，Westbourne Ter．，W．$\ddot{2}$ ． | 15 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 |  | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ | 31 |

LONDON－Lancaster Gate，Bayswater and North of Hyde Park－contd

| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 <br> Single Bedrooms |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  | 6 <br>  |  |  | 8 <br> 號 总 $\overrightarrow{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max． |  |  |
| Oxford． | 45 | L | A | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ 7 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { s. } \\ & 10 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{s}{\mathrm{~s} .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{s} . \\ 105 \end{gathered}$ | s． $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{s} . \\ & 3 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Pembridge Court <br> 34，Pembridge Gardens，W． 2 | 19 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 91 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 15 | 19 |  | 63 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Pembridge Manor ．$\quad \therefore$ w <br> Pembridge Crescent，W．11． | 48 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 18 | B | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| Ritz Court <br> Leinster Square，W． 2. | 38 | U | A | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 12 | B | 42 |  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Weatherleys ．． 30，Pembridge Gdns．，W．2． | 17 | U | A | 6 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 14 |  | 42 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 3 |
| White Hall 92，Lancaster Gate，W． 2 ． | 100 | U | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 | 30 | B | $112 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Whiteness Queen＇s Gardens，W．2． | 45 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 15 | 25 | B | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| LONDON－Hampstead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abbey Court．． <br> 15／17，Netherhall Gardens， N．W．3． | 40 | U | A | 9 | 101 | 18 | 21 | B | 84 |  | 3 | 4 |
| Belsize Court．． 56／57，Belsize Park，N．W．3． | 19 | U |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 12 |  | 42 | $52 \frac{1}{8}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Langorf 18／20，Frognal，N．ẄW． 3. | 20 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 15 | B | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| Ormonde House 10／14，Belsize Grove，N．W． 3 | 50 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 71 | 13 | 14 | B | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7312 | 2 | 3 |
| Park House 62／63，Belsize Park，N．W．3． | 19 | U | A | 7 | 121 | 14 | 25 | B | 52 | 75 | 2 | 3 |
| LONDON－Holborn and Bloomsbury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abbotsford Upper Montague St，W．C． U． | 70 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 20 | B | 63 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Alexandra <br> 21／23，Bedford Place，W．C．i | 45 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 |  | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ambassadors ．． Upper Woburn Pl．，W．C．1． | 100 | L | A | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 21 |  |  | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |


| Hotels | 1 <br>  |  |  | 4 <br> Single <br> Bedrooms |  | $5$ <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  |  |  | 8 <br> 差 品 $\overrightarrow{3}$ | 9$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega} \\ & \stackrel{E}{E} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max． |  |  |
| Avondale 1／4，Tavistock Place，W．C． 1 | 56 | U | A | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} \\ & 6 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. } \\ & 7 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | s. $14$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} . \\ 52 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{2}{\mathrm{~s} .}$ | 3. |
| Bangor 36／37，Bedford Place，W．C． 1 | 26 | U | A | 8 | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 19 | B | 63 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Berkshire 33，Guilford Street，W．C．1． | 17 | U |  | 5 | 6 | 10 | 12 | B |  |  | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bonnington ．．． Southampton Row，W．C．1． | 260 | U | A | 9 |  | 18 |  |  | 87글 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| ```Cora Upper Woburn Pl．，W．C．1．``` | 175 | U | A | 9 | 11 | 18 | 22 |  | 87젼 |  | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cosmo } \quad \cdots \\ & \text { Southampton Row, W.C.1. } \end{aligned}$ | 170 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 19 |  | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Crichton Hall <br> 34／35，Bedford Place，W．C． 1 | 30 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{8}$ | $8 \frac{1}{1}$ | 14 | 16 | B | 63 | 73 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| Euston Euston Station，N．W．1． | 150 | L | A | 12 | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 27 | B |  |  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |
| Excelsior House 8，Gordon Street，W．C．1． | 44 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 712 | 12 | 13 | B | 60 | 75 | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13 \＆15，Gordon Street W．C．1． | 28 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 63 | 2 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Great Eastern Liverpool Street，E．C．2． | 250 | L | A | 10，$\frac{1}{2}$ | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | B |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Great Northern <br> King＇s Cross，N．1． | 90 | I． | A | 1112 | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 31 | B |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Russell Square，W．C．}}{\underset{\text { Imperial }}{ }}$ | 650 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 912 | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 3 | 4 |
| Little Bonnington Bloomsbury Square，W．C．1． | 30 | U | A | 8 | 9 | 16 | 18 |  | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| Midland Grand <br> St．Pancras Station，N．W．1． | 198 | L | A | 12 | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 27 | B |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |

LONDON-Holborn and Bloomsbury-contd.


SOUTH LONDON

| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 <br> Single Bedrooms |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  | 7 <br> Pension per week |  | 8 <br>  | 9䒼 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| Bethcombe Private . . Charlton Road, S.E.3. | 18 | U |  | $\frac{\mathrm{s}}{6 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{8 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \text { s. } \\ 17 \frac{1}{8} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { S. } \\ & 52 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { s. } \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 2 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | S. |
| Bingham House Richmond-on-Thames. | 28 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 15 | 18 |  | 60 |  | 21 | 31 |
| Cleve Hall Denmark Hill, S.E. 5 . | 80 | L | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 17 | B | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Greyhound ... .. Hampton Court. | 5 | L |  | 91 |  | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | B | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\qquad$ Richmond-on-Thames. | 18 | U |  | 6 | 7 | 12 | 15 | B | 52 | 63 | 2 | 3 |
| Ravenstone Residential 61, Farquhar Road, Crystal Palace, S.E.19. | 28 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 15 |  |  | 521 | 60 | 2 | 3 |

## COUNTRY HOTELS AROUND LONDON

ASGOT
(Berkshire)
The Berystede
(Sunningdale)
King's Ride
King's Rid
BUSHEY
(Hertfordshire)
Bushey Hall
DORMANS PARK
(Surrey)
Dormans Park
EGHAM (Surrey) Great Fosters

| (33) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $\ldots$ | 49 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 | 30 | B | 105 | 168 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\ldots$ | 13 | U |  | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 27 | B | 84 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |

WEYBRIDGE (Surrey) (34)
Oatlands Park ...
WIMBLEDON (Surre
Southdown Hall ..

