

FOR U.S. ARMED FORCES IN U.K.



Liverpool

"On behalf of the citizens of Liverpool I am very pleased to have this opportunity of extending a very warm welcome to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States of America who are over here to play their part in the great battle for freedom. It is our desire that your stay with us should be made as happy and as pleasant as circumstances permit.

"We all work and hope for an early victory, when we shall be able to reach a better understanding between the Nations of the World."

American Friends

LORD MAYOR

THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL

The city of Liverpool lies at the mouth of the River Mersey and forms a huge semicircle covering about forty-three square miles, its base-line consisting of some nine miles of docks and quays along the north-east bank of the estuary, which varies in breadth from one mile to two miles. On the north side it is bounded by the borough of Bootle, also associated with shipping and manufactures ; and near Bootle lies the historic borough of Crosby. These are all in Lancashire. Opposite Liverpool on the Cheshire side of the Mersey lies the great shipbuilding borough of Birkenhead, near to which lies the industrial borough of Bebington ; and at the end of the Wirral peninsula, near the mouth of the estuary, lies the seaside borough of Wallasey, including New Brighton.

From very small and humble beginnings the borough grew to a stage where to-day it has a population estimated at 822,400, and is the second port of the British Empire. The first portion of the great landing-stage, known as the George's stage (500 feet long), was built in 1847. In 1857 the Prince's stage (1,000 feet long) was built to the north ; and in 1874 the intervening 500-feet space was filled up. In 1896 it was further extended north, and now is 2,478 feet long and 80 feet broad—the largest such structure in the world, supported on 200 floating pontoons.

Tunnels under the Mersey

There is no bridge over the Mersey nearer than Runcorn, and no ordinary road traffic bridge nearer than Warrington. At Liverpool traffic passes the Mersey either by ferry-boat or underneath the river. The Mersey Railway Tunnel was opened in 1886, and the magnificent road tunnel, Queensway as recently as in July, 1934, when King George V performed

the ceremony, accompanied by Queen Mary. This tunnel (which is not open to pedestrians, and which has no public motor bus services through it) connects Liverpool with Birkenhead, whence transport links may be had with all parts of Wirral and North Wales. Its main Liverpool entrance is opposite the rear of St. George's Hall (St. John's Gardens). The largest sub-aqueous work of its kind in the world, the tunnel is over forty-six feet in diameter, contains three miles of roadway (main and branch), and cost some £8,000,000. The work was inaugurated by the Princess Royal (Princess Mary) in December, 1925. The tunnel is ventilated by means of a number of towers, of which two admirable examples, designed by Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, may be seen in North John Street and at Pier Head (behind the Dock Board Offices).

The Liverpool Overhead Railway (electric), opened in 1893—the first in the world—ran along the line of docks from Seaforth to Dingle. In 1905 a junction was made with the London Midland and Scottish Railway, by which passenger traffic was established between the seaside borough of Southport and Dingle at Liverpool. In 1895 the Riverside Station at Princes Dock was completed, giving direct access from the landing-stage to the L.M.S. system.

The ecclesiastical see of Liverpool was created in 1880. The parish of Liverpool originally formed part of the distant parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, from which it separated in 1699, and it belonged successively to the dioceses of Lichfield and Chester. The great development of the Liverpool area led to the creation of a separate see, for which an endowment fund, originally £100,000, was subscribed. There have been three Bishops : Dr. John Charles Ryle, Dr. Francis James Chavasse, and Dr. Albert Augustus David, and the last-named has the assistance of a Suffragan Bishop of Warrington,

Dr. Herbert Gresford Jones. Liverpool is also the head of a Roman Catholic Province, the Archbishop of Liverpool being Dr. Richard Downey, who in his earlier career travelled extensively in America as a lecturer.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICA

A statue of Christopher Columbus in Sefton Park asserts that the man who discovered America made Liverpool. Countless emigrants sailed from Liverpool, and to-day there are Liverpools in the States of Indiana, New York, Ohio, Texas, Alabama, Illinois, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The first American cotton imported into England, towards the end of the eighteenth century, arrived at Liverpool, "in eight bales and three barrels," it is said, consigned to Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan. American friendship was exemplified in 1847, when, to help the suffering Irish in time of famine, which had driven great numbers to Liverpool, residents in the New England States sent £80,000 for their relief to William Rathbone, to act as almoner at his own discretion.

Liverpool's Pilgrim emigrant was the Rev. Richard Mather (1596-1669), for fourteen years pioneer minister of the Ancient Chapel of Toxteth, still an almost perfect example of the old meeting-house. Mather lived at Much Woolton. A refugee, he sailed from Bristol on the *James* in 1635, to Boston, and was until his death minister of the church at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a leader in New England. Samuel, eldest of his six sons, was born at Much Woolton, and obtained the first fellowship founded at Harvard College. Increase, the youngest son, born at Dorchester, became rector, and, in 1684, president of Harvard. Cotton Mather, the minister and author, was Increase's son. One or two descendants of Richard Mather are still in Merseyside.

A young kinsman of George Washington's, the Rev. Robert Washington, ministered at Birkenhead Priory chapter house from 1745 to 1748, and for a time was curate of Bidston, a few miles away. There is evidence that the two corresponded. A collateral relative, the late Horace Lee Washington, was the greatly esteemed American Consul and Consul-General in Liverpool from 1909 to 1923.

