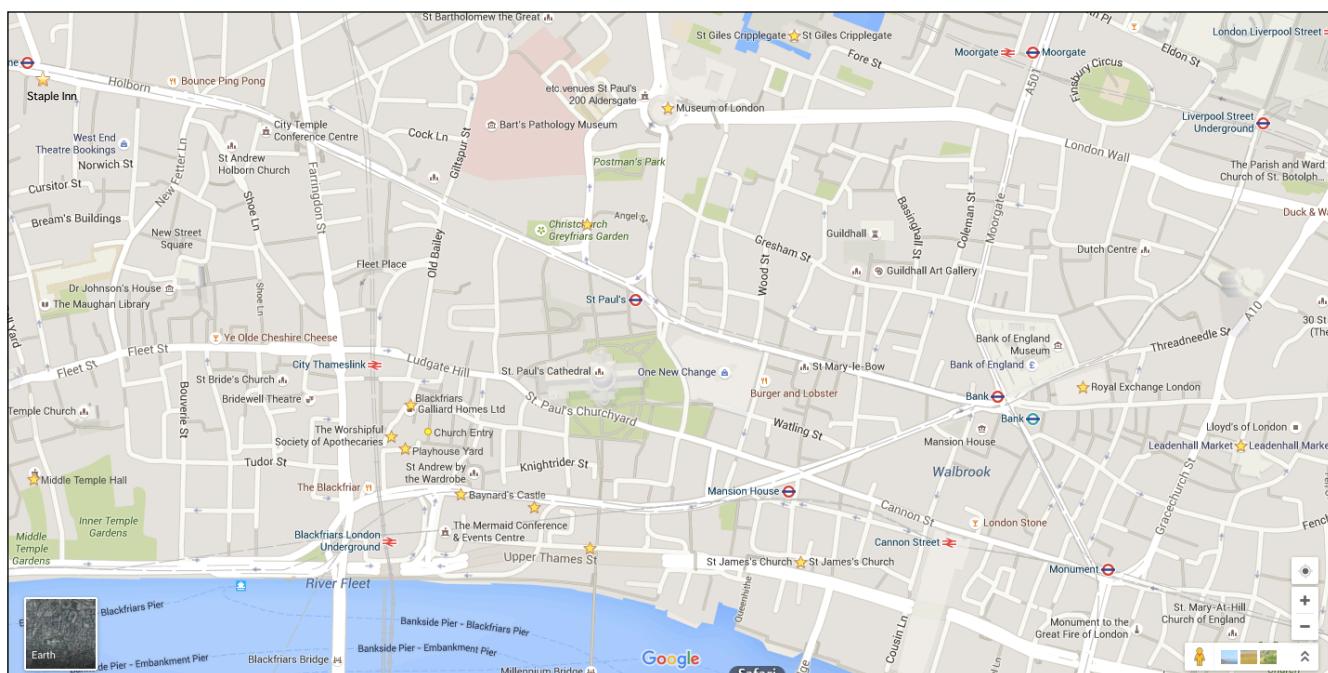


A brief unofficial guide of the All Souls Trilogy Locations

The Tenth Knot - Spring-Summer 2016



Welcome home, Diana Bishop. We've been expecting you. (Linda Crosby, Ch. 25, TBOL)

There is so much to say about this wonderful city, we didn't know where to begin. We decided to start with *Shadow of Night*, focusing on the area around the Barbican since it's one of Diana's first "field trips" and from there it's easy to proceed South towards the Blackfriars. Expect to take a full day to visit the Barbican, the Blackfriars and surrounding areas. Comfortable walking shoes are highly recommended as this part of London is best enjoyed on foot.

While the Blackfriars is primarily in *Shadow of Night*, *The Book of Life* takes place in Mayfair, one of the most opulent neighborhoods in London, but there is also a visit to the area around St. James's Palace, and the modern Blackfriars. Adding a stop at the National Portrait Gallery will allow us to visit some "old friends" as well.

Note: Most museums in London are free. Take the time to enjoy them!

The Blackfriars, St. Paul's and Surrounding Areas

The Barbican

The closer we got to the apothecary's place of business, the colder the air felt. Just as at St. Paul's, there was another surge of power [...]

In chapter 17, Diana, Pierre, and George Chapman venture outside the Elizabethan's London city walls to shop at John Chandler's apothecary in Cripplegate. The area is named after the gate that once was part of the Roman wall. And while this part of the city was almost completely destroyed during World War II, the anglican St. Giles Cripplegate church remains standing. The moment Diana approaches this area, she feels some power, which she later learns from Matthew it was formerly a Jewish cemetery eventually transformed into a graveyard for criminals, traitors, and excommunicates [...]

