

TRIPS FROM TOWN.

THE nearer suburbs encircling London will not, as a rule, evoke enthusiasm ; but once the stranger has passed this middle belt, no matter whether he goes north, south, east or west, he will find within the compass of an easy excursion innumerable places of beauty and historic interest. All we can do, in the limited space at our command, is to set out in alphabetical order a few particulars of the places most likely to attract, together with the facilities for reaching them. Several of the large tourist firms arrange day and half-day tours from London, combining rail, motor or steamer, etc., as well as luncheon and tea, at inclusive rates (*see also* p. 32). The "country services" of the motor omnibuses are also useful in this connection. On certain days in each week during the summer the railway companies issue day and half-day excursion tickets at reduced fares to most of the places mentioned, and throughout the year cheap week-end tickets are obtainable. The day trips are usually advertised in the newspapers.

Alexandra Palace.

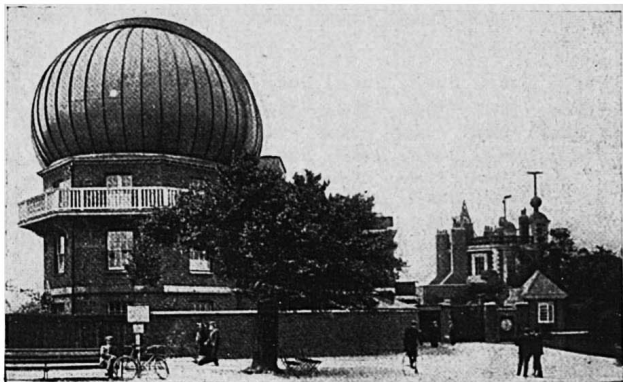
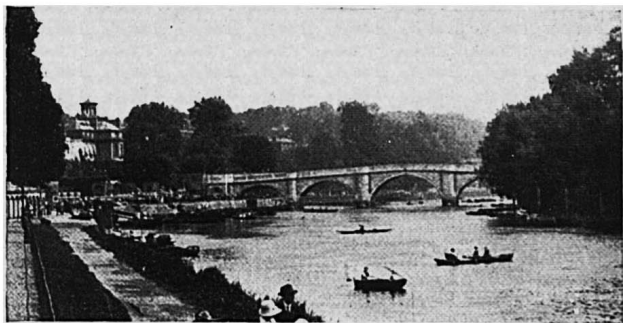
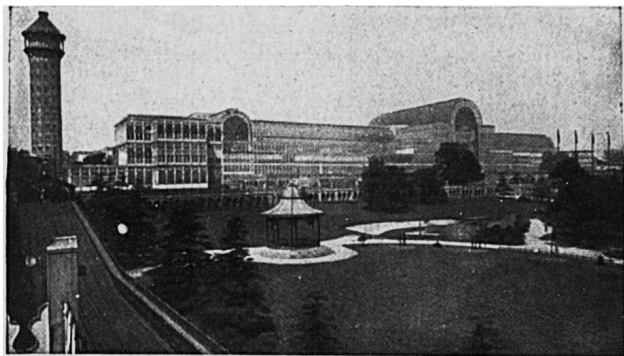
Rail from King's Cross (L. & N.E.R.), or from Moorgate or Broad Street, to *Alexandra Palace* (for north entrance), or *Wood Green* (east entrance). Or from Liverpool Street (L. & N.E.R.) to *Palace Gates* Station.

Tramway from Moorgate to Wood Green.

Omnibuses from London Bridge and Finsbury Park to Muswell Hill, and from Clapton to Colney Hatch Lane.

Admission.—The Park gates are generally open at 10 a.m. The hours of closing vary with the time of year. Admission free.

This northern rival of the Crystal Palace, finely situated on Muswell Hill, was, after a chequered career, acquired in 1901 for the public use, and is controlled by a board of Trustees representing various local authorities. The grounds, comprising over 160 acres, command fine views of London and the country to the north, and contain a boating lake, cycling track, swimming baths, etc. The *Great Hall* will hold about 14,000 people, and has a fine organ. The Palace was used as a German internment camp during the War, and in some respects the grounds have benefited by that occupation. Adjoining is the *Alexandra Park Racecourse*.



Photos, Russell,]

[Valentine, & Levy.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE—RICHMOND BRIDGE—GREENWICH
OBSERVATORY.**

London.



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,

[Dundee.]

HIGH BEACH, EPPING FOREST.



ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Brighton.

Rail from London Bridge, Victoria or Kensington (Southern Railway), 51 miles.

The best expresses do the journey in an hour.

Cycle and Motor Route, via Westminster Bridge, Brixton, Streatham, Croydon, Red Hill, Crawley and Pyecombe (51½ m.).

Motor Cars & Buses run from and to London almost daily in the summer. See announcements in newspapers.

The "Queen of Watering-Places," with its five miles of sea front, its magnificent hotels and shops, and many facilities for amusement, is never likely to lose its hold on the affections of Londoners. The principal features are the Palace Pier, the West Pier, the Pavilion (built by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.), the Aquarium, the Museum and Library, and the series of public gardens bisecting the town. A favourite excursion is that to the Devil's Dyke, high up on the spacious South Down range. Our *Guide to Brighton* should be consulted for fuller information.

Burnham Beeches (Bucks).

Rail (G.W.) from Paddington (21 m.). Or by London and North-Eastern (Great Central) Railway (Marylebone) to Beaconsfield.

Motor Cars are run by the G.W.R. between Slough and Beaconsfield, via Stoke Poges and Farnham Royal. In summer there are also conveyances from Slough Station to Burnham Beeches. As Burnham Beeches Station is a mile and a half from the woods, and there is no public conveyance, it is usually more convenient to book to Slough.

Omnibuses.—The motor omnibus service from Hounslow Barracks to Windsor passes through Slough. On Sundays and holidays there is a direct service via Stoke Poges to Burnham Beeches from Hounslow Barracks.

Cycle and Motor Route, via Brentford, Hounslow, Colnbrook and Slough; or via Acton, Hanwell, Uxbridge and Farnham.