The house—118 Duke Street, near Kent Street, was the birth-place in 1793 of Felicia Dorothea Browne (from 1812 Mrs. Alfred Hemans), the poetess. Her poem "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England," is famous.

Washington Irving, American essayist, came to Liverpool about 1817, aged 34, as partner in his brother's mercantile house, No. 1 in the Goree Arcades. He mingled with the literary men at the Athenaeum, then in Church Street, and rode in the surrounding country. In 1818 the firm collapsed; he had a nervous breakdown, and was removed to Birmingham, to the home of his brother-in-law, Henry Van Wart, who at length tried to arouse him with recollections of their early days and the Dutch Colonists of Sleepy Hollow. Irving retired to his room, wrote all night, and at breakfast produced the greater part of "Rip van Winkle," which, with "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," thus owes its existence to his Liverpool misfortunes.

All sorts of famous figures, too numerous to detail, provide links between America and Liverpool. In 1819, for instance, we find William Cobbett, author of *Rural Rides*, landing at Liverpool from America, amid great excitement, with the bones of Thomas Paine, author of *The Rights of Man*, who had gone to America on the advice of Benjamin Franklin, and had died ten years before, in New York. In 1826 we find John James Audubon, poor New Orleans ornithologist,

landing in Liverpool, a total stranger, after failing to find encouragement in the Atlantic cities towards publishing his work. Liverpool made him. Within one week he was invited to show his drawings at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, and netted £100. He was a guest at Greenbank (still the Rathbone home), and Mrs. William Rathbone became his first subscriber.

The first iron vessel of large dimensions to cross the North Atlantic was the *Great Britain*, in July, 1845, from Liverpool to New York. In September the wooden steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at Liverpool from New York, the first American screw liner. The name *America* was bestowed on the first of the additional steamers for the Cunard line ; she sailed in April, 1848. In 1873 the first American Line steamer *Pennsylvania* arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia, and thus established the line which eventually merged into the International Mercantile Marine Company of America, whose house-flag—the blue eagle on a white square ground—is still flown by the United States Line.

Among the host of Atlantic voyagers to and from Liverpool was Ralph Waldo Emerson, who during 1847-8 lived at 53 Stafford Street, off Islington, Liverpool.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, aged forty-eight, was appointed American Consul at Liverpool in 1853, and spent four years there. He described it as “the greatest commercial city in the world.” His office was at the lower corner of Brunswick Street, by the Goree Piazza. He lived some time at Mrs. Blodgett’s boarding-house, 153 Duke Street (since devoted to commerce), and at 26 Rock Park, Rock Ferry, across the Mersey (since converted to flats), described in *Our Old Home*.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was, with her husband, cordially welcomed to Liverpool in 1853, the year after she

had written *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. When she came ashore at Liverpool (which struck her as "a real New Yorkish place") crowds acclaimed her. She stayed at Dingle Bank, the guest of John Cropper, American merchant and philanthropist.

In 1857 the United States frigate *Niagara* sailed from the Mersey, with one half of the first Atlantic cable, manufactured in Birkenhead, the other half being loaded on the British battleship *Agamemnon*. (Sir) Charles Tilston Bright had been appointed chief engineer of the project at the age of twenty-four. The cable, costing £90 a mile, broke, 255 miles of it being lost. At the third attempt in 1858 Bright triumphed at last in laying the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Most famous of all the vessels of the Civil War was the privateer *Alabama*, built in 1862 by Laird's of Birkenhead.

Dr. John Masefield, o.m., the present Poet Laureate, was a cadet on His Majesty's Training-Ship Conway in the Mersey from 1891 to 1894, after which he had a varied career in America, reflected in his works.

Liverpool possesses many academic links with American Universities, and several Liverpool University students have in recent years held Commonwealth and other important scholarships in the United States. During the last war the Americans had a great camp at Knotty Ash, Liverpool (now a municipal housing suburb), then a rural spot. In Everton Cemetery there remain the graves of one dozen American soldiers, all others of 650 buried there having been re-interred in America after the First World War.

WHERE TO EAT AND SLEEP

Hotels

The many larger hotels include The Adelphi, Lime Street (Royal 7200) ; Exchange Hotel, Tithebarn Street (Royal 6620) ; Stork,

Queen Square (Royal 1230) ; Hanover, Hanover Street (Royal 4333). There is a numerous series of private hotels of various sizes in Mount Pleasant.

Residential Hostels

American Red Cross, 50 Mount Pleasant (Royal 6514), 2s. 6d. with breakfast ; **102-104 Whitechapel** (Royal 7904), 2s. 6d. bed and breakfast.

Officers' Club, L.M.S. Railway Hotel, Lime Street, which also has accommodation for women in transit (Royal 1174) ; 4s. 6d. including bath. Liverpool Racquet Club (officers), 102 Upper Parliament Street (Royal 2831) ; 7s. 6d. including bath.