The city walls were just beyond the Percy family house. Built by the Romans to defend Londinium from invaders, they still marked its official boundaries. Once we'd passed through Aldersgate and over a low bridge, there were open fields and houses clustered around churches.[...]

John Chandler's shop suited the neighborhood's gothic atmosphere perfectly.

Diana's Cripplegate is today known as the Barbican, in honor of the Roman gateway that once stood there. Now a modern residential area and center for performing arts, the Barbican Centre hosts music concerts, theater performances, film screenings and arts. You can still see the Roman walls and visit the medieval church of St. Giles Cripplegate.

Pierre's desire to get me away from St. Giles as quickly as possible and George's desire for a cup of wine made our return to the Blackfriars far quicker than our journey out.



Note: all the seven gates are mentioned in *Shadow of Night*: Ludgate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and Aldgate—proof the Deborah won't miss an opportunity to remind us of the fascinating history of London.

Address: St. Giles Cripplegate Church, Fore Street, Barbican, London EC2Y 8DA

Website: stgilesnewsite.co.uk

Museum of London

One of the best-kept secrets in this vibrant city, the Museum of London is truly a gem for history lovers who want to understand the fascinating story of Londong from its pre-Roman beginnings to the present. AST fans will enjoy the exhibit about Elizabethan England within the [Tudor & Stuart Collection](#), including the multimedia displays about the Plague and the Great Fire, mentioned in *Shadow of Night*.

AST fans should also appreciate London's early large scale map, known as the [Copperplate Map](#), and the jugs with the faces, which may or may not be the inspiration for Sophie Norman's jugs.

Address: 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN

Website: museumoflondon.org.uk

Christchurch Greyfriars

Atop the crypt stood Andrew Hubbard's house: the church's former bell tower. It was twelve stories tall and had only one room in each of its floors. Chapter 26, TBOL

Christchurch Greyfriars is a stone-throw from the Museum of London. We need for fast-forward to *The Book of Life* as we learn that this location is the inspiration for Father Hubbard's residence in present times, and the medieval crypt is the place where the London coven regularly meets.

"We gather once a month in Father Hubbard's Crypt. He lives in what's left of the Greyfriars Priory, just over there." Linda aimed her cigarette at a point north of Playhouse Yard. Chapter 25, TBOL

The Franciscan Church of Greyfriars was established in 1225 and rebuilt in 1704 by Christopher Wren after the destruction caused by the Great Fire of 1666. Sadly, very little remains today of the Wren church as this site was bombed during World War II. Only the

west tower stands, and a rose garden marks the floor plan of the original church. In *The Book of Life*, we also learn that Christchurch Greyfriars is haunted by the spirits of the royals and courtiers buried there.

"At our Mabon tea this year, Elizabeth Barton said you're having twins."

"I am." Even the ghosts of London knew my business. Chapter 25, TBOL

Address: King Edward Street, London EC1

Website: cityoflondon.gov.uk

St. Paul's, The Blackfriars and Surrounding Areas

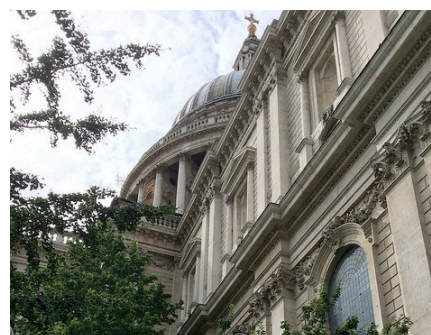
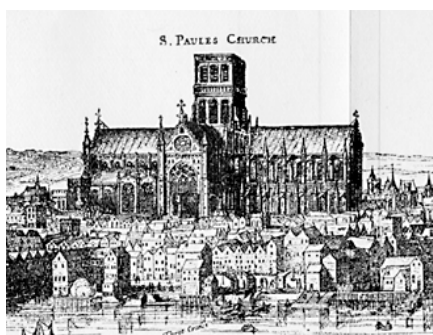
St. Paul's Cathedral

As St. Paul's Cathedral is a major visible landmark in Elizabethan London, and it's fairly close to the Hart & Crown at the Blackfriars, it's one of the first sites that Diana and Matthew visit right after arriving in London. Although Diana strolls by St. Paul's Cathedral several times in *Shadow of Night*, two very significant encounters happen right around St. Paul's: The accidental first encounter with Jack Blackfriars, and later on with Stephen Proctor.

We were just clearing St. Paul's Churchyard when Matthew turned on an urchin with a filthy face and painfully thin legs. Chapter 22, SON

"Hello, Miss Bishop," my father replied, glancing up from Matthew's sharp-edged blade. "Fancy meeting you here." Chapter 36, SON

The view of St. Paul's cathedral in Elizabethan London could surprise even historians like Diana. There was no dome back then, and the roof was made out of wood. Diana was also



surprised, rightfully so, by the large size of the cathedral, which without modern large office buildings would have looked massive.