## LONDON（Restaurants）

Most Hotels in London have Restaurants open to non－residents，and many，as indicalea，（by a man
provide Dancing and Cabarets．The following is a list of some Restaurants without Hotel accommodation

| Restaurant | Address | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & H \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { d } \\ & \text { 荷 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 0 \\ 0 & \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \\ -\infty \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \text { 药 } \\ & \text { 灵 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 04 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cafe Royal | Regent Street，W． 1 ．．．．．． | 3／6 | 5／6 | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Criterion | Piccadilly Circus，W． 1 ．．． | 3／6 | 5／－ | 3／6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Fleming＇s ．．． | 68 \＆307，Oxford Street，W． 1 | No | 2／－ | 2／－ | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Frascati ．．． | Oxford Street，W：1 ．．．．．． | 3／6 | 6／－ | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Holborn | High Holborn，W．C． 1 | 3／6 | 6／－ | 5／－ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lyons＇Corner House | Piccadilly Circus，W． 1 ．．． | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Maison Lyons Corner House | Marble Arch，W． 1 ．．．．．． | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Maison Lyons ．．． | Shaftesbury Avenue，W． 1 | 1／6 | $2 / 6$ | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Monico | Piccadilly Circus，W． 1 | 4／－ | 5／6 | 5／6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Oxford Corner House | Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road，W． 1 | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Pimm＇s | 3／5，Poultry，E．C． 2 ．．．．．． | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Popular Cafe | Piccadilly，W． 1 | $2 / 3$ | $2 / 6$ | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Prince＇s Golden Brasserie | Piccadilly，W． 1 | 2／6 | $4 / 6$ | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Simpson＇s ．．．．．． | Strand，W．C． $1 .$. | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Strand Corner House | Strand，W．C． 2 ．．．．．．．．． | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Temple Bar | 227，Strand，W．C． 1 ．．．．．． | 2／－ | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Thames House ．．． | Millbank，S．W． 1 ．．．．．． | 2／6 | 3／6 | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Throgmorton Cafe．．． | Throgmorton Street，E．C． 2 ．．． | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Trocadero ． | Shaftesbury Avenue，W．1 ．．． | 4／6 | 7／6 | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| RESTAURANTS | NEAR LONDON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EAST GRINSTEA <br> Grosvenor | D（Sussex） <br> London Road，East Grinstead | 2／－ | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |




ENGLAND－continued


ENGLAND－continued

| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 <br> Single edrooms |  | 5 |  |  | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  | Pension per week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{U} \\ & \ddot{y} \end{aligned}$ | U吕$\square$ |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | －Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max． |  |  |
| BRAY－ON－ |  |  |  | s． | s． | s． | s． |  | s． | s． | S． | s． |
| THAMES（Berks．）（33） Hinds Head | 12 | L | A | 81 | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 30 | B | 112 | 147 | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| BRIDGWATER <br> （Somersetshire） <br> Royal Clarence | 29 | L | A | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 18 |  | B | 105 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| BRIDLINGTON <br> （Yorkshire） Shirley | 16 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 81 | 12 | 14 |  | 731 |  | 2 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| BRIGHTON <br> （see also Hove） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Sussex) } \\ \text { Bedford } & \text {.. } & (41) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 92 | L | A | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 25 |  | B | $136 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Belvidere ．．．．． | 40 | L | A | 82 8 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 24 | B | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 94 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 21 | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| The King＇s | 55 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 30 | B | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Metropole ．． | 270 | L | A | 15 | 22 | 27 | 361 ${ }^{1}$ | B | $136 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Monte Bello | 15 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | $17{ }^{2}$ | B | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 105 | 2 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northumberl＇d Hall | 33 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 21 |  | $63^{2}$ | 94 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Old Ship ．．． | 125 | L | A | 10 | 14 | 20 | 27 |  | 105 | 175 | 4 | 6 |
| Ritz Court ．． | 30 | U |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 14 | B | 63 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 |
| Royal Albion | 50 | L | A | 14 | 18 | 28 | 36 | B | $129 \frac{1}{2}$ | 175 | 5 | 7 |
| Royal Crescent | 84 | L． | A | 12 | 18 | 22 | 28 | B | 126 |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sixty Six ．． | 13 | U | A | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 25 | B | 94 六 | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| Tudor Close （Rottingdean） | 47 | L | A | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 30 | B | $94{ }^{2}$ | 147 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| $\underset{\text { Grand }}{\text { BRISTOL (Glos.) (26) }}$ | 130 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 19 | 25 | B | 105 |  |  |  |
| Grand Spa （Clifton）$^{\text {G }}$ | 54 | $\stackrel{L}{L}$ | A | 9 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 25 | B | 105 84 | 126 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 交 |
| BROADSTAIRS <br> （Kent） <br> （35） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kingsgate Castle ．． <br> Royal Albion | 49 26 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ 9 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 24 |  | 126 | 210 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Royal Albion ．． | 26 | L | A | 9 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 24 | B | 84 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| BROADWAY <br> （Worcestershire） <br> Lygon Arms $\begin{equation*} \ldots \tag{17} \end{equation*}$ | 28 | L |  | 11 | 13 | 20 | 27 | B | 84 | 147 | 3 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| BROCKENHURST <br> （Hampshire） <br> Balmer Lawn | 50 | L | A | 12 | 16 | 23 | 28 | B | 126 |  | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |


| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  | - Pension per week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 免 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | ${ }^{\text {Max. }}$ | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | S. | s. |
| BUCKDEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Huntingdonshire) $\quad$ (21) | 14 | L | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| Lion.. $\quad . \cdot$ | 9 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| BUCKINGHAM <br> (Buckinghamshire)(28) <br> White Hart | 17 | L |  | 9 |  | 18 |  | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| BURY ST. EDMUND'S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Suffolk) <br> (24) | 30 | L |  | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 191 | 23 | B | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 312 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Suffolk | 27 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| BUXTON <br> (Derbyshire) <br> Grove | 30 | L | A | 10 | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 25 | B | 941 |  | 31 | 5 |
| Old Hall . | 45 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 | 30 | B | $105{ }^{2}$ |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Palace | 200 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 21 | 42 | B | 126 | 294 | 4 | 6 |
| Spa . $\quad .$. | 240 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 | 30 | B | 105 | 1571 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| CAMBRIDGE <br> (Cambridgeshire) (22) Blue Boar | 25 | L | A | 912 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 21 | B |  | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| University Arms . | 100 | L | A | 11 | 19 | 22 | 33 | B | 126 | 147 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| CANTERBURY <br> (Kent) <br> Abbot's Barton | 28 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 25 | B | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| GARLISLE <br> (Cumberland) <br> County \& Station | 100 | L | A | 91 ${ }^{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 25 | B | 105 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Crown \& Mitre . | 102 | L | A | 11 | 16 | 22 | 28 | B | 120 | 140 | $3 \frac{1}{8}$ | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CHANNEL ISLES See Guernsey \& Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHARMOUTH <br> (Dorsetshire) | 14 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 18 | B | 84 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |

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| Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 <br> Pension <br> per week |  | 8 <br> E 0 0 H B | 9 <br> $\stackrel{H}{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| DURHAM |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| (Durham) (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Royal County .. | 40 | L | A | 10 | 12 | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | B | 105 |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Three Tuns.. | 40 | L |  | 10 | 11 | 19 | 21 | B | 70 |  | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| EASTBOURNE <br> (Sussex) | 40 | L | A | 81 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 21 | B | 84 |  | 3 | 5. |
| Angles Private | 125 | U |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8{ }^{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | B | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Beaulieu .. | 32 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $73{ }_{2}$ | 126 | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cavendish . | 150 | L | A | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 30 | B | 126 | 189 | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grand | 250 | L | A | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 33 | B | 147 | 189 | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Park Gates | 70 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 21 |  | B | 105 |  | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Southdown " St. Cloud " | 45 25 | $\stackrel{\text { L }}{\text { U }}$ |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ 71 | 101 | 15 15 | 20 |  | 73 <br> 52 <br> 52 <br>  <br>  <br> 1 | 120 84 | $3^{3 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 5 3 |
| St. John's . | 45 | U | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 21 |  | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| The Bourne, Private | 10 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 |  | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EGGESFORD } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { (Devonshire) } \\ \text { Fox \& Hounds } \end{array} \quad \text { (37) } \end{aligned}$ | 13 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | B | 84 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESHER (Surrey) (34) } \\ & \text { Moore Place } \end{aligned}$ | 18 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | 27 |  | 941 | 147 | 31 | 5 |
| EVESHAM <br> (Worcestershire) (17) The Mansion House | 20 | U | A | 8 |  | 13 | 23졸 | B | 84 | 105 | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| EXPORD <br> (Somersetshire) <br> White Horse (38) <br>   | 16 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 82 |  | B | $71 \frac{1}{2}$ | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| EXETER <br> (Devonshire) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Western . | 34 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 17 | 19 | B | 105 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| Rougemont | 100 | L | A | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 | 30 |  | 126 |  | 4 | 6 |
| Royal Clarence | 80 | L | A | 122 |  | 25 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 |
| FALMOUTH  <br> (Cornwall) <br> Green Bank  <br>  (36) | 48 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12⿺𠃊 | 19 | 24 | B | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |



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| Hotels | 1 <br>  |  |  | $4$ <br> Single Bedrooms |  | 5 |  |  | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  |  | Pension per week |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  | 号 | 兑 |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | s． | S． | S． | s． |  | s． | s． | s． | s． |
| MALVERN <br> （Worcestershire） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| County | $86$ |  |  | 12 | 16 | 23 | 28 | B | 126 |  | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Foley Arms ．． | $30$ | I | A | 11 | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | B | 84 | 147 | $3{ }^{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MALVERN（West） （Worcestershire）（17） Westminster Arms．． | 16 | L |  | 9 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 22 | B | 70 | 120 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 51 |
| MANCHESTER <br> （Lancashire） <br> Beech Lawn＇ | 23 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 |  | B | 63 |  | 2 |  |
| Deansgate ．．．． | 180 | U |  | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 27 | B |  |  | 2 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| Midland | 318 | L | A | 15 | 19 | 29 | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | B |  |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| MARGATE <br> （Kent） | 165 | L | A | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 191 | 23 | 331 | B | $115 \frac{1}{3}$ |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Nayland Rock ．． | 37 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 23 | B | 771 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| White House | 12 | U |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 15 | B | $52 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MARLBOROUGH （Wiltshire） <br> Castle \＆Ball | 27 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | B | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| MATLOCK BATH （Derbyshire） New Bath | 55 | L |  | 8 | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 19 | B | 84 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MIDHURST （Sussex） Spread Eagle | 25 | L | A | 11 | 13 | 21 | 32 | B | 84 | 147 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MILNTHORPE <br> （Westmorland） Cross Keys | 10 | L |  | 8 | 9 | 16 | 18 | B | 80 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MINEHEAD <br> （Somersetshire） <br> The Avenue <br> Beach | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 8 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{B}{B}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 84 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{align*} & 105  \tag{38}\\ & 147 \end{align*}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ |

ENGLAND-continued

| ENGLAND-COntinued |
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| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double <br> Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  |  | 危 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| NEWOUAY |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| (Cornwall) (36) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic .. .. | 120 | L | A | 122 | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 24 | 30 | B | 941 | 168 | 4 | 7 |
| Bristol | 110 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 20 | B | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | 147 | 3 | 5 |
| Great Western | 50 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 16 | 26 | B | 84 | 161 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Marina | 72 | U | A | 101 | 20 | 20 | 40 | B | 63 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| NEWTON ABBOT   <br> (Devonshire) $(37)$  <br> Queen's $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | 26 | L | A | 8 | 9 | 14 | 18 | B | 84 | 105 | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire) Golden Lion | 18 | L |  | 9 |  | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 41 ${ }^{1}$ |
| NORTHAMPTON (Northamptonshire) (19) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blisworth .. .. | 16 | L |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 13 |  | B | 70 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| NORWICH <br> (Norfolk) <br> Bell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bell. . <br> Maid's Head | 64 45 | L | A | 8 11 | 9 | 16 | 18 | B | 84 $1222^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |
| Royal . | 70 | L | A | 11 | 14 | 21 | 25 |  | 119 | 133 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| NOTTINGHAM <br> (Nottinghamshire) (9) Black Boy | 90 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 27 | B | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Flying Horse $\quad$. | 25 | L |  | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 171 ${ }^{1}$ | 19 | B | 94 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 2 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| NUNEATON <br> (Warwickshire) <br> Newdegate Arms $\begin{equation*} \cdots \tag{18} \end{equation*}$ | 21 | L |  | 9 | 10 | 18 | 20 | B | 941 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| OLLERTON <br> (Nottinghamshire) Hop Pole | 26 | L |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | B | 84 | 105 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| OSWESTRY <br> (Shropshire) <br> Wynnstay | 23 | L |  | 8 | 91 | 16 | 18 | B | 84 |  | 21 | 5 |