Men. Angel Services Club, Dale Street (Central 8394), 1s. or private room 2s. 6d. ; Ranelagh Services Club, Church Street (Royal 1431), 1s. or private cubicle 2s. ; Salvation Army Red Shield Club, Mona Hotel, Tryon Street, bed 1s. ; Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant (Royal 2262), 2s. 6d. with breakfast ; Dorchester Hotel, 1 Rodney Street, 2s. 6d. with breakfast ; Y.M.C.A., Church Street (Royal 4586), bed 1s. ; Y.M.C.A., Lime Street Railway Station (Royal 2817), bed 1s. ; 97 Islington (North 0305), for American merchant seamen, 2s. 6d. bed and breakfast.

Women. Y.W.C.A., rest and refreshment rooms, L.M.S. Railway Station Hotel, Lime Street ; Central Hall—transit hostel—(Royal 2023), bed 1s. 3d. ; Ann Fowler Salvation Army Hostel, Everton Brow (Anfield 191), 2s., including supper and breakfast ; Salvation Army Red Shield House, 26 Upper Duke Street, bed and breakfast 1s. 9d. ; Y.W.C.A., 17 Aigburth Drive (Lark Lane 3353), 2s. including bath and breakfast ; Catholic Women's League, 119 Shaw Street (North 0935) 3s. including breakfast.

Canteens

Men. Officers' Club, L.M.S. Railway Hotel, Lime Street ; Allied Centre, British Council House, 1 Basnett Street (Royal 1420), open 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. ; Empire Rendezvous, 16 Clayton Square (also for women) ; Angel, Dale Street ; Ranelagh, Church Street (also for women) ; Salvation Army Red Shield Clubs at Transit

Lodge, 115 Mount Pleasant, and Mona Hotel, Tryon Street ; Y.M.C.A. at Church Street and at Lime Street Railway Station ; Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Central Hall, Renshaw Street ; Toc H, Gladstone House, 62 Rodney Street ; David Lewis Club, Great George Place, Great George Street ; Catholic Women's League, 65 Renshaw Street (also for women) ; Knights of St. Columba Club, Brownlow Hill ; Welsh Services Club, 150 Upper Parliament Street.

Women. Y.W.C.A. rest and refreshment centre, L.M.S. Railway Station, Lime Street ; Classic Cinema Club, Tatler Cinema basement, Church Street ; Y.W.C.A. United Services Club, Church Street.

Cafés and Restaurants

Dozens of excellently-equipped establishments will readily be found in central Liverpool. They include The Adelphi, Lime Street ; Bear's Paw, Church Street ; State, Dale Street, and Maison Lyons (at which two there is dancing) ; Bon Marché, Church Street ; George Henry Lee's, Basnett Street ; Reece's, Parker Street ; Francis's, Parker Street ; Lewis's, Renshaw Street.

ACCOMMODATION AND HOSPITALITY

American Red Cross, 50 Mount Pleasant (Royal 6514), and 102 Whitechapel (Royal 7904).

American Welfare Officers, Chaplain Major F. O. Taafel and Lieut. Dinsmore, Lombard Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool 3 (Central 7881, exten. 21).

Liaison officer, U.S.A. Medical Service, Prof. T. B. Davie, 65 Rodney Street.

Services Quiet Club, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street. Reading rooms, music room, refreshments. Studio for art. Exhibitions.

Liver Sketching Club, 14 Dale Street, also offers art facilities.

Christian Science rest-room, 12A Church Alley, Church Street.

Jewish War Services Committee, Stanley House, 25 Deane Road (Anfield 1977).

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Ministry of Information. Mr. Douglas Cranston, 14 Castle Street (Central 9306), local information officer.

There is a Merseyside Committee for Hospitality with its headquarters at the Allied Centre, 1 Basnett Street, Liverpool 1 (Royal 1420), and any member of the American Forces wishing to make special professional, technical or commercial contacts should apply to Mr. J. M. Pearson at this address.

For insurance men serving in the American Forces there are special hospitality arrangements in Liverpool, and they should communicate with Mr. Calder, c/o Royal Insurance Company, Ltd., 1 North John Street, Liverpool (tel. Liverpool Central 8411).

Rotary Clubs. Liverpool—hon. secretary, Mr. J. A. Etheridge, Liverpool Clerks' Association, Tower Building, Water Street (Central 6933); Thursdays 1 p.m., Reece's Restaurant, Parker Street. Bootle—Mr. Benjamin Robinson, Central Public Library, Oriel Road (Bootle 4040), Wednesdays 1 p.m., Windham Hotel, 43 Oriel Road. Crosby—Mr. James W. McCombe, Pioneer Laundry, Endbutts Lane, Great Crosby (Great Crosby 3844); Thursdays 1 p.m., Blundellsands Hotel, The Serpentine South. Hoylake—Mr. F. A. Taylor, Y.M.C.A., Hoylake (Hoylake 330); Mondays 1 p.m., Hague Café, Market Street. Birkenhead—Mr. J. C. Atkinson, 16 Hamilton Square (Birkenhead 2777); Wednesdays 1 p.m., Central Hotel, Clifton Crescent. Wallasey—Mr. J. P. Kennedy, 2 Brougham Road (Wallasey 3737); Tuesdays 1 p.m., Hotel Victoria. Ormskirk—Mr. Edward B. Gasking, Martins Bank Chambers, Moor Street (Ormskirk 155); Thursdays 1 p.m., Wheatsheaf Hotel. Southport—Mr. John H. Parr, Rutland Works, Hart Street (Southport 2646); Wednesdays 1.15 p.m., Woodhead's Café.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, 1 Oldhall Street (Central 0321), and Liverpool University Settlement, Nile Street (Royal 4811).