This was not Christopher Wren's graceful white-domed masterpiece, its bulk concealed until the last moment by modern office blocks. Old St. Paul's, perched on London's highest hill, was seen all at once.
Chapter 15, SON

If you want to see how London looked in Shadow of Night, go to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visscher_panorama. The engraving of London published in 1616 by [Claes Visscher](#) (1586-1652) is believed to be a good representation. You can spot St. Paul's, Baynard's Castle (to the left), and the Blackfriars (farther to the left).

St. Paul's windows glimmered in the pale afternoon light. The churchyard around it was a solid mass of people — men, women, children, apprentices, servants, clergymen, soldiers. Those who weren't shouting were listening to those who were, and everywhere you looked, there was paper. Chapter 16, SON

At St. Paul's Churchyard, you can find the stone that marks the spot where Diana hears the sermon. And for a virtual visit, go to the North Carolina State University's [Virtual Paul's Cross Project website](#), vpcp.chass.ncsu.edu. While the virtual tour represents Paul's Cross in 1622, it's very close to Diana's Elizabethan London, and it will allow you to visualize what the Churchyard with the surrounding buildings looked like.

Sitting on top of Ludgate Hill, at the highest point in the City of London, today's Anglican St. Paul's Cathedral is the seat of the Bishop of London and one of the most recognizable landmarks. While the original church was founded in the year 604 AD, the current church is designed by Sir Christopher Wren in the English Baroque style.

As the largest and one of the busiest churches in London, St Paul's Cathedral offers up to four services every day in addition to many special events. Checking the website for visiting hours and ticket prices is highly recommended if you plan to enter the Cathedral. There's no fee to visit St. Paul's Churchyard.

I felt a surge of energy that reminded me of the temple to the goddess near Sept-Tours. Deep under the cathedral, something sensed my presence. It responded with a whisper, a slight stirring beneath my feet, a sigh of acknowledgment — and then it was gone. There was power here — the kind that was irresistible to witches.

Address: St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8AD

Website: stpauls.co.uk

The Blackfriars

Leaving St. Paul's Cathedral behind, take Ludgate Hill heading west. "Just outside the Blackfriars on Ludgate Hill," is the site of the [Belle Savage Inn](#), even though the location is not marked. This is the famous inn where Matthew treats Diana to dinner and "Marocco's performance." Chapter 38, SON.

Make a left on Pilgrim Street, and then another left on Ludgate Broadway. At the intersection of Ludgate Broadway, Carter Lane, and Blackfriars Lane, you'll find the plaque marking the **Priory of the Blackfriars**. The Dominican priory was closed in 1538 during Henry's dissolution of monasteries, and today is the site of many office buildings and flats. By taking Carter Lane and making a right on Church Entry, you can still find traces of the churchyard of St. Ann Blackfriars, which was built on part of the site of the monastery. The church of St. Ann was eventually destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666.

At the foot of a narrow thoroughfare called Church Entry, I stopped to get my bearings. Chapter 25, TBOL.

Address: 7 Ludgate Broadway, London EC4V 6DU

Website: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackfriars,_London

Playhouse Yard

"Your house, madame," Leonard said, sounding like a tour guide and waving at the red-and-cream brick office building that loomed above us. Chapter 25, TBOL.

Heading south on Church Entry, make a right to find the plaque marking Playhouse Yard.



“Blackfriars Lane,” I said reading the sign that zipped past. I jiggled the door handle. “Let me out.” [...] I stepped out onto the stone sidewalk. It was firmer footing than the usual mud and muck of Water Lane, as we’d called the street in the past. Chapter 25, TBOL.

You can find **Water Lane** in the [Blackfriars Precinct in the Agas Map, https://mapoflondon.uvic.ca/BLAC1.htm](https://mapoflondon.uvic.ca/BLAC1.htm), together with many other sites mentioned in *Shadow of Night*. Water Lane is on the left of the Blackfriars Precinct, paralleling S. Andrews Hyll.

Above my head a wooden sign swung on its metal rod. It was decorated with a white deer, its delicate antlers circled with a golden band. “Here we are,” Matthew said. “The Hart and Crown.” Chapter 15, SON.

Playhouse Yard is also the site in *The Book of Life* where Diana, Sarah, and Gallowglass meet Linda Crosby in modern London.

“I’m Linda Crosby.” She smiled, and the resemblance to Marjorie became more pronounced. “Welcome home, Diana Bishop. We’ve been expecting you.” Chapter 25, TBOL.