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| Hotels | 1 <br>  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  | Pension per week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\ddot{0}} \\ & \ddot{H} \end{aligned}$ | 免 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| PORTSMOUTH |  |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| (Hampshire) (40) (see also Southsea) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| George .. .. | 31 | L |  | 9 |  | 161 | 18 | B | 105 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| PORT ST. MARY <br> (Isle of Man) <br> Perwick Bay | 20 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 19 | B | 731 | 1011 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| PRESTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { (Lancashire) } & & \text { (6) } \\ \text { Park } & . . & . . \end{array}$ | 57 | L | A | 11 | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 211 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | B | 129] |  | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| PRINGETOWN <br> (Devonshire) Duchy | 19 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 16 | 20 | B | 63 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| RADLETT <br> (Hertfordshire) <br> Aldernam Lodge .. | 30 | L |  | 71 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 20 | B | 731 | 105 | 3 | 5 |
| RAMSGATE (Kent) Granville . . | 140 | L | A | 11 | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 27 | B | 105 | 147 | 41 ${ }^{2}$ | 6 |
| REIGATE (Surrey) The Fonthill | 30 | U |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 23 |  | 731 |  | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| RETFORD <br> (Nottinghamshire) <br> Olde Bell . . | 69 | L | A | 10 | 12 | 181 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 23 | B | 105 |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| RIPON <br> (Yorkshire) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unicorn | 24 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{L}}{\mathrm{~L}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | 8 82 | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | 17 | 21 | B | 105 84 | $\begin{align*} & 147  \tag{5}\\ & 100 \end{align*}$ | $3^{3 \frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 5 |
| ROCHESTER <br> (Kent) King's Head | 10 | L |  | 8 |  | 15 |  | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| ROMSEY <br> (Hampshire) <br> White Horse | 14 | L |  | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 20 |  | B | 105 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |

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| Hotels |  |  |  |  |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  | 7 <br> Pension <br> per week |  |  | 9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | s. |  |  |
| $\begin{align*} & \text { SYMONDS YAT }  \tag{37}\\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { (Herefordshire) } \\ \text { The Paddocks } \end{array} \\ & (16) \end{align*}$ | 20 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 | B | 63 | 731 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |  |
| TAMWORTH <br> (Staffordshire) <br> The Castle .. (13) <br> . | 16 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 812 | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | B | 84 |  | 21 | 4 |  |
| TAUNTON  <br> $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { TAOmersetshire) } & (38) \\ \text { Castle } & . . \\ \text { County } & . . \\ & . .\end{array}\right]$  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | L | A | ${ }_{9}^{11}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 11 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{B}^{B}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 147 | $\stackrel{4}{21}$ | 6 |  |
| TAVISTOCK <br> (Devonshire) <br> Bedford$\quad$ (37)  <br>  .. | 30 | L | A | 11 | 14 | 21 | 27 | B | 105 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 9 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{15 \frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }_{84}{ }_{8}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 90 147 | ${ }_{4}^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 6 |
| ```TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire) (26) Bell . Royal Hop Pole Swan``` | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 50 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ 7 7 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 14 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 13 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | B B B | 84 105 84 | 105 $136{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 10 | 3 <br> 4 <br> $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| THETFORD  <br> (Norfolk)  <br> Bell . . .. <br> (23)  | 12 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 17 | 19 | B | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| TILBURY(Essex)(31) Tilbury ... | 60 | L |  | 10 | 10 | 171 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 1712 | B | 84 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| TINTAGEL <br> (Cornwall) <br> King Arthur's Castle | 60 | L | A | 9 | 14 | 18 | 27 | B | 941 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| TINTERN  <br> (Monmouthshire)  <br> Beaufort Arms (25) | 19 | L |  | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | 19 | 23 | B | 84 | 147 | 3 |  | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| TIVERTON  <br> (Devonshire) <br> Lorna Doone (37) | 14 | U | A | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 14 | 17 | B | 60 | 84 | 3 |  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

ENGLAND-continued

| Hotels | 1 <br>  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  | Pension per week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 岩 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| TONBRIDGE (Kent) <br> Rose \& Crown (35) | 18 | L |  | s. 9 | s. | s. $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | s. 18 | B | S. $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | s. | S. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | s. |
| TORQUAY <br> (Devonshire) <br> Balnageith | 12 | U | A | 7 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgrave | 53 | L | A | 10 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 16 | B | 63 105 | ${ }_{154}$ | 3 31 31 | 4 |
| Brookesby Hall | 12 | U | A | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 17 | B | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | $105{ }^{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grand . | 100 | L | A | 10 | 15 | 20 | 35 | B | 147 | 210 | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | 36 | U | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 23 |  | 105 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Howden Court . | 21 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 17 | 21 | B | 84 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Imperial . | 120 | L | A | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 38 | B | 147 | 210 | $5{ }^{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kistor | 27 | U | A | 8 | 10 | 16 | 20 | B | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | $115 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Osborne | 108 | L | A | 15 | 22, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 | 45 |  | $105^{2}$ | $157 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Palm Court | 70 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 25 | B | 84 | 120 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Park House. . <br> (Babbacombe) | 10 | U |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 16 | B | 63 | $73 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Riva Lodge | 17 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 20 | B | 63 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Roslin Hall. . . | 50 | U | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 21 | 30 | B | 105 | 147 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| Victoria \& Albert . . | 100 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 | 25 | B | 84 | 175 | 4 | 6 |
| $\begin{array}{rr} \text { TRING (Herts.) } \\ \text { Rose \& Crown } & (29) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11 | L |  | 9 |  | 163 | 18 | B | 941 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| TUNBRIDGE <br> WELLS (Kent) (35) <br> Earl's Court |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earl's Court <br> Mount Edgcumbe . | 74 11 | U | A | $\begin{array}{r}10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ 9 | 21 | 25 | B | 105 | 147 | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wellington . . . | 61 | L | A | 10 ${ }^{1}$ | 122 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 188 | 23 | B | 63 105 | 84 147 | 3 $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 6 |
| VENTNOR <br> (Isle of Wight) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burlington.. <br> Royal | 30 64 | U |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 24 |  | 63 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ventnor Towers | 18 | $\stackrel{L}{\mathrm{U}}$ | A | $7{ }^{9}$ | 12 $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | $14^{17}$ | 25 22 | B | 84 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 3 | 5 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| WANSFORD <br> (Huntingdon) <br> Haycock . . | 14 | L |  | 9 | 14 | 18 | 28 | B | 84 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| WARWICK <br> (Warwickshire) <br> Lord Leycester |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lord Leycester } & \text {.. } \\ \text { Warwick Arms } & \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 18 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | B | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ 105 | 126 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 5 5 |

ENGLAND-continued



WALES



## HYI

(Flintshire)
Westminster
RUTHIN
(Denbighshi
Castle

TREARDDUR BAY
(Anglesey)
Cliff

## REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN VISITORS

 Freign visitors remaining in the British Isles for not more than three months Foreign visitors with the Police unless their passports have been are not required to register with a the port of arrival to the effect that they endorsed by the Immigration Officer at must register at once. It suffices for such they are staying. Visitors need not etc., in the registIf after three months from the date of their landing, they propose to prolong If, after three monthr enquire of the Police authorities (in London, the Registration Officer, Bow Street, W.C.2).