Londoners are indebted to the City Corporation for the preservation and maintenance of this magnificent pleasure-ground, comprising over 400 acres of the finest sylvan scenery in England. In autumn especially, when the trees are all "in russet mantel clad," the place is one of great beauty. The pollard beeches are generally considered the finest in the world. In 1921 Viscount Burnham presented an additional 65 acres as a memorial of his father, the first Lord Burnham, whose work for journalism is commemorated in the name **Fleet Wood**. About midway between Slough and Burnham Beeches (say two miles from either) is **Stoke Poges**, the scene of Gray's famous *Elegy*. The red-brick tomb of the poet's mother, in which he was himself interred, will be seen close to the south wall of the church.

Chalfont St. Giles (Bucks).

Rail (Metropolitan) from Baker Street to Chorley Wood (19½ m.). Or from Marylebone or Paddington to Seer Green, Gerrard's Cross or Beaconsfield.

Cycle and Motor Route, via Harrow, Pinner and Rickmansworth, or via Uxbridge.

The village is about three miles south from both Chorley Wood and Chalfont Road stations. **Milton's Cottage**, where *Paradise Lost* was finished and *Paradise Regained* commenced, stands at the end of the village, on the left. (*Admission 6d., or 3d. each for a party.*) It has been altered but little since the poet's time. About two miles to the south, in the direction of

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Beaconsfield, and but one mile from Seer Green station is Jordans, the solitary old Meeting House in the grounds of which rest the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and his wife and children. A Quaker colony, on "garden city" lines, is being formed here.

Crystal Palace.

Rail—Electric trains from Victoria or London Bridge, 15 minutes' journey.
Trams from all parts. There are also motor omnibus services.

The Crystal Palace, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, is composed largely of materials used in the Industrial Exhibition held in Hyde Park in 1851. It consists of a central hall, or nave, over 1,600 ft. long, with aisles and central and south transepts. The towers at either end are 282 ft. high. The North Tower may be ascended by means of lift or staircase. The view on a clear day extends into eight counties. In the Central Transept is the great *Orchestra*, which, on the occasion of great musical festivals, accommodates a chorus of 5,000 persons. The *Organ* has 4,384 pipes. The numerous Courts, illustrating the architecture of all ages and countries, are well worth inspection; but most visitors find a superior attraction in the tastefully laid out *Gardens*, 200 acres in extent.

In summer the Palace is often the scene of festivals and large gatherings, and firework displays are frequent. In winter, exhibitions and animal shows are held. In 1913, thanks to the public-spirited efforts of the late Earl Plymouth, the Lord Mayor, and others, the long-sustained efforts to secure the Palace for the nation were crowned with success, and it was saved at the last moment from the clutches of the builder. During the War it was in the occupation of the Royal Naval Division ("H.M.S. Crystal Palace"). Certain parts are occupied by the Imperial War Museum, comprising trophies and relics of all kinds associated with the Great War.

Epping Forest (Essex).

Rail from Liverpool Street to Chingford (10½ m.). Or from Gospel Oak to Chingford.

Chingford is the most popular approach, but the stations on the Great Eastern line at Loughton and Theydon Bois are also in touch with some of the most charming parts of the Forest.

Omnibuses.—Several lines of motor omnibuses bring the Forest within easy reach of the central parts of London.

Epping Forest, comprising 5,560 acres, is merely a "remainder" of the Great Forest of Waltham, which until a century or so ago reached almost to London. When successive encroachments bade fair in a short while entirely to obliterate the Forest, the Corporation of London intervened, and after expensive litigation succeeded in securing all the unenclosed portion for the use and

enjoyment of the public for ever. Those who wish thoroughly to explore the Forest should provide themselves with Mr. E. N. Buxton's *Handbook*. The one-day visitor will be well-advised not to lose touch with the central high road that runs right through the Forest, from Woodford, through Buckhurst Hill, to Epping, a distance from south to north of over ten miles. The finest part is generally considered to be *High Beach*, a little to the west of the point where the road to Loughton crosses the highway just referred to at the *Robin Hood Inn*. Tennyson resided here when he wrote *Locksley Hall*. The elevated spire of High Beach Church is the most serviceable of Forest landmarks. Near at hand is the *King's Oak Inn*, a favourite resort of picnic parties. The most common trees are the oak, hornbeam beech, and birch.

About two miles south-east of Chigwell is **Halnault Forest**, the 805 remaining acres of which were a few years ago secured for public use at a cost of £22,000. Owing to nineteenth-century disafforestation, however, only about a third of the area is woodland. A public golf course (18 holes) is maintained by the London County Council, where anyone may play for 1s. a round. Needless to add, it is besieged by players, especially on Saturdays and holidays.

Epsom (Surrey).

Rail from Waterloo (14½ m.), or from Victoria and London Bridge to *Epsom Station* (2 m. from Racecourse), 15½ m. Or by Southern Railway (Brighton Section) to *Epsom Downs Station* (16 m.).

The nearest station to the Racecourse is **Tattenham Corner**, reached from Charing Cross, Cannon Street and London Bridge Stations.

Road Route (14½ m.) via Clapham, Balham, Tooting, Merton and Ewell.

Motor Omnibus service from Clapham Common Underground Station.

Epsom, with its delightful surroundings, is well worth a visit. The famous Racecourse is on Epsom Downs, about 500 ft. above sea-level. The **Derby** is run on a Wednesday at the end of May or the beginning of June, the **Oaks** on the following Friday.

Gravesend.

Gravesend, reached either by South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, or from Fenchurch Street or St. Pancras via Tilbury, is the entrance to the Port of London and the home of most of the Thames pilots. Pilotage in the London district is compulsory, with few exceptions, for vessels exceeding 60 tons burden engaged in the foreign trade. Gravesend men are generally considered the most skilful river boatmen in the world. With its opposite neighbour, Tilbury (p. 240), Gravesend is a favourite yachting station. Visitors from the United States will certainly find their way to the *Parish Church of Saint George*, to see the register containing the entry of the burial of the famous Indian Princess, Pocahontas, who did so much to befriend the early settlers of Virginia, and died at Gravesend in 1616 during a visit to this country. She is commemorated by two stained-glass windows, the gift of the American Society of Noble Dames.