ENTERTAINMENTS

Theatres

Playhouse, Williamson Square (Royal 3944) ; Old Vic Company, of London, in classic plays of all periods ; during the summer the company plays in the open air in Otterspool Park, Aigburth. Empire, Lime Street (Royal 4550) ; variety, revues, opera. Royal Court, Roe Street (Royal 5163) ; plays, revues, musicals. Shakespeare, Fraser Street, London Road (North 0036, 0037) ; variety, revues. Pavilion, Lodge Lane (Royal 5931) ; variety, revues.

Cinemas

Liverpool has about seventy-five cinemas of all sizes. They include Paramount, London Road ; Forum, Lime Street ; Majestic, London Road ; Tatler, Church Street (shorts) ; Scala, Lime Street ; Futurist, Lime Street ; Prince of Wales, Clayton Square ; Trocadero, Camden Street, London Road ; Royal Hippodrome, West Derby Road ; Palais de Luxe, Lime Street ; Rialto, Upper Parliament Street ; Mayfair, Aigburth Road, Aigburth ; Rivoli, Aigburth Road, Aigburth ; Plaza, Allerton Road, Mossley Hill ; Abbey, Church Road, Wavertree ; Carlton, Green Lane, Tuebrook ; Granada, East Prescot Road, Stoneycroft ; Curzon, Prescot Road, Old Swan ; Ritz, Utting Avenue, Norris Green.

Programmes sometimes remain the same all week and sometimes are changed every three days. There are different programmes, as a rule, for Sunday (afternoon and evening). Programmes are detailed in the Liverpool evening papers.

Other Entertainment

The Philharmonic Hall, Hope Street (Royal 2276), headquarters of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, presents classical musical concerts. Members in uniform are admitted at reduced charges.

The League of Welldoers holds concerts on Sunday evenings in the Picton Hall, William Brown Street, and in the St. George's Hall upper concert hall. Free admittance for men and women of the Forces.

The David Lewis Garrison Theatre, Great George Place (Royal 5901), admits men and women of the Forces on the same terms—2d. per day—which entitles them to everything in the building: dances, table-tennis, theatre shows, quiet room, dressmaking. There is an extra charge for the canteen and billiards. Accommodation for 450.

The Apostleship of the Sea (Central 4700) arranges dances.

Great George Street Congregational Church arranges Sunday evening music for the Forces.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Baseball and Softball.

Skating. Ice Palace, Prescot Road, Kensington; Ritz Roller Skating Rink, Catherine Street.

Football. Liverpool Football Club, Anfield Road, Anfield; Everton Football Club, Goodison Park; Tranmere Rovers, Prenton Park, Birkenhead.

Swimming. Liverpool Corporation plunge-baths at Cornwallis Street, Margaret Street, Westminster Road, Lodge Lane, Steble Street and Burroughs Gardens; in outlying parts at Woolton; Lister Drive, Newsham Park; Picton Road, Wavertree; Queen's Drive, Walton; Speke Road, Garston; Harold Davies Baths, Dovecot Estate, East Prescot Road, Knotty Ash; William Roberts Baths, Broadway, Norris Green. The last two are large recent establishments. The baths are open Monday to Friday 1 P.M. to 8 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sundays 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.

Gymnasia. Young Men's Christian Association, Myrtle Street. Several private gymnasia are run by instructors or boxing clubs.

Boating. Facilities exist on the lakes in Sefton, Calderstones, Stanley, Greenbank, Newsham, and Walton Hall Parks.

Golf. There are some twenty clubs within easy reach of Liverpool, and Americans are welcomed. There are reduced fees at most and at some no green-fee is charged. The clubs include Royal Liverpool, Hoylake; Bowring Park and Allerton Municipal Links, Liverpool; Hoylake Municipal; Formby (Freshfield station, from Exchange,

Liverpool) ; West Lancashire, Hall Road, Blundellsands ; Wallasey, Bayswater Road, Wallasey ; Leasowe, off Leasowe Road, Wallasey ; Woolton (Cheshire Lines station, from Central, Liverpool) ; West Derby (near Knotty Ash tram terminus) ; Childwall ; Bromborough, Raby Hall Road, Bromborough ; Port Sunlight, Edgeworth Estate, Bebington.

Tennis. There are hard and soft courts in most Liverpool parks and in the municipal parks of neighbouring townships. A shortage of tennis-balls may at times be experienced owing to the war. Many private clubs give special facilities on request.

Racquets. Liverpool Racquet Club, 102 Upper Parliament Street (enquire, Royal 2831).

Boxing. Liverpool Stadium, St. Paul's Square (behind Exchange Station), every Thursday evening (Central 6316).

Dancing. Nightly at the Grafton Rooms, West Derby Road ; Rialto Ballroom, Upper Parliament Street ; Burton Chambers, Spellow Lane ; and the State Restaurant, Dale Street, and Reece's Restaurant, Parker Street, Liverpool. At the Tower, New Brighton, there is dancing two or three nights a week.