INSCRIPTION DES VISITEURS ETRANGERS es etrangers qui ne searner pas plus de trois moins que ne sont pas tenus de se faire inscrire aux server n'ait mentionné sur leur 'agent du Service de l'Immigration au port darrivee pour inscription. Sauf passeport qu'ils doivent s'y presenter immérate séjournant pas plus de trois en ce dernier cas, il suffit, pour les voyageurs ne d' mois, d'inscrire leur nationalite, etc., sur reg réjour, ils doivent Si au bout des trois mois, ils ont l'intention de prolonger listration Office, Bow Si, au bout des trois me la Sureté (à Londres, The Registration Office, Bow Street, W.C.2).

ANMELDUNG AUSLANDISGER Britischen Inseln Ausländische Besucher, die nicht länger als 3 Monate aumelden, ausgenommen, bleiben wollen, brauchen sich nicht bei dungshafen einen gegenteiligen Vermerk wenn der Einwanderungsbeam in den Reisepass geschrieben hat.
Register des Hotels die Personalien en
Wenn ein ausländischer Besucher nach Vizeibehörden Auskunft einholen. (In verlängern will, so sollte er bei den Polt WC.2) London: Registration Office, Bow Stre


The numbers are County roferences.

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SGOTLAND-continued

SCOTLAND-continued

| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 <br> Single Bedrooms <br> Bedroon |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  | 6 |  |  | 8$\begin{aligned} & \text { 哥 } \\ & \ddot{3} \end{aligned}$ |  | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 号 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | s. | s. |  |  | s. | s. |  |  |  |



| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double <br> Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & 0 \\ & \ddot{0} \\ & \ddot{B} \end{aligned}$ | 㟔 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Ma.x. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| GARTOCHARN |  |  |  | ง. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | S. | s. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { (Dumbartonshire) (13) } \\ \text { Gartocharn. } \end{gathered}$ | 7 | L | A | 81 |  | 17 |  | B | 731 |  | 3 | 41 |
| GARVE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { (Ross-shire) } \\ \text { Garve } \end{array}$ | 12 | L |  | 10 |  | 18 |  | B | 95 | 105 | 3 | 5 |
| GLASGOW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Lanarkshire) <br> (24) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belhaven .. . | 58 | U | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 121 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 17 | 24 | B | 65 | 105 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Blythswood .. | 75 | L | A | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 19 | 30 | B | 84 | 175 | $3{ }^{21}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Central $\times$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 292 | L | A | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 29 | B |  |  | 5 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cranston's Waverley | 80 | U |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 17 |  |  | 84 |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| North British Stat'n | 80 | L |  | 12 | 17 | 24 | 29 | B |  |  | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Enoch .. . . <br> Westbourne | 157 15 | L |  | 12 | $15 \frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | B |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Westbourne | 15 | U | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 |  | 63 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| GLENEAGLES (Perthshire) <br> Gleneagles | 224 | L | A | 1912 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 39 | 44 | B | 175 |  | 5 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| GOLSPIE <br> (Sutherlandshire) <br> Sutherland Arms <br> . | 18 | L |  | 7 | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 84 | 147 | 4 | 6 |
| GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Morayshire) (6) Grant Arms | 100 | L | A | 112 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 201 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Palace . . | 70 | L. | A | $9^{2}$ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | B | 84 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| GREENLOANING  <br> (Perthshire) $(10)$ <br> Allanbank ..  | 5 | L |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 15 |  | B | 63 |  | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| GREENOCK <br> (Renfrewshire) <br> Tontine <br> . . | 26 | L |  | 111 | 13 | 23 | 26 | B | 105 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| GRETNA <br> (Dumfriesshire) (29) <br> Sarkbridge Farm . | 7 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | 17 | B | 50 | 70 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |



| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  |  | 菏 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| KINROSS |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |  | s. | s. | S. | s. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { (Kinross-shire) } \\ \text { The Green . } \end{gathered}$ | 41 | L |  | 11 | 14 | 191 | 25 | B | 105 | 168 | 31 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 6 |
| KINTORE <br> (Aberdeenshire) <br> Station | 11 | L | A | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 13 | 15 | B | 70 | 105 | 3 | 4 |
| KYLEAKIN <br> (Isle-of-Skye) Marine | 20 | U |  | 61 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 17 | B | 731 | 80 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| KYLE OF LOCH- <br> ALSH (Ross-shire) (3) Station | 13 | L |  | 9 |  | 16 | 18 | B | 105 |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| LAIRG <br> (Sutherlandshire) <br> Sutherland Arms . . | 36 | L |  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | B | 84 | 147 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| LAMLASH <br> (Arran) <br> Lamlash | 14 | L | A | 81 ${ }^{1}$ |  | 17 |  | B | 733 | 941 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| LANARK <br> (Lanarkshire) <br> Caledonian . . <br> Clydesdale | $\begin{align*} & 11  \tag{24}\\ & 16 \end{align*}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 9 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 94 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| LOCH AWE <br> (Argyllshire Loch Awe | 70 | L | A | 12 | 14 | 20 | 25 | B | 105 | 147 | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| LOCHMAREE <br> (Ross-shire) Lochmaree | 30 | L |  | 10 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 191 | 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ | B | 105 | 126 | 31 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| LOCHRANZA <br> (Isle of Arran) Lochranza | 17 | L |  | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 17 |  | B | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| LOGKERBIE <br> (Dumfriesshire) King's Arms | 24 | L | A | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 17 | 17 | B |  |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |

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SGOTLAND-continued


SCOTLAND－continued

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

SCOTLAND－continued

| Hotels | 1 <br>  |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Bath | d Bre | kfast |  | Pension per week |  |  | 免 |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． | Min． | Max． |  | Min． | Max． |  |  |
| STRATHPEFFER |  |  |  | s． | s． | s． | s． |  | s． | s． | S． | S． |
| SPA（Ross－shire）（3） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ben Wyvis．．．． | 92 | L |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 105 |  | 3 | 5 |
| Highland ．．． | 80 | L | A | 12 | 13 | 24 | 26 | B | 147 |  | 4 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hope＇s | 17 | U |  | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 |  | 70 | 84 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Spa | 56 | L |  | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 21 | 28 | B | 84 | 168 | 4 | 7 |
| SUMBURGH （Shetland） Sumburgh House. ． | 11 | U |  | 61 | 71 | 10 | 15 | B | 84 |  | 3 | 5 |
| THURSO <br> （Caithness－shire） Pentland . | 35 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 91 | 15 | 17 | B | 84 | 105 | 3 |  |
| Royal ．．．． | 100 | L | A | 9 | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 23 | B | 84 | 147 | 3 | 5 |
| TIGHNABRUAICH （Buteshire） Royal | 20 | L |  | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 21 |  |  | 84 | 90 | 3 | 5 |
| $\begin{align*} & \text { TOBERMORY } \\ & \text { (Argyllshire) }  \tag{9}\\ & \text { Western Isles } \end{align*}$ | 31 | L | A | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 21 |  | B | 84 | 126 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| TOMATIN <br> （Inverness－shire） <br> The Freeburn | 10 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | 25 | B | 105 |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| TROON <br> （Ayrshire） $\begin{array}{cc} & \\ \text { Private } & (23) \\ \ldots & \cdots\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | A | 6 $10 \frac{1}{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 25 |  | 70 105 | 80 147 | 3 4 | 4 |
| THE TROSSACHS （Perthshire） Achray | 23 |  |  | 9 | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 21 | B | 731 | 105 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| TURNBERRY （Ayrshire） Turnberry ．． | 170 | L | A | 17 | 22 | 34 | 39 | B | 175 |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| ULLAPOOL <br> （Ross－shire） Royal | 20 | L |  | 8 | 10 | 11 | 20 | B | 95 | 105 | 3 | 5 |


| Hotels | - sumoorpag fo Jəqưn N |  |  | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Single Bedrooms |  | Double Bedrooms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed, Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㻃 } \\ & 0 \\ & \ddot{B} \end{aligned}$ | 范 |
|  |  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| WIGTOWN |  |  |  | s. | s. | s. | S. |  | s. | s. | s. | s. |
| Galloway Arms . | 12 | L | A | 9 | 10 | 18 | 20 | B | 70 | 87 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| YARROW (Selkirkshire) (30) Broadmeadows Hse. | 21 | L |  | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10즐 | 15 | B | 84 | 140 | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |

## PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Every passenger landing in the British Isles should be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government.
British, Dominion and Colonial subjects and the nationals of the following countries do not require a British consular visa in order to visit the United Kingdom:-Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway. Portugal, San Marino, Monaco, Spain,
Sweden, and Switzerland.
The nationals of other countries should obtain before leaving their own countries a visa from the British Consul in their district.
In the event of any doubt or difficulty arising with regard to British passport regulations, British Consular and Passport Control Officers will be glad to advise and assist intending visitors to the British Isles.
Travellers who propose to journey direct to the Irish Free State should enquire of the Irish Free State representatives, or of a British Consulate, as to whether
a visa is required.

## PÄSSE

Jeder Reisende muss bei der Landung auf den britischen Inseln im Besitz eines gültigen Reisepasses sein, der von seiner Regierung ausgestellt ist
Staatsangehörige der nachstehenden Länder brauchen zum Besuch des Vereinigten Königreichs kein britisches Visum: Belgien, Dänemark, Deutschland, Frankreich Holland, Italien, Luxemburg, San Marino, Monaco, Norwegen, Österreich Portugal, Schweden, die Schweiz, Spanien, Tschechoslowakei.
Staatsangehörige anderer Länder müssen sich ein Visum von dem zuständigen britischen Konsul verschaffen, bevor sie ihr eigenes Land verlassen.
Falls irgendwelche Zweifel oder Schwierigkeiten hinsichtlich der britischen Pass bestimmungen auftauchen sollten, werden britische Konsular- und Passkontroll beamte bereitwilligst jedem, der England besuchen möchte, Rat geben.
Reisende, die direkt nach dem irischen Freistaat reisen wollen, sollten sich bei den Vertretern des irischen Freistaats, oder bei einem britischen Konsulat erkundigen, ob ein Visum erforderlich ist.


| Hotels |  |  |  | 4 <br> Single <br> Bedrooms |  | 5 <br> Double Bedrooms |  |  | 7 |  | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pension per week |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bed，Bath and Breakfast |  |  |  |  |  | 总 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min． | Max． |  |  | Min． |  |  | Max． | Min． | Max． |
| BANGOR <br> （Down） <br> Royal | 50 | L | A | S． $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | S． | s． 19 | S． 25 |  | B | s． 84 | s． | s． $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | s． 5 |
| BELFAST <br> （Antrim） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Central ．． | 170 | L | A | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 24 | B | 120 |  | 3 | 5 |
| Kensington．．．．．． | 76 | L | A | 81 ${ }^{1}$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 17를 | B | 84 | 100 | 21 ${ }^{1}$ | 5 |
| Midland Station | 45 | L | A | 12 | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | $35^{2}$ | B |  |  | 4 | 6 |
| BUNDORAN <br> （Donegal） Great Northern | 70 | L | A | 1112 | 14 | 21发 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | B | 12912 | 150 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |
| GIANTS <br> CAUSEWAY <br> （Antrim） <br> Kane＇s Causeway ．． <br> （Bushmills） | 42 | L |  | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 18 | B | 100 | 115 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| PORTRUSH <br> （Antrim） <br> Northern Counties．． | 100 | L | A | 12 | 17 | 23 | 35 | B | 105 | 189 | 4 | 6垁 |
| ROSTREVOR <br> （Down） <br> Great Northern | 36 | L |  | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1012 | 17 | 20 | B | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 512 |

For other Hotels in Ireland，visitors are referred to－

## ＂HOTELS IN THE IRISH FREE STATE＂

issued by
The Irish Tourist Association，
London Office：16／17，Jermyn St．，S．W．1．15，Upper O＇Connell St．，Dublin．
＂A List of Accommodation，\＆c．in Northern Ireland＂＂ issued by
The Ulster Tourist Development Așsociation，6，Royal Avenue，Belfast．
Copies of these Guides can also be obtained from
THE TRAVEL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
London：Kinnaird House，1，Pall Mall East，S．W． 1
NEw York：British Empire Building，Rockefeller Center，620，Fifth Avenue Paris：26，Avenue des Champs Elysées．

THE TRAVEL ASSOCIATION＇S PUBLICATIONS

## Pocket Calendar of Events

（With Notes for the guidance of Visitors）
Published Annually in January，in English， French，German and Spanish．
A Yearly Guide to all important events in the British Isles．
＂The British Isles＂
Illustrated booklets in different languages describing the chief attractions of the British Isles．
＂Coming Events＂
The Association＇s periodical travel news bulletin gives the latest information regard－ ing forthcoming events for the Newspapers and Travel Agents．
＂Industrial Britain＂
The Association＇s periodical industrial news bulletin，printed in English，French and German，for the Newspapers and industrial organisations abroad．