Greenwich.

Rail per S.E. and C. (Southern) line (6½ m.). Or from Fenchurch Street to *North Greenwich*, thence by tunnel under the river.

Trams and Motor Omnibuses from Blackfriars, Westminster Bridge or Waterloo. **Greenwich Tunnel**, for foot passengers only, runs beneath the river from Greenwich to North Greenwich and Millwall.

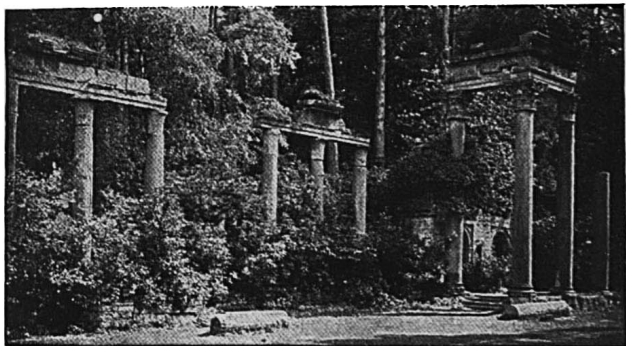
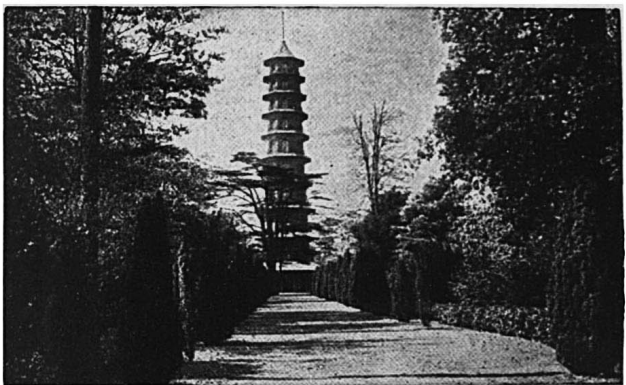
Greenwich Hospital and Royal Naval War College, a long range of buildings with an imposing frontage to the river, occupies the site of an old royal palace, used as a residence by successive sovereigns from the early part of the fifteenth century to the time of the Commonwealth. Henry VIII. and his daughters Elizabeth and Mary, were born here; and here the youthful Edward VI. passed away. Charles II. commenced to rebuild the palace, but completed only the west, or King Charles, wing, overlooking the river. Under William and Mary building was resumed, and in 1705 the edifice was converted into a hospital for superannuated seamen. It no longer serves this purpose, as, since 1865, outdoor pensions have been granted instead. About eleven hundred sons of British seamen are, however, accommodated in the **Royal Naval School**, behind the Hospital.

The Hospital comprises four blocks. In that known as the King William Building is the **Painted Hall** (*open daily, except Friday, from 10 to 4, 5 or 6, and on Sundays after 2*), so called from the paintings by Sir James Thornhill with which the walls and ceiling are adorned. The Hall and Vestibule contain a number of naval pictures and portraits, the Upper Hall being especially devoted to the *Nelson Relics*. Some of these, valued at £5,000, were stolen in 1900, and in part recovered four years later from a concertina which had been left in the cloak room of the Custom House Railway Station. In the Queen Anne wing is the **Royal Naval Museum** (*open free daily, except Fridays, 10 to 4, 5 or 6*). The **Chapel**, with altar-piece by *West* and statuary by *Chantrey* and others, is open on week-days only at the same times as the Museum, except that the closing hour on Saturdays is always 4 p.m.

In Church Street, close to Greenwich Park station, is the **Church of St. Alfege**, containing the tombs of General Wolfe (d. 1759), and Thomas Tallis, the sixteenth-century church musician.

South of the Hospital is **Greenwich Park**, a royal domain of 185 acres, laid out by Charles II. Crowning a hill in the centre is the **Royal Observatory**, to which interested visitors are occasionally admitted on making written application to the Director. The time-ball descends precisely at 1 p.m. and the correct time is then telegraphed to all the most important towns.

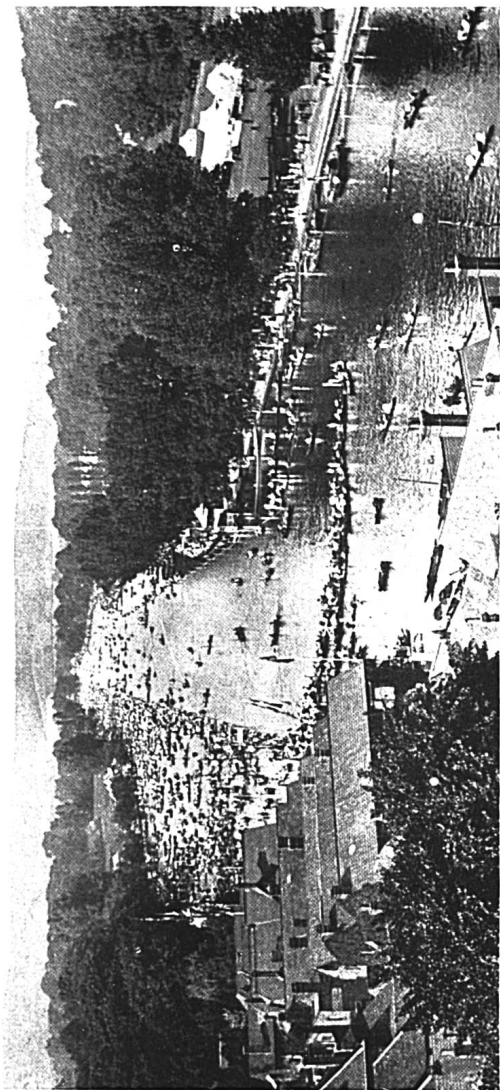
Adjoining Greenwich Park on the south is **Blackheath** (267 acres), where Wat Tyler and Jack Cade marshalled their hosts, and where many a pretty highway robbery has taken place. Here, too, golf was introduced to an, at first, unappreciative Southron public by James I.



Photos by]

[Powe l and Valentine.