Right around the corner from Playhouse Yard, on Blackfriars Lane, you’ll find the entrance and beautiful courtyard of Apothecary Hall, the headquarters of London’s apothecaries, which was rebuilt after the Great Fire. While this location is mentioned in *The Book of Life*, in *Shadow of Night*, Master Chandler tells Diana that *there are excellent apothecaries in the Blackfriars*. Chapter 17, SON.

Address: Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX

Note: The model building for the **Hart & Crown** is a Tudor building called Staple Inn, located in a different area, and that you can briefly see in this [video, https://youtu.be/t3nruTVx25U](https://youtu.be/t3nruTVx25U).

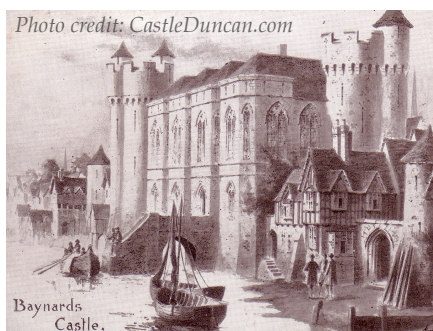
Address: [Staple Inn](#), High Holborn, London WC1V 7QJ

Baynard’s Castle

“And that is Baynard’s Castle.” It was the largest building I had seen yet except for the Tower, St. Paul’s, and the distant prospect of Westminster Abbey. Three crenellated towers faced the river, linked by walls that were easily twice the height of any nearby houses. Chapter 16, SON.

Originally built by Ralph Baynard as a Norman fortification, Baynard’s Castle was eventually demolished by King John in 1213 and rebuilt southeast from the original castle as a medieval palace. The medieval palace is yet another victim of the Great Fire of London. Fast forward to

the end of the 15th century, and Henry VIII gave the palace to Catherine of Aragon as a wedding present. However, after Henry's death the palace went to Catherine Parr's brother-in-law, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Sound familiar? Henry Herbert is William Herbert's son and husband to Mary Sidney.



Though our rooms were large and comfortably furnished, Baynard's Castle was the home of aristocracy, and it showed. Chapter 16, SON

Sadly, Baynard's Castle was destroyed and never rebuilt after the Great Fire of London. Fragments of the building survived however, and were found in 1972, during the construction of the modern road, and office building, called Baynard House, currently occupied by a British Telecom office. The castle is also commemorated in Castle Baynard Street and the Castle Baynard ward of the City of London.

Address: 135 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V

Website: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baynard%27s_Castle

St. James Garlickhythe

We are to go to her house near St. James's Church on Garlic Hill." When I didn't react, Matthew scowled and continued. "It's on the other side of town, within spitting distance of Andrew Hubbard's den." Chapter 19, SON

Matthew may have exaggerated the distance, nervous of Father Hubbard's proximity. St. James Garlickhythe is only half a mile (a 10-minute walk) from the Blackfriars if you want to retrace the route Diana took from the Hart and Crown to the Garlickhythe gathering. The screenshot of the [Agas Map](#) shows Water Lane in yellow, St. James in purple, and the Vintry ward perimeter in light blue, so you can visualize Diana's route—probably via

Thames Street in Elizabethan London. In modern London, you'll start from Blackfriars Lane and take Castle Baynard Street, which then turns into Thames Street.

Annie led us into an alley across from the church. Though dark, it was as neat as a pin.

"There, Master Roydon," the girl said. She directed Matthew's attention to the sign with a windmill on it before darting ahead with Pierre to alert the household to our arrival. Chapter 19, SON

Ever wonder where the word 'Garlickhythe' comes from? 'Hythe' is a Saxon word for a landing place, port, or haven. 'Garlickythe' refers to the landing place near which garlic was sold in medieval times. The same ships carrying garlic also transported wine, so not surprisingly the nearby church of St. James Garlickhythe has a long association with wine merchants. It is also part of the Ward of Vintry (Marjorie's husband is a vintner).

At the bottom of Garlic Hill, within easy reach from St. Paul's Cathedral, the church is dedicated to the apostle St. James. St. James Garlickhythe was built around the 12th century. We do not know for certain, but the first reference to the church was found in a 12th-century will. St. James however has been rebuilt and restored a number of times, so it's no surprise it looks more 'modern.'

We can't help but wonder if the Garlickhythe gathering had a hand in keeping the church standing to these days. Below are some noteworthy—perhaps witchy facts:

- St. James Garlickhythe was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666. The church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and is nicknamed 'Wren's lantern because of Wren's successful use of natural light.
- During World War I, a bomb missed the church. In thanksgiving, the church introduced an annual Bomb Sermon.
- During the London Blitz (May 1941) a German bomb crashed through the roof of St. James and buried itself below the floor in the south aisle without exploding. The bomb was removed and detonated.
- St. James still suffered some damage caused by incendiary bombs, and the Death Watch Beetle infested the woodwork, causing a prolonged closure until 1963. The resulting restoration is considered one of the best restorations of a City church.
- In 1991, during construction of nearby Vintners Hall, a crane collapsed, damaging the south wall. The south face had to be rebuilt.