## ＂Bulletin Mensuel＂

The Association＇s periodical news bulletin published from the Paris Office of the Association，in French．
＂Golf in Great Britain \＆Ireland＂
By Bernard Darwin．Including a selected list of the Principal Courses．

ALL AVAILABLE FOR OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION

#  <br> HOTELS <br> IN <br> GREAT BRITAIN <br> LES HÔTELS EN <br> GRANDE BRETAGNE <br> HOTELS IN <br> GROSSBRITANNIEN <br> GLI ALBERGHI IN <br> GRAN BRETAGNA <br> HOTELES EN <br> LA GRAN BRETANA 



1934

## PLACES OF INTEREST

NAME
Agricultural Hall
Albert Hall
Alexandra Palace
British Museum
Cenotaph
Chelsea Hospital
Guildhall
Hampstead Heat
Hampton Court
Home Office Angel
South Kensington

- Turnpike Lane or Wood Green Holborn (Kingsway) Victoria
Westminster
- Mansion House or Bank Hampstead
Hammersmith, thence tram or Wimbledon, thence trolleybus
$\qquad$
Horse Guards
Horse Guards
Imperial War and
mperial War and
Kensington Palace
Kew Gardens
St. James Park
Charing Cross
Westminster South Kensington

High St. Kensington or Queens Road
London County Hail Wew Gardens London Museum .. St. James Park or Green Park
Lord's .. . . St. John's Wood
Madame Tussaud's Baker Street National Portrait or Strand Gallery or Strand

Natural History
South Kensington
Museum
Olympia
West Kensington, Barons Court or Addison Road
Oval Oval
Royal Academy Pi
(Burlington House)
Royal Courts of Temple
Justice
Royal Exchange .. Bank
Royal United Service Charing Cross or
Museum Trafalgar Square
St. James's Palace .. St. James Park or Green Park St. Paul's Cathedral. . Post Office or Blackfriars
Science Museum .. South Kensington
Somerset House $\therefore$ Temple
Southwark Cathedral London Bridge
Tate Gallery.. .. Westminster, thence by bus
The Temple .. . . Temple
Tower of London ... Mark Lane
Victoria and Albert South Kensington Museum
Wallace Collection. Bond Street or Baker Street Wembley Stadium .. Wembley Park or

Sudbury Town, thence tram
Westminster Abbey Westminster or St. James Fark
Westminster St. James Park or Victoria Cathedral
White City Stadium Wood Lane
Zoo .. .. .. Camden Town, Chalk Farm or St. Johns Wood

## UNDERGROUND

RAILWAYS OF LONDON


## ISSUED FREE

## LONDON TRANSPORT

55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. I.

## THEATRES

THEATRE
Adelphi
Aldwych
Alhambra
Ambassador
Apollo
Cambridge
Comedy
Comedy
Criterio
Daly's
Drury Lane
Duke of York's
Fortune

## Gaiety

Garrick
Globe
Haymarket
Hippodrome
His Majesty's
Holborn Empire
Kingsway
Little.
London Pavilion
Lyceum
yric
New.
Old Vic
Palace
Palladium
Phœnix
Piccadilly
Playhouse
Prince Edward
Prince's
Prince of Wales
Queen's
Royal Opera House
Royalty
St. James's
St. Marrin's.
Sadlers Wells
Saville
Savoy..
Scala.
Shaftesbury ".
Shilling Theatre
Strand
Vaudeville.
Victoria Palace
Whitehall
Whitehall
er Garden
Wyndham's..

Cháring Cross STATION
Aldwych Cross or Strand Aldwych or Templ Leicester Square Leicester
Piccadilly
Piccadilly
Leicester Square
Trafalgar Square or Strand

- Piccadilly
- Leicester Square or Piccadilly
- Leicester Square or Picca
- Covent Garden or Temple

Aldwych or Temple

- Leicester Sq. or Trafalgar Sq. Covent Garden or
Holborn (Kingsway)
- Leicester Sq. or Trafalgar Sa
- Piccadilly Sq. or Trafalgar Sa.

Piccadilly or Trafalgar Square
Leicester Square
Piccadilly or Trafalgar Square Holborn (Kingsway) Holborn (Kingsway)
C.haring Cross or Strand

Piccadilly
Covent Garden or Temple
Piccadilly
Leicester Sq. or Trafalgar Sq.
Tottenham Court Road or Leicester Square

- Oxford Circus
- Tottenham Court Road
. Piccadilly
- Charing Cross
- Tottenham Court Road or Leicester Square
- Holborn (Kingsway)
- Piccadilly

Piccadilly

- Covent Garden
. Tottenham Court Road
- Green Park
. Leicester Square
- Angel

Tottenham Court Road or Leicester Square

- Charing Cross or Strand
. Goodge Street
- Piccadilly or Leicester Square
- Putney Bridge
- Aldwych or Covent Garden
- Charing Cross or Strand - Victoria

Trafalgar Sq. or Charin Cross Trafalgar Sq. or Charing Cross
Holborn (Kingsway) Holborn (Kingsway)



DISTANCES AND TIMES FROM LONDON TO CENTRES ON THE
LONDON \& NORTH EASTERN; LONDON MIDYAND \& SCOTTISH AND SOUTHERN RAILWAYS

| own. | Lverimo |  | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\text {chisom }}$ |  |
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|  | ${ }_{\substack{283 \\ 428}}$ | II | ${ }_{\substack{151 \\ 198}}$ |  |
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|  | - 290 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1048 \\ 298}}^{129}$ | , |
| boston ${ }^{\text {and }}$,.. | ${ }_{188}^{185}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3517}$ | 108 |
|  | ${ }_{188}^{69}$ | 4 | ${ }_{\substack{205 \\ 3167}}^{20}$ | ${ }_{8}$ |
| cisistol | ${ }_{184}^{184}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {ces }}$ | 8 |
| callanoei | ${ }^{235}$ | ${ }_{74}$ | 15 | 18 |
|  | $1{ }_{18}^{190}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{359 \\ 115}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{104}$ |
| CHESIEP ....... | 36 245 | 1 | ${ }_{24}^{237}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |
| CREWE | ${ }_{42}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | $2{ }^{24}$ | 5 |
| crabin bar | ${ }_{3}^{3868} 1$ | ${ }_{31}^{10}$ | ${ }^{1827}$ 207 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
| DeRer ${ }_{\text {doncaster }}$ | ${ }_{887}^{897}$ |  | ${ }_{294}^{284}$ | ? |
| Dusin ${ }_{\text {dunfers }}$... | ${ }_{151}^{188}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{83}^{23}$ | $\underset{\substack{164 \\ 18}}{ }$ |
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| Noon | ${ }^{268}$ |  |  |  |
| (entinam | ${ }_{\substack{116}}^{151}$ | 4 | - |  |

ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS

MAP OF SYSTEMS

Distances and Times general information

1934


ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS

MAP OF SYSTEMS

Distances and Times general information

1934

| DISTANCES AND TIMES FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW TO CENTRES ON THE LONDON \& NORTH EASTERN AND LONDON, MIDLAND \& SCOTTISH RAILWAYS (contInued). |  |  |  |  |
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Should be consulteal by all
and
 baggage.

 | First Class |
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| Third Class |

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Labeling of baggage

 All old Labels should be obliterated beforce Bagegas.
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BAGGAGE IN ADVANC




RESTAURANT \& DINING CARS.

dining rooms and restaurants.