HAMPTON COURT : THE GATEHOUSE—THE PAGODA, KEW
GARDENS—RUINS AT VIRGINIA WATER.



Sport & General,

HENLEY REGATTA.

[London,

Hampstead Heath.

Nearest Stat. ons.—Hampstead for south side, Golder's Green for north, both on the Hampstead Tube; Hampstead Heath.

Trams and Omnibuses from Holborn, King's Cross, Hampstead Road, etc.

Hampstead Heath, with its broken heights, its grassy glades and furze-covered expanses, and its far-reaching views, is without exception the best of London's open spaces. Indeed, few cities can show within their precincts anything to compare with it. The Heath proper comprises only 240 acres, but adjoining it on the north are the **Golder's Hill Estate** (36 acres), and **Waterlow Park** (29 acres), while to the east is **Parliament Hill** (267 acres). In 1922 the public area was increased by the addition of 100 acres forming part of **Ken Wood**. Close at hand also are the beautiful **Highgate Woods** (69 acres), maintained by the City Corporation. A magnificent view is gained from the *Flagstaff* (440 ft. above sea-level).

Well Walk, close to the High Street, takes its name from the famous spa so extensively patronized by "the quality" in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Keats lodged here in 1817-18, and later lived at *Lawn Bank*, at the foot of John Street. Lawn Bank has been acquired by the public, and is to be maintained as a Keats Memorial. The poet is commemorated by a bust in **Hampstead Church**, an eighteenth-century edifice, the copper-covered spire of which forms a conspicuous landmark. In the churchyard are also buried Sir J. Macintosh, the historian; Joanna Baillie; John Constable, some of whose most famous pictures were inspired by the locality; G. du Maurier (1896); and Sir W. Besant (1901). Close to Waterlow Park, and dominating Highgate Hill, is the dome of the **Passionist Church** (St. Joseph's).

In Hoop Lane, off the Finchley Road, on the northern borders of Hampstead Heath, is the **Golder's Green Crematorium**. Visitors are admitted between 10 and 5 when a cremation is not taking place (Sundays, 10.30-12.30).

Close at hand is the extensive **Hampstead Garden City**, of great interest to visitors as an example of successful town-planning.

In the **Hampstead Public Library**, at the corner of Finchley Road and Arkwright Road, can be seen a most interesting collection of *Keats Relics*, bequeathed by the late Sir Charles Dilke.

Hampton Court.

Rail from Waterloo (South Station) to Hampton Court Station, 15 m. Or from North London and District Stations, via Richmond, to Teddington.

Motor Buses on certain days from Putney, Highgate, etc.

Tube and Tram.—To Shepherd's Bush or Hammersmith by Tube, thence by tram via Twickenham. Or by L.C.C. tram to Tooting, changing there to the tram for Kingston and Hampton Court.

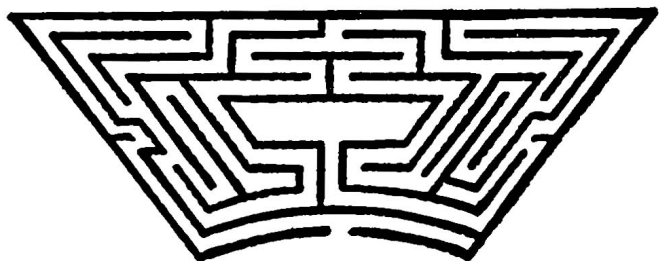
Steamers of light draught run during the summer months (see announcements in newspapers), from Westminster Bridge to Hampton Court.

Admission.—The Gardens are open daily until dusk; the State Apartments daily, *except Fridays*, 10 to 4, 5 or 6, Sundays after 2. To view the State Apartments, Chapel and Haunted Gallery a charge of 6d. is made (on Tuesdays 1s.). Saturdays and Sundays free.

No visitor to London, however pressed for time, should fail

to see the beautiful and stately palace built by Cardinal Wolsey for his own delight, and afterwards "presented"—not very willingly, we must believe—to his royal master, Henry VIII. It is the largest and in many respects the finest of all the royal palaces of England, though it has not been occupied by the sovereign since the time of George II. It contains about a thousand apartments, of which four-fifths are occupied by royal pensioners and other privileged persons; but the magnificent State Rooms, with their fine pictures, the Courts, and the charming gardens are open to all. In 1910 the old moat was opened up, and a fine battlemented bridge, built by Henry VIII. for his "owne darling," Anne Boleyn, was disclosed, after being buried for centuries. In 1918 the famous "Haunted Gallery" was opened to the public. The "ghost" is supposed to be that of Catherine Howard, another of Henry's unfortunate "darlings."

The Palace is of red brick, now delightfully mellowed by time. Perhaps the finest portions of the original building are the **Great Gatehouse** and the **Clock Court**. In the latter is the famous astronomical clock constructed for Henry VIII. The **Great Hall**, with



PLAN OF HAMPTON COURT MAZE.

its magnificent tapestries and lofty vaulted roof, was built by the same monarch. The **State Rooms**, surrounding the **Fountain Court**, were added for William III. by Sir Christopher Wren. The Palace was used as a residence by Henry VIII., Cromwell, the Stuart kings, William III., George I. and George II. Although some of the best of the paintings have been removed in recent years to other palaces, the collection still ranks as one of the finest in England. The celebrated "Hampton Court Beauties," by *Kneller*; and the "Windsor Beauties," of the Court of Charles II., by *Lely*, should be seen. The finest tapestries are the eight pieces in the **Great Hall**, illustrating the life of Abraham, and the copies of the famous Raphael cartoons, presented by Baron D'Erlanger.

Notable features of the beautiful Gardens are the *Great Vine*,¹ planted in 1768; and the *Maze*, adjoining the **Lion Gates**, the

¹ An offshoot of this vine in the Royal Gardens at Windsor, planted in 1775, has long since outgrown its parent.

intricacies of which can easily be threaded by one who bears in mind always to *keep to the left*, except the first and second times a choice is offered, when the turn should be made to the *right*. The return is not so simple because, unless one has kept careful count of the *number* of turns, there is nothing to indicate which are the last two. In the Wren Orangery (*admission 2d*) are nine large tempera paintings, by Andrea Mantegna, representing the triumph of Julius Caesar. Opposite the eastern façade of the Palace is the **Long Water** (nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long), constructed by Charles II. The **Home Park** (600 acres) is bounded on all but the western side by the Thames. It is open to the public.