As the Vintners' Livery Company uses the Church regularly, it has contributed greatly to its restoration and maintenance. Who knows. Some of the members may be descendants from the Garlickhythe gathering.

Address: Garlick Hill, London, EC4V 2AL

Website: stjamesgarlickhythe.org

The Royal Exchange

"The Royal Exchange." I turned to him in excitement. "At night! You remembered."

"A gentleman never forgets," he murmured with a low bow. "I'm not sure if any shops are still open, but the lamps will be lit. Will you join me in a promenade across the courtyard?" Chapter 39, SON

Modeled on the Bourse in Antwerp, Belgium, wealthy merchant Sir Thomas Gresham establishes The Royal Exchange in 1566 as London's first center for trading stocks.

The Royal Exchange is officially opened on January 23, 1571 by Queen Elizabeth I who awards the building its royal title and a license to sell alcohol.

It has twice been destroyed by fire—first in 1666 during the Great Fire of London, and then in 1836—and then suffered severe damage during the Blitz in 1941, which left the building in disuse for several years. The Royal Exchange briefly returns to its trading function in the 1980s, and it's finally turned into a luxury shopping and dining destination in 2001. Today you can even a Montblanc store. May be that's where Matthew gets its pens and pencil supply.

The gilded copper grasshopper weathervane, Gresham's emblem, continues to pay homage to its founder, and may be the only feature that Diana and Matthew would recognize from the building they saw in *Shadow of Night*.



We entered through the wide arches next to the bell tower topped with a golden grasshopper. Inside, I turned around slowly to get the full experience of the four-storied building with its hundred shops selling everything from suits of armor to shoehorns. Statues of English monarchs looked down on the customers and merchants, and a further plague of grasshoppers ornamented the peak of each dormer window. Chapter 39, SON

Address: Bank, City of London, EC3V 3LR

Website: theroyalexchange.co.uk

The Hart and Crown and Middle Temple Hall

The Staple Inn—Model for the Hart and Crown

This historic black and white half-timbered structure overlooking High Holborn is one of London's few surviving Tudor buildings. The Staples Inn dates from 1586 and it is Deborah's model for the Hart and Crown at the Blackfriars. The inn is a "listed building," meaning that it has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. A "listed building" is nearly untouchable and may not be altered (or demolished) without special permission from the local government agency.

The building was once the wool staple, where wool was weighed and taxed. It is also the last surviving [Inn of Chancery](#). The Inns of Chancery were legal institutions, as well as buildings, used as offices for the clerks of chancery. The Inns of Chancery were attached to the [Inns of Court](#). The Staple Inn was attached to the Grays Inn, one of the four Inns of Court.

Nowadays, the building houses a number of storefronts and a café, while the great hall is used for meetings of the [Institute and Faculty of Actuaries](#). Just like in Matthew Roydon's time, today, there are shops on the ground floor, residents above, and a courtyard in the back. It is not difficult to imagine the Hart and Crown in Elizabethan London with the nearby Fields' printing shop, Vallin's silver shop, apothecary, play house, and the Cardinal's Hat.

[...] Above my head a wooden sign swung on its metal rod. It was decorated with a white deer, its delicate antlers circled with a golden band.

"Here we are," Matthew said. "The Hart and Crown."

The building was half-timbered, like most on the street. A vaulted passage spanned two arrays of windows. A shoemaker was busy at work on one side of the arch, while the woman opposite kept track of several children, customers, and a large account book. She gave Matthew a brisk nod.

[...] The passage emptied out into the building's interior courtyard—a luxury in a city as densely packed as London. The courtyard boasted another rare amenity: a well that provided clean water to the residents of the complex. Someone had taken advantage of the courtyard's southern exposure by tearing up the old paving stones to plant a garden, and now its neat, empty beds patiently awaited spring.

Chapter 15, SON

An air raid in 1944 destroyed the courtyard and the old hall, which were eventually restored. The great hall is not open to the public, but you can still have a look around the courtyard, and why not, enjoy a respite at the coffee shop, pretending to be at the Cardinal's Hat.