DISTANCES AND TTMES RROM
SOUTHAMPT ON TO MENTRES
THE SOUTHERN RENLWAY



15 ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

| L.N.E.R |  | SOUTHERN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| harwich | HOOK OF HOLLAND | DOVER | Calals |
| Harwich | - flushing | DOVER - | - - OSTEND |
| Harwich | - antwerp | FOLKESTONE - | BUNKERQUE |
| harwich | zeebrugGe | NEWHAVEN | DIEPPE |
| harwich | ESBJERG | SOUTHAMPTON | - . havre |
| GRIMSBY. | - hamburg | SOUTHAMPTON | - . st. Malo |
| hull | rotterdam | Gravesend | rotterdam |

## GENERAL INFORMATION

| supplied at most of sleeping cars. A limited number of |
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PULLMAN CARS.
These are run in the principai Southern Rallway
Expresses (including tralns connecting with boacs) Expreses (onduding tratns connecting with boats)
betwen London and Southampoton, Brighton, Hastlings,
Margatc Margate. Dover. Folkestone, etr. In the case of the
L......, Pullman Lmited Trans are run beween
L. L.N.E.E... Pull man Limited Trains are run between
London and Leeds. Harrogace. Newcaste, Edinburgh
and Glasgow. Also during the summer months the and Glasgow, Also during the summer months the
 in certain crains in Scotland, e.g., betw
Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Oban, etc.
A smal supplemencary lee is charged on these cars. RESERVATION of SEATS, COMPARTMENTS, Seats In principal Express Tralns from London and fro
a number of other stat Ions, may be reserved by first or third class passengers on payment of One Shilling per
seat In adition to the revula fares. Compartments seat In addition to the regular fares. Compartmen
in certalln trailns from the princlipal stacions may be reserved, by payment in advance of a charge of Five
Shillings cach compartment In addicion to the ordinary

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INQUIRIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
special descriptive literature as shown below and information on any point connected
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T. R. DESTER, General Traffic Manager
ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS
551 FIFTH AVENU
NEW YORK CITY
also at the principal Tourist Offices throughout the United States and Canada
1 You'll Enioy England
2 The Romance of Scotlan
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are for each passenger, according to the class desired.
The minlmum unmber of passengers necessary to make The minimum number of passengers necessary yosired. make
reservation of compartment is given below :-
 SUMMER TICKETS."
These will be lssued throughout 1934 at single fare
and a third for the return journey, availabie by any train
 on any day (except to certain stations on the 5outhern.
Railway). Break of jưney allowed in each direction.
A. these tickets are availabie on the outward journey for
three dyys and for recurn any day up to one calendar
holiday contract tickets.
These tilckets costling up to $15 s$. give unlimited travel
within a specfied area for a period of seven days. interavailability of L.m.S. and L.n.e.r.

Passengers holding Ordinary Return, Tourist, and Summer Ti.ckets covering places served by the, lines
of the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Companies (including Joint
 between such place
these Companles.
Circular Tour Tickets will be interavailable for all journeys between common poin
Break of beurney is aliowed at intermediate stations
on the alternative route.
Week-End and other descriptions of reduced fare
tickest (except Doy and Half-Dy Exxursion) are also nteravailable on the recurn journey. The Interavailablicy Indleated above will also cover
the use of the recognised routes to or fromi
何on in the case of passengers holding tickets via London
with places on the Southern Company's line.



## Sumuritr Tag

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Ameriran 羽ay ta and fram正 4 rapr


Hniten statan Tines
6. 6. Hreminent kanapurlt

## SOUVENIR LOG

3. S. "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT"

Voyage No. 63
WESTBOUND Commander: JOHN JENSEN, U.S.N. R.

FROM HAMBURG to NEW YORK via LE HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and COBH Left Cobh 9:24 p.m. D. S. T. July 13, 1934 DAILY LOG FROM COBH TO NEW YORK

| Date Noon | Lat. N. | Long. W. | Run | Hrs. Mts. | Av. Sp. | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 14 | 51-09 | 14-55 | 256 | 14-54 | 17.2 | Clear and cld'y, mod. W'ly breeze, mod. sea. |
| .. 15 | 50-02 | 25-43 | 417 | 24-42 | 16.9 | Foggy, mod SW'ly breeze, mod. sea. |
| 16 | 47-53 | 36-09 | 430 | 24-42 | 17.4 | Cloudy, mod. light var., sm'th. sea. |
| . 17 | 44-54 | 45-11 | 422 | 24-42 | 17.1 | Foggy, st'g. S.W.'ly breeze, mod. he'y swell |
| 18 | 42-31 | 54-19 | 420 | 24-42 | 17.0 | Cloudy, mod W.'ly breeze, mod. head. |
| 19 | 41-31 | 63-51 | 432 | 24-42 | 17.5 | Fine \& clear, light var. wind, choppy sea. |
| 20 | 40-29 | 73-04 | 424 | 24-12 | 17.2 | Foggy, light var. wind, mod. sea. |
| 20 | To Amb | rose | 35 | 2-30 | 14.0 | Arrived 2:30 p. m., D. S. T., July 20, 1934 |

TOTAL DISTANCE FROM COBH TO AMBROSE CHANNEL L. V. 2,836 MILES Length of Sea Passage . . . 6 days, 21 hours, 36 minutes Average Distance per ( 24 Hours) day . 410.9 miles. Average Speed per hour... 17.12 knots


[^0]:    -. .
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    $3>$

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ J. W. Mackail. ${ }^{2}$ Elsa Lorraine. ${ }^{3}$ A. C. Benson.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ J. R. Green. ${ }^{2}$ Goldwin Smith.

[^3]:    by Sydney H. Paviere

[^4]:    Page Twenty-eight

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ M. Arnold.
    ${ }^{5}$ Sir H. Wotton.

[^6]:    ＊Includes private Bathroom but