TRANSPORTATION

Within the city of Liverpool there is a constant service of municipal trams and motor-buses in all directions, the principal terminus being Pier Head. After 9 p.m. there is only a skeleton service. The tramway offices are at 24 Hatton Garden, off Dale Street (Central 7411), and enquiries can also be made at Pier Head, Old Haymarket (facing the Mersey Tunnel entrance), or of the inspectors.

Motor-bus services through and out of the city are also provided by the Crosville Motor Services (Stoneycroft 2345, Birkenhead 2295, Rock Ferry 1400), which operate chiefly from Pier Head, Liverpool, and Woodside, Birkenhead, and cover a wide area of south-west Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales. The Ribble Motor Services, 30 Islington, Liverpool (North 2127), operate chiefly from Skelhorne Street, off Lime Street, and travel into north Lancashire.

For general travel, including many stations inside the city itself,

facilities are provided by London Midland and Scottish Railway, from Lime Street Station (Royal 2960), and Exchange Station, Tithebarn Street (facing Moorfields, Royal 6620); Cheshire Lines Railway, from Central Station, Ranelagh Street (Royal 1414); Mersey Railway (under the River Mersey into Wirral), from Central Station, Ranelagh Street, and from James Street Station (Birkenhead 2288 and Central 3052); Overhead Railway, along the Liverpool line of docks between Dingle and Seaforth (Offices, North House, North John Street, Central 3278).

Taxicabs, though on a reduced scale owing to the war, ply for hire in various parts of the city. The charges, regulated by law, are shown by an automatic clock inside the vehicle.

If stuck, or in serious difficulties, consult the police (Central 6666). The head office is at Dale Street.

SHOPPING

Liverpool is famous for its shops. The chief shopping streets include Church Street, Bold Street, Lord Street, Clayton Square, Basnett Street, Renshaw Street, Lime Street, and London Road. Most shops in the centre of the city are open from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., closing on Wednesday afternoon at 1 P.M. A few large stores and specialised shops remain open all Wednesday and close on Saturday afternoons.

Ration-books are essential to the purchase of most food (except, of course, in restaurants and cafés), boots and shoes, all civilian clothing (except hats), soap (except shaving soap and dentifrice), candies, and oranges (which are usually reserved for young children).

From time to time free exhibitions connected with the war effort are promoted in various of the large stores.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Liverpool Public Libraries. Central, William Brown Street (North 2147), incorporates the famous Picton Reference Library, with its local history department. Commercial Reference Library, K

Exchange Buildings, behind the Town Hall (Central 5003). There are twenty-one branch libraries in various parts of the city, at most of which public reading-rooms are available. No fewer than six of the libraries were presented to the city by Dr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Walker Art Gallery is closed for the duration of the war, but the Corporation runs free art exhibitions, representing all periods and types of pictorial art, in Bluecoat Chambers, off Church Street. They are of national standard and are open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Sundays 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Liverpool City Museums were destroyed in the German air raids. Their contents were valued at some millions of pounds.

Pier Head. The Liverpool Landing-Stage at Pier Head is the largest floating structure in the world, being half-a-mile long. It is supported on pontoons and connected with the shore by ten bridges, in addition to a vehicular roadway. The three great buildings facing Pier Head are the Royal Liver Insurance Building, the Cunard Steamship Company's offices, and the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, which are in English Renaissance style and cost £250,000.

Liverpool was constituted a borough in 1207 by King John, who wanted a jumping-off ground for troops to Ireland. In 1235 its castle was erected ; it was visited in 1358 by Geoffrey Chaucer, then a royal page. The castle, long since demolished, stood on the site of the present Victoria Monument, Derby Square, Castle Street, and is portrayed on one of the sculptured panels of that monument.

Speke Hall, at Speke, the magnificent moated and half-timbered home of the Norreys, or Norris, family, is the finest black-and-white building in the north of England, but is not available for inspection. It dates in part probably from the 14th century. Other fine and ancient mansions are Croxteth Hall and Knowsley Hall, the residences respectively of the Earl of Sefton and the Earl of Derby ; but these, too, are naturally not open to view.

In West Derby village is the old *Court House of the Hundred of West Derby*, built in the 17th century and linked with the Wapentake Courts, which originated after the invasion of Britain by the Danes.

The oldest Liverpool institution is the *Bluecoat Hospital* for orphans and fatherless poor children born within the borough. It dates from 1709. The present, modern building is at Church Road, Wavertree, but the former building, erected in 1726, may be seen at School Lane, behind Church Street. A delightful Queen Anne structure built around a courtyard, in recent years the home of Liverpool artistic and cultural societies, it has been largely destroyed by German raiders, but the façade and one wing survive.

The Custom House, South Castle Street, stands on the site of Liverpool's first dock (which was constructed by Thomas Steers early in the 18th century). Designed in 1828 by John Foster, it was described by the German Kohl as "unquestionably one of the most magnificent pieces of architecture of our age." German raiders have largely destroyed it; the dome is completely gone. In front stands a statue of William Huskisson, the Liverpool statesman killed accidentally in 1830 at the opening of the Liverpool-Manchester Railway.