Address: Staple Inn, High Holborn, London WC1V 7QJ

Website: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staple_Inn



Middle Temple Hall & The Inns of Court

I heard he was at the Middle Temple Hall with Christopher Marlowe last night. Watching a play, by all accounts. Catherine passed the box of comfits she'd brought to Goody Alsop. Chapter 23, SON

Middle Temple Hall is only a 15-minute walk (0.6 miles) from the Staple Inn, and it's one of the four remaining Inns of Court. The others being [Grays Inn](#), [Lincoln's Inn](#) and [Inner Temple](#). The Inns of Court in [London](#) were the locations where lawyers and judges used to train. In Matthew Roydon's time, the students at the four Inns often organized and acted in plays during winter festivals. This tradition is still carried on today when Inn members organize and participate in Christmas performances. Middle Temple Hall was built between 1562 and 1573 and had the good fortune of surviving the Great Fire of London and both World Wars.

The Hall at Middle Temple is considered one of the finest examples of Elizabethan halls, and it is still the center of life for the Inn today as students meet there daily for lunch. It accommodates up to 500 people. It is also used for formal dinners, weddings, and meetings, and it is possible book tours and even lunch to experience the building in its full glory.

All tours last approximately one hour and must be pre booked through Middle Temple Hall Events Department, phone: 020 7427 4820; email: events@middletemple.org.uk.

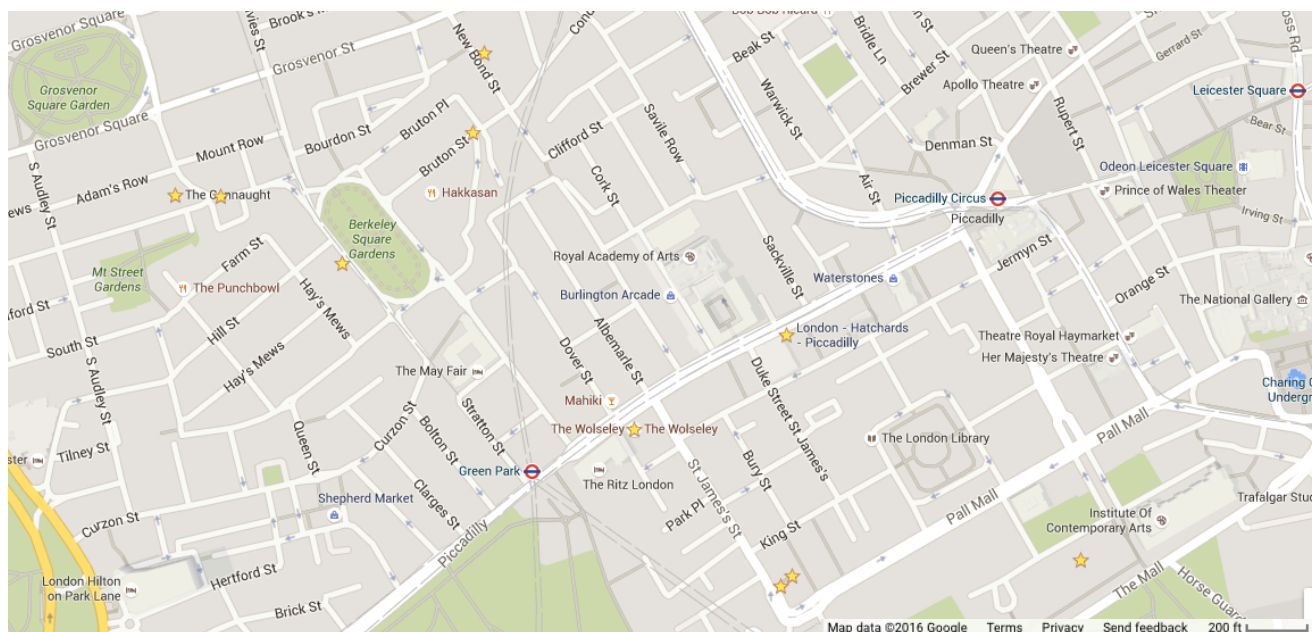
Address: Middle Temple Hall, Middle Temple Lane, London EC4Y 9AT

Website: middletemplehall.org.uk

360-Degree View: goo.gl/EFkOEy

Video Tour: middletemplehall.org.uk/video/guided-tour.html

Mayfair, Piccadilly and Surrounding Areas



Clairmont House

This cannot be my house, Leonard." The palatial brick mansion's expansive five-windowed frontage and towering four stories in one of London's toniest neighborhoods made it inconceivable. (TBOL, Ch. 24)

Hamish describes Clairmont House as *rather grand*, Diana thinks that it is *a glorious bit of history to call home*, Phoebe is stunned silent, muttering words like museum and priceless (TBOL, Ch. 24), while Sarah—naturally— calls it an *overdecorated dust-bunny sanctuary* (TBOL, Ch. 25).