Opposite the **Lion Gates** is the principal entrance to **Bushey Park**, a royal demesne of over 1,000 acres, noted for its tame deer. The famous *Chestnut Avenue*, the flowering of which towards the end of May lures crowds of sightseers, stretches right across the Park to Teddington, the vista broken only by the *Diana Fountain*. Many of the trees are over 200 years old.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Rail from Baker Street (Met.) or Marylebone, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Other routes are by Bakerloo Tube, joining the L. & N.W. line at Queen's Park, or by District Railway (Earl's Court, etc.) to *South Harrow Station*. Also from Euston or Broad Street.

Harrow is chiefly visited for the famous **School**, founded in 1571 by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish. It rivals Eton in the affections of the aristocracy. Among distinguished scholars may be mentioned Lord Byron, Sheridan, Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston and Cardinal Manning. The view from the churchyard terrace (400 ft. high), from the Peachey tomb (now protected by an iron casing), on which Byron used to lie outstretched, is very extensive. The finely-placed *Church*, consecrated in 1094, with its Norman tower, is also of great interest (*open all day*).

Hatfield (Herts).

Rail from King's Cross 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Also from Moorgate and Broad Street changing at Finsbury Park.

Cycle and Motor Route via Highgate, Finchley, Barnet and Potter's Bar to Hatfield (16 m. from Highgate Archway).

Admission.—The house is generally shown, in the absence of the family, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, between 2 and 5 p.m., from Easter Monday to 1st August, on application to the Housekeeper. Also on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday. No order is required for parties of fewer than twelve. The Park is open to inhabitants of Hatfield. Picnics are not allowed.

Hatfield House, the historic home of the Cecils, was built by the first Earl of Salisbury, who exchanged Theobald's Park with James I. for this estate. It is a lovely Jacobean building of mellow red brick, containing many works of art and historical relics. The *Church*, just outside the Park, is a large and richly-adorned building, in the Decorated style. The *Salisbury Chapel*, where the late Marquess and many of his family repose, is on the north side of the chancel, and the Victorian statesman is commemorated by a bronze statue outside the main gates of the Park.

Henley.

Rail from Paddington (G.W.), 35½ m.

Also by Messrs. Salter Bros.' Saloon Steamers from Kingston (p. 25).

This pleasant little town is one of the most popular centres for river scenery. During *Regatta Week* (beginning of July) accommodation is at a premium. See our *Guide to the Thames* for details.

Kew Gardens.

Rail to either Kew Bridge or Kew Gardens Stations. The former station is close to the principal, or northern entrance; from the latter it is five minutes' walk to the Victoria Gate.

Steamers during summer (see announcements).

Motor Buses from Hammersmith, Kensington, etc.

Trams.—By Central London Tube to Shepherd's Bush, thence by tram to King Edward VII. Bridge.

Admission.—One penny; students' days (Tuesdays and Fridays), 6d. The Gardens are open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 or dusk, 15th May to 15th October, and in winter from 12 to dusk. Open on Sundays at 1 p.m. The Hothouses are not opened until 1.

Refreshments (teas and light luncheons) are served at the Pavilion near the Temperate House.

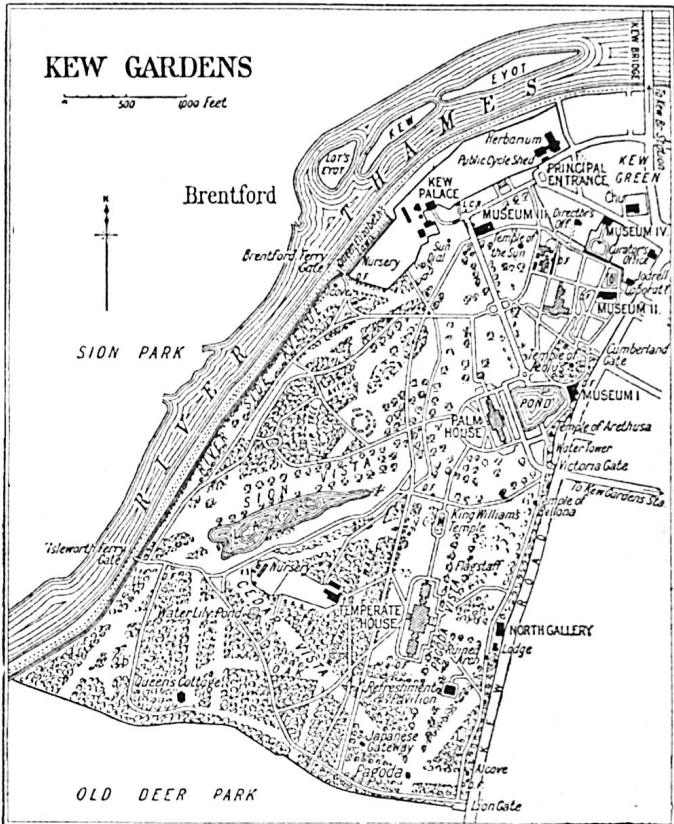
Cycles may be left at the main entrance, near Edward VII. Bridge.

Visitors arriving at Kew Bridge Station, or by tram, cross the river by the handsome King Edward VII. Bridge, of three spans, opened in 1903, which has replaced old Kew Bridge. On *Kew Green* stands the brick church of *St. Anne*, dating from 1714. Gainsborough, the artist (d. 1788) is buried in the churchyard, and the church contains memorial windows of several departed royalties.