Liverpool Town Hall, which the blitzkrieg only slightly damaged, is the third such structure. A rectangular stone building in Corinthian style, designed by John Wood, the great planner of Bath, it was opened in 1754, the council chamber, dome and portico being added at long intervals. It is surmounted by a statue of Minerva. It contains a suite of State rooms described by King Edward VII as the finest in Europe. Its hall of remembrance commemorates by name more than 13,000 Liverpool men who fell in the European War of 1914-1918.

The Exchange, standing behind the Town Hall around three sides of a large quadrangle, will be found in course of rebuilding on a more massive and lofty scale. The first of the three new buildings, Derby House, has been completed; the rest will follow after the war. The quadrangle is at present filled with temporary offices.

Docks. The system of enclosed docks was begun by Liverpool Council in 1709. The first Liverpool dock, completed in 1715, covered little more than three acres. To-day Liverpool has nine miles of docks, with a water area of 474½ acres and twenty-nine miles

of quays. The docks are not available for public inspection during the war.

St. George's Hall, Lime Street, combines the Liverpool Crown and Civil Law Courts, Chancery Court, and Sheriff's Jury Court (the Law Library there has been destroyed by the Germans, as has also the world-famous organ). The building was designed in Roman style, but with Greek refinement of detail, by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at the age of twenty-three, in 1836. He did not live to see it finished in 1854; Professor C. R. Cockerell completed the work. *St. George's Hall* is recognised as the outstanding piece of Greco-Roman architecture in Europe. The principal hall is rich with granite, marble, alabaster and statuary. The tiled floor, designed by Alfred Stevens, is at present covered by timber. The Lime Street portico has sixteen Corinthian columns. In front stands the Liverpool Cenotaph commemorating those who fell in the last war. Designed by Professor Lionel Bailey Budden, it has sculptural panels by Mr. H. Tyson Smith.

Behind *St. George's Hall* lie *St. John's Gardens*, containing many statutes to famous sons of Liverpool, including William Ewart Gladstone (four times Prime Minister), and the memorial of the King's Liverpool Regiment.

The University of Liverpool, in Brownlow Hill, began as a College in 1881 and became an independent University in 1903. The Victoria building, in terra-cotta, was designed by Dr. Alfred Waterhouse (who also designed the Royal Infirmary, which adjoins it on the Pembroke Place side). The Harold Cohen Library of the University is a new building in Ashton Street. The Students' Union stands near by at the corner of Bedford Street and Mount Pleasant. The University houses several departments in old Georgian houses around Abercromby Square. Incidentally, many fine old streets will be found in that locality, including Rodney Street, once the home of merchant princes and now the seat of the medical profession. Among the University's professors have been Sir Ronald Ross, conqueror of malaria; Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, scientist; Sir Walter Raleigh, Dr. Andrew Cecil Bradley and Dr. Oliver Elton, literary critics;

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, physiologist ; Sir Robert Jones, orthopaedic surgeon ; Sir William Abbott Herdman, oceanographer ; Dr. James Chadwick, physicist and Nobel laureate ; Dr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, mathematician ; Lord Conway of Allington and Robert Alan Mowbray (cousin of Robert Louis) Stevenson, art critics ; Dr. Henry Selby Hele-Shaw, a pioneer of streamline engineering ; Sir Richard Tetley Glazebrook, a pioneer in aeronautical science ; Dr. Henry Cecil Kennedy Wyld, philologist ; Dr. John Garstang, archaeologist ; Sir James George Frazer, social anthropologist ; James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Spanish scholar ; Sir Bernard Pares, historian of Russia ; Sir Westcott Stile Abell, naval architect ; and Mr. Patrick Abercrombie, one of the leading English planners. Associated teachers have included the artists Walter Richard Sickert and Augustus John.

In *Rodney Street* may be seen the birthplace of W. E. Gladstone ; also that of Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet, and his sister Anne Jemima Clough, a founder and first principal of Newnham College, Cambridge ; and in Basnett Street the birthplace of Charles James Mathews, actor and dramatist, sometime manager of Wallacks' Theatre, New York. The house 20 Maryland Street, off Rodney Street, was often visited by Thomas Carlyle, whose wife's relatives lived there.

PARKS AND GARDENS

Liverpool has 116 municipal parks, gardens and recreation-grounds, ranging in size from one-quarter of an acre to the 269 acres of Sefton Park. They cover 2,150 acres in all and their maintenance costs £112,000 a year. They include :

Princes Park (50 acres), inaugurated exactly a hundred years ago by Richard Vaughan Yates and laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton (designer of the former Crystal Palace, London). The park has been the scene of the National Eisteddfod of Wales. Its latest innovations include outdoor draughts, played on giant boards.

Newsham Park (132 acres), an estate with 700 years' recorded history. It includes the residence of the visiting Judges of Assize.

Stanley Park (93 acres) has a children's garden and, on a clear day, affords views of Black Combe in Cumberland and Snaefell in the Isle of Man.

Sefton Park (269 acres) has twin valleys converging in a 5-acre lake. Its statues include duplicates of Eros (Piccadilly, London) and Peter Pan (Kensington Gardens, London). Its great palm-house has been severely damaged during air raids. There is also a riding-row and a parade-ground.