The Clermont Club at 44 Berkeley Square is the inspiration for Clairmont House in Mayfair, which is one of the most exclusive and luxurious London neighborhoods. The building was completed in 1745 and is now a private gaming club. Only club members have access, and as stated on the club website, *membership is strictly by invitation only or recommendation*.

“Don’t worry, Diana. Clairmont House isn’t half so grand inside as it is out. There is the staircase, of course. And some of the plasterwork is ornate,” Hamish said as he opened the car door. “Come to think of it, the whole house is rather grand.” (TBOL, Ch. 24)

Trivia: In The Book of Life, Clairmont House is on a little street near the Connaught, and not on a square.

Address: 44 Berkeley Square, London W1J 5AR

Website: theclermontclub.com



The Connaught

The Connaught, the hotel near Claimont House in The Book of Life, is a 5-star hotel that dates back to the early 1800s. The relatively modern look is the result of a more recent £70 million restoration and refurbishment. Noteworthy is the hotel’s two-star Michelin restaurant, and the limestone wine cellar beneath the kitchens that houses 6,000 vintage wines.

We remained locked alone in the house for three days, twined together, talking little, never separated for more than the few moments when Matthew went downstairs to make me something to eat or to accept a meal dropped off by the Connaught’s staff. The hotel had apparently worked out a food-for-

wine scheme with Matthew. Several cases of 1961 Château Latour left the house in exchange for exquisite morsels of food, such as hard-boiled quail eggs in a nest of seaweed and delicate ravioli filled with tender cèpes that the chef assured Matthew had been flown in from France only that morning. (TBOL, Ch. 30)

Address: Carlos Place, Mayfair, London W1K 2AL

Website: the-connaught.co.uk

Allens of Mayfair—Now Closed & Available Online

“Diana’s neighbors are wealthy and paranoid. There hasn’t been any activity at the house for nearly a year. Suddenly there are people around at all hours and Allens of Mayfair is making daily deliveries.” TBOL, Ch. 26

Allens of Mayfair (now an online business) is quite literally a piece of history and a London institution. Allens was originally opened in South Audley Street in 1830, and moved to its final location on Mount Street in 1880. In October 2015, Allens was forced to close, likely due to soaring rents. Allens however continues with its popular Butchery Classes and its online business, providing high quality meat to many of London’s finest establishments including the Connaught, The Dorchester, and The Savoy.

Even though we can no longer visit the store, we can still browse Allens’ website. Check out their online recipes! allensofmayfair.co.uk/recipes-and-tips.

Old Address: 117 Mount Street, London W1K

Website: allensofmayfair.co.uk

Coach and Horses

Gallowglass lit a cigarette and ambled along the sidewalk, emitting more smoke than a Mississippi steamboat. We lost sight of him outside the Coach and Horses, where Gallowglass indicated through a series of silent gestures that he was going in for a drink. “Coward,” Fernando said, shaking his head. TBOL, Ch. 26

The Coach and Horses was built in 1770, and it is one of the oldest pubs in Mayfair. The timbered walls and the exterior stain glass windows make it hard to miss even though the building is relatively small compared to the neighborhood buildings.

Note that The Coach and Horses is a common name for British pubs. In London alone there are still over fifty Coach and Horses pubs, so make sure to look up this pub using the street address.

Address: 5 Bruton Street, Mayfair, London W1J 6PT

Website: taylor-walker.co.uk/pub/coach-and-horses-mayfair/s5155



Sotheby's

"The de Clermonts are fortunate to have such a long and happy relationship with Sotheby's. Matthew's tower would have collapsed under the weight of his books if not for meeting Samuel Baker."

Good Lord." Phoebe's jaw dropped. (TBOL, Chapter 25)

No wonder Phoebe's jaw dropped. Matthew knew the founder of Sotheby's! The famous auction house was founded by Samuel Baker in 1744, initially occupying a location on the Strand, and then moving to Mayfair in 1917.

Sotheby's is known for its high-profile auctions involving diverse art, from Old Master Paintings to Impressionist and Modern Art, as well as Decorative Art.

Sotheby's Cafe, located within the auction house, serves breakfast, lunch, and a very good afternoon tea.

Address: 34-35, New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Website: sothebys.com

Hatchards

"What about a map?" Gallowglass suggested. "Matthew must have a map or two in his library upstairs. If not, I could go around to Hatchards and see what they've got." (TBOL, Chapter 26)

Opened in 1797 on Piccadilly by John Hatchard, Hatchards is London's oldest bookshop and is considered a London institution, just like the adjacent tea house, Fortnum and Mason. In 2014, Hatchards opened a new store in St. Pancras Station, again right next door to Fortnum and Mason.