The *Royal Botanic Gardens* combine the attractions of a delightful open space of nearly 300 acres with those of a museum. The visitor may wander at will through what is practically a lordly park, with every species of tree, shrub and flower plainly labelled for his edification. The grounds comprise stately avenues and sequestered walks, lakes and ponds, palm-houses and conservatories, gorgeous flower-beds, rockeries, museums and classic temples, and a large herbaceous ground. The most important features are the large *Palm House*, kept always at a temperature of 80°, the *Temperate House*, the four *Museums*, the *Herbarium*, and the *North Gallery*. Other houses are devoted to tropical aroids, tropical ferns, filmy ferns, succulents, begonias, orchids, water-lilies, alpine plants, etc. Among other works of universal importance carried out at Kew was the raising from seeds specially brought from Brazil—at that time the world's sole source of rubber supply—of the 1,000 plants with which the rubber industry was introduced into the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon. Kew was also instrumental in introducing the almost indispensable quinine plant from South America into India.

A touch of quaintness is given to the southern end of the

gardens by the Chinese Pagoda, 165 ft. high, and its neighbour, a Japanese Gateway which was exhibited in 1910 at the Japan-British Exhibition and is an exact replica of the gate of the great Buddhist Temple of Nishi Hongwanji. A notable addition to the Gardens is a Flagpole of



Douglas fir from Vancouver island, presented by the Government of British Columbia. Said to be the tallest in the world, it is 215 ft. in height and weighs 18½ tons. In the northern part of the grounds, close to the main entrance, is Kew Palace (open 10 to 6 daily, except Friday), a favourite residence of George III.; many relics of his family may be seen here.

Queen Charlotte died here in 1818. On the left of the large lake as one proceeds towards the river, are the secluded grounds of the Queen's Cottage, an enclosed path through which is open to the public. The large building on the Middlesex side of the river is *Sion House*, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

Maidenhead (Berks).

Rail from Paddington (G.W.), 24½ m. *Taplow* station, on the Bucks side, is equally near the river.

Motor Buses connect Maidenhead with Windsor and with Henley.

Charming river scenery, especially the reach below the lovely wooded grounds of *Cliveden*. *Boulter's Lock*, the busiest lock on the Thames, provides an interesting spectacle in the season at all hours of the day, but especially on a fine Sunday. It was reconstructed and widened in 1912. See our *Guide to the Thames*.

Richmond.

Rail (L. and S.W.) from Waterloo (9½ m.); or from Broad Street. Also by District Railway.

Rail and Tram.—By Central London Tube to Shepherd's Bush, thence by tram via King Edward VII. Bridge to Richmond.

Omnibuses.—There are several services of motor omnibuses.

Steamboats in summer (see announcements)

No place in the environs of London is more attractive than Richmond, delightfully situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the Thames on the Surrey side. It is an uphill walk of about a mile from the station to the beautiful *Terrace Gardens*, from which is gained that matchless view of woodland, water and tranquil pasture-land that poets and painters have vied with each other in depicting. By the acquisition of the Petersham meadows in the foreground and of the Marble Hill estate across the river at Twickenham, this view is now secured to the public for all time. Beyond the Terrace is the principal entrance to *Richmond Park*. This lovely domain, 2,250 acres in extent and nearly eight miles in circumference, was first enclosed by Charles I. The Park is one of the most popular resorts of Londoners, and during week-ends and on public holidays the stream of motors, carriages and cycles on all the principal thoroughfares is unending. Large herds of fallow and red deer roam the Park. Nearly in the middle are the *Pen Ponds*, covering 18 acres, a favourite resort of winter skaters. The *White Lodge* was the residence before her marriage of the Queen, and was in 1894 the birthplace of the Prince of Wales. It also figures, like Richmond Hill, in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*. *Pembroke Lodge* was the seat of Lord John Russell.

The Richmond "Maids of Honour," it may be well to explain, are a kind of sweet cheese-cake.

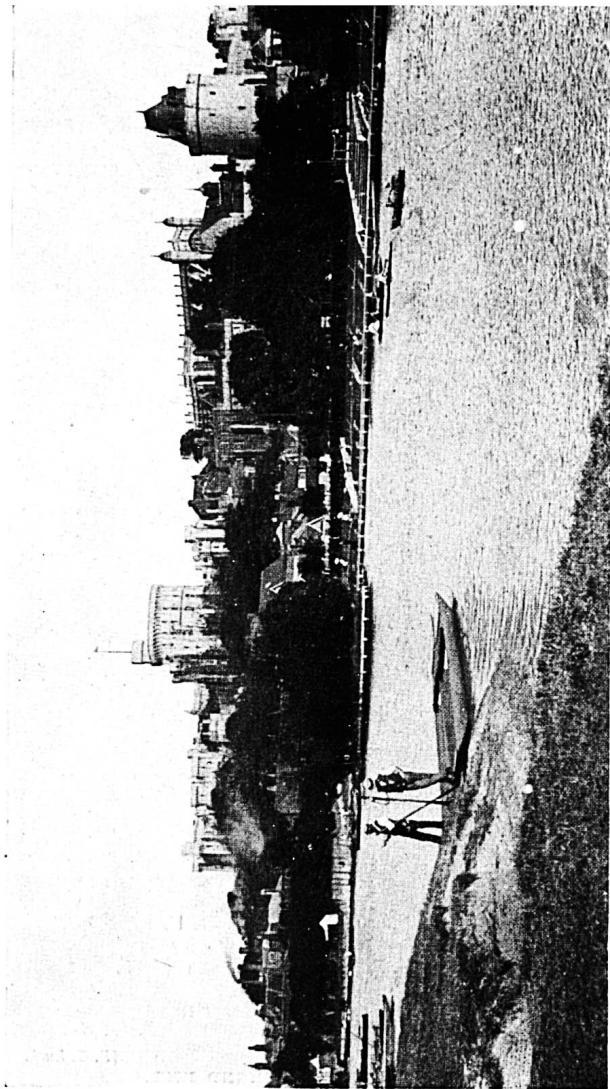
South of Richmond, and reached from it either by electric tramway from the Bridge, by the picturesque tow-path or by a stroll through the Park, is the ancient borough of *Kingston*,



Photo]

THE THAMES FROM RICHMOND HILL.

[P. G. Luck.



J. Russell & Sons,]

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM THE RIVER.

[Windsor.

with Hampton Court Palace on the opposite bank of the river. In the Market Place may be seen, enclosed by railings, the *Coronation Stone*, on which Athelstan and other Saxon kings were crowned. The stretch of river between Richmond and Kingston is very popular with boating parties. Kingston is the starting-point of Messrs. Salter Bros.' well-known steamers to Henley and Oxford. See our *Guide to the Thames*.