Greenbank Park (14 acres) had the first Old English garden.

Wavertree Playground (108 acres) is chiefly left as open land and used for shows and demonstrations.

Walton Hall Park (130 acres) has a lake and many sports.

Otterspool Park (26 acres) has a beautiful natural wilderness and a riverside promenade, and has recently been the scene of the outdoor Shakespearean performances promoted by the Corporation.

Calderstones Park (100 acres) includes the "law oak," over a thousand years old; a celebrated rose garden and an Old English garden; a lake; and, just outside its main entrance at Menlove Avenue, the group of neolithic "Calder Stones," said to be the remains of a prehistoric burial-place or possibly associated with sun-worship. They are one of the greatest antiquities in England.

Allerton Estate (150 acres) is a lofty beauty-spot reached from Menlove Avenue, and has a putting-green and golf-links. Allerton Tower Estate, near by, is a floral retreat.

At Woolton, Camp Hill (17 acres) and Woolton Woods (62 acres) contain many charming features, including a floral clock and Florentine garden; and the hill commands a fine view of the Mersey plain between Liverpool and Widnes.

Reynolds Park, Woolton (17 acres), a secluded haunt, includes an Italian and yew garden, and affords a magnificent view of the Lancashire plain and hills of Lancashire and Derbyshire.

Many musical performances are provided in the parks during the summer, and suitable games are permitted on Sundays as well as weekdays.

In the city and suburbs, many spacious boulevards will be found.

Among them are Princes Road, leading to Princes Park ; Menlove Avenue, to Woolton ; Mather Avenue, to Allerton and Garston ; Muirhead Avenue, to West Derby ; Queen's Drive, the great circumferential road stretching from Sefton Park to beyond Walton, and designed by John Alexander Brodie. Another outer belt road, King's Drive, will be completed in stages after the war.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE DISTRICT

Port Sunlight. Locale of Lever Brothers' soapworks. Model garden city planned by first Viscount Leverhulme. Lady Lever Art Gallery in memory of his wife. (Bus from Birkenhead.)

Wallasey and New Brighton. Watering-place with good sands, extending to Harrison Drive. Pier, promenade, gardens, tower and grounds. (By ferry boat from Liverpool landing-stage.)

Hoylake. Watering-place. Marine promenade. Open-air swimming-pool, golf, bowling, tennis. (By Mersey Railway, 7½ miles.)

West Kirby. Watering-place. Marine promenade and lake. Open-air swimming pool, boating, delightful walks in rural scenery. (By Mersey Railway, 8½ miles.)

Southport. "England's seaside garden city." Splendid promenade, gardens, pier, ornamental boating-lake, open-air and indoor swimming baths, wealth of indoor amusements, famous boulevard Lord Street, noted for its shops. (By L.M.S. Railway from Exchange Station, 18 miles.)

Chester. Ancient county town of Cheshire. Roman walls, Cathedral, The Rows, half-timbered houses, River Dee, boating, fishing, walks. (By rail from Birkenhead, 16 miles.) Within a short distance is Eaton Hall, seat of the Duke of Westminster.

Other smaller places in Wirral include *Eastham*, which Nathaniel Hawthorne said was the finest Old English village he had seen. The ancient churchyard has a sundial and centuries-old yew tree. Pleasure garden and woods near by. Entrance to Manchester Ship Canal. (Bus from Woodside, Birkenhead.)

Parkgate. Old, unspoiled port of the Dee. Promenade with long views of Welsh coast. John Wesley usually sailed to Ireland from

Parkgate, and George Frederick Handel completed his "Messiah" there. (Bus from Birkenhead.) A mile inland is the large village of Neston, with ancient church and stones with runic inscriptions. There was baptised Emy Lyon, daughter of the blacksmith, later famous as Admiral Lord Nelson's Lady Hamilton.

Bidston Hill (220 feet above sea level), covered with heather, affords extensive views of Liverpool Bay and the Welsh mountains. It has a windmill, and also accommodates the Liverpool Observatory, which was moved across the Mersey many years ago.

On the borders of Liverpool itself may be recommended *Hale*, an old village which received a charter from King John and has buried in its churchyard its famous son John Middleton, "The Childe of Hale," a giant nine feet three inches high. Hale Hall is the seat of the Ireland Blackburne family. (By bus from Pier Head, 10 miles.)

Sefton has the magnificent parish church of St. Helen, the belfry and a portion of the north wall dating from the 14th century, though the main body of the church was rebuilt by Anthony Molyneux in the early 16th century. Rich carvings, brasses and effigies, and, in the church and churchyard, the resting-places of many celebrities. (By bus from Liverpool—Skelhorne Street—via Ford or Thornton.)

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Liverpool Cathedral, a masterpiece designed to be the largest Anglican church in the country, was begun in 1904 and is over two-thirds built. Much of its stained glass, and some of the external masonry, has been damaged in air raids. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, it is in romantic modern Gothic style and notable for a single central tower (which doubles the height of the Cathedral) and a unique central space. It has an exterior length, including the beautiful Lady Chapel, of 619 feet, and a width across the transepts of 197 feet. The interior is 14 feet higher than Westminster Abbey. One of the four transepts forms a Memorial Chapel of the last war, and contains a Cenotaph in which reposes an illuminated roll of honour of the fallen.

The Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral, Brownlow Hill, now in its early stages of construction, is designed by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens in a style of the greatest architectural interest. It will consist of a vast sequence of barrel vaults, converging to carry a dome 168 feet in diameter, covering with its inner dome a space 300 feet high. Above the west porch will stand an heroic figure of Christ the King.

Liverpool contains many famous independent churches. Indeed, every denomination and sect is represented in the city, which has many hundreds of churches, meeting-houses and synagogues.

The Ancient Chapel of Toxteth (*Unitarian*), from which Richard Mather emigrated to America in 1635, remains an almost perfect example of an old meeting-house.

Ullet Road has a handsome modern *Unitarian Church*, with windows by William Morris and Sir Edward C. Burne-Jones.

Great George Street *Congregational Church* was notably associated with the preacher Dr. Thomas Raffles.

Sefton Park *Presbyterian Church*, Croxteth Road, is termed the Presbyterian Cathedral. Costing £150,000, it was built under the ministry of the Rev. John Watson, a D.D. of Yale University, famous as " Ian Maclaren," author of *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* and other novels. Watson died in 1907 at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, while on his third lecturing tour in America.

The Princes Road *Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church* is similarly nicknamed the Welsh Cathedral, owing to its size and influence.

The many *Anglican parish churches* include St. Nicholas', Pier Head, (about 1350), unfortunately gutted during air raids, but now with a small temporary chapel built within the walls ; Childwall Church (14th century), in Gothic, with a lepers' window, while in the churchyard are buried many noted sons of Liverpool, including Sir William Watson, the poet ; and a number of beautiful and historic churches, including those of Walton-on-the-Hill (over 1,000 years old), St. Luke's, Berry Street, and Saints Matthew and James, Mossley Hill, all of which have been, except for the walls, destroyed by the Germans. Other interesting churches include St. Mary's, West

Derby, and St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet. St. Michael's-in-the-City (Pitt Street) has been completely destroyed as a result of air raids.

One of the most notable *Roman Catholic Churches* is St. Francis Xavier's, Salisbury, headquarters locally of the Society of Jesus, and associated with St. Francis Xavier's College. Numbers of modern churches will be found on the new suburban housing estates.

HOSPITALS

Liverpool has a great and representative array of hospitals, both general and specialised, being the medical centre for a very large area of the country. The four principal institutions are linked as the Royal Liverpool United Hospital. The hospitals include :

Voluntary. Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place (Royal 1900) ; David Lewis Northern Hospital, temporarily at Standpark Road, Taggart Avenue, Wavertree (Childwall 2241 and 3961) ; Royal Southern Hospital, temporarily at Fazakerley (Aintree 2203) ; Stanley Hospital, Stanley Road (Bootle 1717).

Municipal. City hospitals—East, Mill Lane (Stoneycroft 4657) ; South, Grafton Street (Royal 7544) ; North, Netherfield Road North (Anfield 30) ; Fazakerley Annexe (Aintree 1369) ; Belmont Road Institution (Anfield 1860) ; Kirkdale Home, Westminster Road (Bootle 2571) ; Mill Road Infirmary (Anfield 1810) ; Broadgreen Sanatorium, Edge Lane Drive (Stoneycroft 4761) ; Fazakerley (Aintree 2324) ; Smithdown Road (Wavertree 2490) ; Walton, Rice Lane (Aintree 2241).

MISCELLANEOUS

English Sunday. Sunday is spent quietly in Liverpool. Theatres are closed. Cinemas are open during the late afternoon and evening during the war, usually with programmes different from those shown during the week. Suitable games are permitted in the parks. The Merseyside beaches, especially on the Wirral side, attract many thousands of visitors. It is important to note that the Liverpool trams and buses from Pier Head, however, are reduced to a skeleton

service from 9 P.M. during war-time. Shops are not open on Sundays, and only one or two cafés.

Photography. Photographic supplies are very scarce. Regulations prevent the photographing of many scenes in Liverpool, especially in the vicinity of the river and docks, camps and fortifications, and great care is necessary.

Air-Raid Shelters. Liverpool is completely equipped in all parts with surface or underground air-raid shelters.

LOCAL GUIDES

Kelly's Directory of Liverpool can be consulted at every public library in the city. It contains information on all local organisations and activities, a complete list of churches of all denominations, and alphabetical lists of all streets and householders.

Liverpool Red Book (Littlebury Brothers, Ltd.) contains a concise symposium of all city organisations, officials and so on, and a "Who's Who" of leading figures in Merseyside. *Official Handbook to the City of Liverpool* (Littlebury's). *The Port of Liverpool* (Littlebury's). *A Popular Guide to Liverpool*, by George Henry Parry (Philip, Son and Nephew). *Official Handbook to the Cathedral Church of Liverpool*, by Colonel Vere Egerton Cotton—an admirably illustrated souvenir.

The British Council wishes to thank all those who have helped in compiling this series of Informative Pamphlets for U.S. Armed Forces, especially the staffs of the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Information and Officers of the Special Service Section, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.