Address: 187 Piccadilly, London W1J 9LE

Website: hatchards.co.uk



The Wolseley

A slice of Battenberg cake with a moist pink-and-yellow checkerboard interior and canary-colored icing sat before me at our secluded table at the Wolseley, along with still more contraband black tea. (TBOL, Chapter 26)

Right at the border of Mayfair, on Piccadilly and two blocks away from Hatchards, The Wolseley is considered one of the best locations in London for afternoon tea. But this building was not always a posh restaurant. In 1921, this was a car show room for The Wolseley Car Company. Unfortunately, the cars did not sell and by 1926, the company was bankrupt. Barclays Bank acquired the building a year later.

In 2003, Chris Corbin and Jeremy King purchased the site and The Wolseley opened in November 2003.

Being a very popular place, reservations are a must, and they can be easily made online. Their afternoon tea is highly recommended. And the best part: a piece of Battenberg cake is normally included with your scones and sandwiches!

"My connections?" Hamish buried his head in his hands and groaned. "This could take weeks. I might as well live at the Wolseley, given all the coffees I'm going to have with people." (TBOL, Chapter 26)

Address: 160 Piccadilly, London W1J 9EB

Website: thewolseley.com

Pickering Place

“Marcus’s house over by St. James’s Palace. It was a gift from Matthew, I understand. He lived there before he built Clairmont House,” Phoebe said. Her lips pursed. (TBOL, Chapter 24)

This hidden courtyard is not only the smallest square in Britain, it is also the place where the last duel was fought, and home to the Texan Republic's embassy (until it joined the United States in 1845).

The passageway to the left of Berry Brothers & Rudd leads into the courtyard, complete with its original gaslights, the old Texan embassy plaque, and Georgian architecture.

Address: St. James's, London SW1A 1EA



Berry Brothers & Rudd

In 1698, Widow Bourne—only her last name is known—established a grocer, opposite St. James’s Palace, which in that year became the official principal residence of the king.

The Berry family entered the scene in the 1800s, shifting the business towards wine and spirits. As the Chartist riots spread through England, George Berry signed up as a special constable, together with his friend, the future Napoleon III. In exile in London, Napoleon used the merchant’s cellars to hold secret meetings, hence the name of Napoleon cellar. The Rudd family joined the business in the 20th century, and in 1998, Berry Bros. & Rudd celebrated 300 years in business.

The beautiful historic cellars below the shop and Pickering Place were gradually renovated to host private wine events and the prestigious wine school. Berry Bros. & Rudd continues to supply the British Royal Family, as they have done since the reign of King George III.

Hamish showed Matthew the bottle of wine, and the vampire made an appreciative sound. "That will do nicely."

"I should think so. The gentlemen at Berry Brothers and Rudd assured me it was excellent." Hamish poured the wine and pulled the stopper from his decanter. Glasses in hand, the two men sat in companionable silence. (ADOW, Chapter 9)

Address: 3 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1EG

Website: bbr.com

Virtual tour inside the store: <https://goo.gl/maps/9suvS3DW9Ep>

The Royal Society

I gripped the edge of the card, careful not to touch his fingers in the process. Oxford University's familiar logo, with the three crowns and open book, was perched next to Clairmont's name, followed by a string of initials indicating he had already been made a member of the Royal Society. (ADOW, Chapter 2)

The society's motto, *Nullius in verba*, is Latin for "Take nobody's word for it," the perfect motto for an organization whose roles include: promoting science, recognizing and supporting excellence in science, as well as providing scientific advice for policy, fostering global cooperation, education and public engagement. Fellows—you won't find Matthew Clairmont on their [website](#)—are elected for life among the scientists and engineers from the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, who have made a substantial contribution to the fields of mathematics, engineering, and medical science. The Royal Society was founded in 1660 and was granted a royal charter by King Charles II.

The Royal Society's reading room was flooded with summer sunshine. It raked through the tall, multipaned windows and spilled across the generous reading surfaces. (TBOL, Chapter 41)

Address: 6-9 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG

Website: RoyalSociety.org

The National Portrait Gallery

Bonus points for those who can brave another 15-minute walk, or a few bus stops. Very close to the Royal Society is the National Portrait Gallery (not to be confused with the National



Gallery), where you can find many Shadow of Night friends, including Mary Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Queen Elizabeth I. Admission is free.

Address: St Martin's Place, London, WC2H 0HE

Website: npg.org.uk

Photo album: [National Portrait Gallery](#)

"She has seen the portrait of Sir Walter that you painted for me last year," Matthew said smoothly, covering up my too-effusive greeting. "One of his best pieces, I agree," Henry said, looking over the artist's shoulder. "This seems destined to rival it, though. What an excellent likeness of Mary, Hilliard. You've captured the intensity of her gaze." Hilliard looked pleased. (SON, Chapter 16)