Rye House (Herts).

Rail from Liverpool Street (19 m.).

What is left of Rye House, an ancient manor the owner of which lost his head in 1683 for participation in the so-called "Rye House Plot," is now converted into an inn, the gardens of which are a favourite resort of bank-holiday folk, beanfeasters and the like. The manor at one time belonged to Henry VIII. The embattled Gatehouse is fairly well preserved. A curiosity here is the "great bed of Ware," twelve feet square, alluded to by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night*.

St. Albans (Herts).

Rail from St. Pancras or King's Cross; or from Euston or Broad Street, via Watford (L.M. & S.R.).

Omnibus.—There is a daily service of motor omnibuses from Golder's Green. Cycle and Motor Route (20 m.) via Marble Arch, Cricklewood, Hendon, Edgware and Elstree; or (21 m.) via Great North Road to Barnet.

This ancient city, the *Verulamium* of the Romans, and the burial-place of the great Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, is well worth a pilgrimage from London. The Cathedral (*open 10 to 4, 5 or 6,—nave free, transepts and parts east of nave, 6d.*) boasts one of the longest naves in England (275 feet), and is a mixture of the Norman, Early English and Decorated styles, restored at great expense by the late Lord Grimthorpe. Bacon's tomb is in *St. Michael's Church*, parts of which are even older than the Abbey. Other notable features of the city are the old walls and other remains of ancient Verulam, the Abbey Gateway, and the quaint round tavern, known as *The Fighting Cocks*, which proudly claims to be the oldest inhabited house in England.

Southend and Westcliff.

Rail from Fenchurch Street (35½ m.). From Liverpool Street (41½ m.) and St. Pancras (42 m.).

Steamer from London Bridge during summer; see newspapers.

Southend shares with Brighton the advantage of being sufficiently near to London to be available as a place of residence for City men. It considerably more than doubled its population in the decade 1901-11, and between 1911 and 1921 the number of inhabitants increased from 70,676 to 106,021. The tide recedes so far that the Pier has a length of a mile and a half.

The Thames.

A large and rapidly growing number of Londoners find their principal recreation on the Upper Thames, the river of pleasure

par excellence. Owing to travel restrictions elsewhere and to the large numbers of convalescent soldiers, the River during the War more than regained its former popularity. To quote the late Sydney Crossley :—

“ In point of real beauty, one questions whether the surroundings of the Thames are surpassed in the world. Grander scenery than that offered by Mapledurham, Cliveden, Marlow, Sonning, or the woods of Wytham is, of course, to be found in many places. But where is the simple rustic beauty of the Thames to be found elsewhere? Certain spots, occasional reaches, there may be on other rivers which rival certain reaches on it, but one knows of no single stream which presents such an endless variety of changing beauties as does the Thames. So rich is it in kaleidoscopic changes, that the artist can rely on finding on its banks well-nigh any type of aquatic view he desires, from the rippling brook which meanders through endless windings by Cricklade and Ashton Keynes, to the magnificent view which sweeps by Henley. Along its course can be noted bold bluffs like Sinodun and Streatley Hills, wooded cliffs as at Park Place and Cliveden, open meadow scenery round Benson and Bourne End, woods at Pangbourne, at Nuneham, and at Marlow; and if the visitor seeks artificial instead of natural beauties, there are the delightful ruins at Godstone, at Abingdon, at Wallingford, and at a dozen other spots along its banks.

“ It is no exaggeration to state that the Thames is a model river for boating, offering as it does not only the perfections of rowing and the quaintness of sculling, but also exceptional facilities for punting and canoeing, in the shape of long reaches of moderate depth, with good gravelly bottom, and endless side streams and backwaters offering all the solitude and natural charm of an arcadian stream.

“ The student of town life can choose between Oxford, Reading, and Windsor, three types each distinct, and each standing alone in its way; while for quaint hamlets, sleepy old villages, and quiet townlets, the choice is well-nigh endless. And there is something exceptionally English about it all. There is no single spot on the Thames that could be situated anywhere but in England.”

To the average Londoner, the lower reaches by Richmond, Kingston, Molesey and Windsor are more familiar than the parts more particularly referred to above, but the fast services of the Great Western Railway render the whole stream up to and even beyond Henley available for a day, or even a half-day's boating or fishing. Those who merely wish to see the river in leisurely and pleasant fashion cannot do better than avail themselves of the excellent steam launches run daily in summer by Messrs. Salter Bros. between Kingston and Oxford. Two days are required for the entire trip, but passengers can board or leave the boats at any lock or stopping-place.

For a full description of the Thames and its many beauty spots, and for details as to excursions, see the *Guide to the Thames* in this series, containing specially-drawn charts of the river, and nearly a hundred illustrations.

Waltham Abbey.

Rail from Liverpool Street or St. Pancras (12½ m.) to Waltham Cross station.
 Buses to Waltham Cross.
 Trams from Finsbury Park and Stamford Hill.

This ancient Abbey, situated on the Lea, about three miles from the western border of Epping Forest, was founded by the Saxon Harold, and here he knelt to pray before setting out for the fatal field of Hastings. The nave has been restored, and is now used as the parish church. **Waltham Cross**, a mile west of the Abbey, was erected by Edward I., like Charing Cross and others, to mark the places where the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Grantham to London.

Windsor and Eton.

Rail (G.W.) from Paddington (21½ m.), or from Waterloo (25½ m.).
 Omnibuses from Hounslow Barracks Station.
 Cycle and Motor Route (22½ m.) via Hammersmith, Brentford, Hounslow, Bedfont Staines and Old Windsor (there are many alternative routes).

Windsor Castle.

Admission.—When the Court is not in residence (*see* newspapers), the *State Apartments* (entrance on North Terrace) are generally open to the public every weekday except Friday, from 11 to 4, April to September inclusive; October to March, 11 to 3. On Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays adults are charged 1s., children 6d. (proceeds devoted to local charities) and on Bank Holidays adults 6d., children 3d. Parties are conducted by official guides. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* and the *Round Tower* are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The *Curfew Tower* can be seen any day on application to the keeper at the Tower at the back of the Horse Shoe Cloisters. *St. George's Chapel* (subject to closing during restoration) may be viewed between 12.30 and 3 (4 in winter). The *North Terrace* is open to the public every day; the East Terrace on Sunday afternoons only. The *Royal Stables and Riding School* may be viewed daily between 1 and 3. Apply at the Lodge at the Castle Hill entrance to Royal Mews. After visitors have signed the book a groom is told off to conduct them round.

Windsor Castle, famous the world over as the residence of the British Sovereign, was founded by William the Conqueror, and has been extended and altered by nearly every succeeding monarch. Under Queen Victoria no less a sum than £900,000 was expended in this way, and King Edward carried out an extensive rearrangement and embellishment of the interior.

Even when the State Apartments are not accessible (*see* above) the visitor will find plenty to occupy and interest him. The Castle comprises two main portions, the **Lower Ward**, in which are St. George's Chapel, the Albert Memorial Chapel, the Horse Shoe Cloisters, and the residences of the Knights of Windsor and others; and the **Upper Ward**, in which are the State Apartments, the King's Private Apartments (scarcely ever shown), and the south wing, in which the royal guests and visitors are accommodated. Between the two portions is the massive **Round Tower**, which should be ascended for the sake of the extensive view over the Thames Valley. The Castle is nearly a mile in circumference.

Passing under **Henry VIII.'s Gateway**, we have before us **St. George's Chapel**, a beautiful example of the Perpendicular style, begun by Edward IV. and completed by Henry VIII. In the richly-decorated Choir, with its fan-vaulting, are the stalls of the Knights of the Garter. A subterranean passage leads to the Tomb House, constructed by order of George III., below the Albert Memorial Chapel. Here lie the bodies of George III., George IV., William IV., Edward VII., and other royal personages. In 1921 the Chapel roof was found to be in such a precarious condition that restoration had to be begun immediately.

The **Albert Memorial Chapel**, originally intended by Henry VIII. for his own mausoleum, and afterwards presented to Cardinal Wolsey, was restored and sumptuously decorated by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort. It contains cenotaphs of the Prince, of the late Duke of Albany, and of the Duke of Clarence, the elder brother of the King (d. 1892). The Chapel can only be seen from the barrier.

The **State Apartments**, in which foreign sovereigns visiting His Majesty are accommodated, were re-decorated and rearranged during the last reign. They are beautifully furnished, and are hung with priceless pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck and others. Much of the carving was done by Grinling Gibbons. The **Waterloo Chamber**, used for banquets and theatrical performances, is entirely hung with portraits of persons associated with the close of Napoleon's military career.

A recent discovery in the dungeon of the **Curfew Tower** is a flight of steps extending for some 80 feet in the heart of the curtain wall and terminating in an important sally port built by Henry III.

The **Home Park**, immediately adjoining the Castle, comprises about 400 acres, and is bordered on three sides by the Thames. Close to Frogmore House is the **Royal Mausoleum**, where rest the bodies of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. On the anniversary of Queen Victoria's death (22nd January), tickets of admission are usually issued to a limited number of privileged visitors. The internal decorations are very beautiful. If possible, a drive should be taken through **Windsor Great Park**, which stretches southward from the Castle for upwards of five miles, and comprises 18,000 acres. Motorists and cyclists are debarred from using the Park, but otherwise there are few restrictions. One of the finest views in England is that of the Castle from Snow Hill, at the southern end of the **Long Walk**. The park is noted for its splendid *Coniferæ*. Recent excavations have revealed what are thought to be the remains of the palace of Edward the Confessor, who is known to have held court at Windsor.

Virginia Water is at the southern end of the Great Park, and may be directly reached from London by the South-Western Railway to Virginia Water station (about 1½ miles distant). Motor buses also run from Windsor and from Staines and London.

The route from London is by Hounslow, Staines and Egham.

The *Lake*, formerly a large swamp, was formed in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden. It covers an area of about 150 acres, and is rather more than two miles long. The *Ruins*—genuine antiquities—were brought from Tripoli and re-erected in 1825.

Eton, immediately opposite Windsor, on the Bucks side of the river, is gained by crossing the bridge. Proceeding up the High Street we reach in less than ten minutes the portals of the famous **College**, founded in 1440 by Henry VI., and including among its pupils, past and present, many of the greatest names in English history. Both School and Chapel can generally be seen on application. The rotunda-shaped building facing the Upper School is a memorial of Etonians who fell in the South African War. It was opened by King Edward VII., on the 11th November, 1908. The boys number about a thousand.

Woolwich.

Rail from Charing Cross, Cannon Street and London Bridge to Woolwich Arsenal station (10 m.). Trams and motor buses from Westminster and Blackfriars Bridge.

Visitors of British nationality desirous of seeing **Woolwich Arsenal** must obtain an order from the War Office, Whitehall. The Arsenal covers 600 acres, and employs, even in normal times, several thousand men. During the War it was, of course, the scene of great activity, and thousands of women as well as men were employed. Some of the operations, particularly those in the Gun Factory, are of great interest.

On **Woolwich Common** (159 acres) is the **Rotunda**, a circular building, designed by Nash, containing an interesting military museum. The *Royal Artillery Barracks* accommodate 4,000 men and 1,000 horses. At the *Royal Military Academy*, on the east side of the Common, cadets are trained for the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery.

About a mile and a half south of Woolwich Common is the attractive suburb of **Eltham**, with the banqueting hall and other remains of a Palace of Plantagenet and Tudor kings, locally but incorrectly known as "King John's Barn" through confusion with John of Eltham, son of Edward II., who was born here. Henry V. spent Christmas at Eltham Palace after his victory at Agincourt, and Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth passed several years of their childhood here. The Banqueting Hall (key at adjoining cottage) has a fine hammer-beam timber roof, rivalled only by that in the Hall of the Middle Temple. The moat, crossed by a fifteenth-century bridge, and the ancient houses close by, combine to make Eltham Palace a scene of captivating interest and beauty.