

ENGLAND

Kersey, one of many delightful villages in Suffolk



THE THAMES VALLEY

Right: Windsor Castle, beside the River Thames in Berkshire, the home of English sovereigns since William the Conqueror (1066-1087)

Bottom left: Oxford has been a university town since the twelfth century. New College, illustrated here, was founded by William of Wykeham in 1379

Bottom right: Henley is situated on one of the prettiest stretches of the River Thames and is the scene each year of the Royal Regatta

History follows waterways; indeed, for many centuries it had nothing else to follow; a fact which accounts for its predilection, and also for the fact that there are so many historic towns and buildings to be seen in the winding valley of the River Thames.

The infant Thames, which can easily be jumped on foot, rises close to the town of Cirencester, which is the unofficial capital of the Cotswolds, and one of the most attractive towns in that delightful district. Cirencester market place, flanked by its beautiful Parish Church and noble, three-storied south porch, once used as a town hall, is one of the most charming architectural groups to be seen in the Cotswolds. Cirencester was formerly the Roman town of *Corinium*, and there are many Roman remains to be seen in the town. Cricklade and Lechlade are other Cotswold towns beside the youthful Thames, the latter being the upper limit of navigation on the river. Nearby is Fairford which is famed for the lovely sixteenth-century stained glass windows in the Perpendicular church of St. Mary.

At Oxford, the Thames is joined by the Cherwell, whose waters lend it additional importance. There is no need to underline the fact that Oxford is one of the most ancient and beautiful of English cities; and its High Street, known the world over as The High, is its chief glory. Oxford has been a university town since the twelfth century; it contains twenty-nine colleges, some of which date from the fifteenth century. Among the most beautiful of the colleges are Magdalen and its lovely chapel tower, which is one of the architectural gems of Oxford; and Christ Church, built by Cardinal Wolsey, which has the distinction of having Oxford Cathedral as its chapel. Most of the colleges have gardens and through the garden of New College runs a portion of the ancient city wall, built in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272).

After leaving Oxford, the Thames turns due south and makes its way to Abingdon, which is a pleasant agricultural town and contains buildings of great charm, notably the remains of a seventh-century abbey, a fine Perpendicular church, and some sixteenth-century almshouses. Nearby is Dorchester, not to be confused with the county town of Dorset. Now no more than a village, Dorchester was once a Roman station, a Saxon town and the cathedral city of Wessex. Its Abbey Church is a remarkable Norman building with subsequent and interesting additions and embellishments. Wallingford, nearby, is another place of great historic interest.

One of the most important towns in the Thames Valley is Reading, which is in the loop formed by the river between Dorchester and Henley. Reading is famous for biscuits and seeds, but its history goes back far beyond the marketing of these commodities. The town was the headquarters of the Danish invaders

in their wars against King Alfred, and in the seventeenth century was defended unsuccessfully by King Charles against the Parliamentarians. Of Henry I's abbey, built in 1121, only scanty traces now remain. At Reading the Thames is joined by the River Kennet, which is one of the most sought-after trout streams in England. The Kennet flows along the northern edge of Salisbury Plain and passes through a green and pleasant country. It rises near Avebury where there is the oldest prehistoric stone circle in Britain; and then makes its way past Marlborough and its public school, Hungerford, where the fishing is at its best, and Newbury, which is a big name in the calendar of racing.

Henley and Maidenhead are par excellence the pleasure resorts of the Thames. Situated in one of the prettiest stretches of the river, their names are associated with boating, picnics, outdoor dinner parties and hot summer evenings. At Henley is held each year, at the end of June or the beginning of July, the Henley Royal Regatta which is the principal rowing meeting of the year, and one in which crews from all over the world come to compete.

It is fitting that England's principal river should flow beneath England's greatest castle, royal Windsor, which has been the home of English kings and queens since William the Conqueror. The castle which is open to the public when the Court is not in residence, contains magnificent collections of pictures, china and furniture, as well as many historical treasures. The visitor should make a point of visiting St. George's Chapel, in the Lower Ward, which is the most beautiful example of Perpendicular architecture in existence. Across the river, on the northern bank, is Eton College, the most famous public school in England. The school was founded by Henry VI in 1440. In School Yard and Upper Chapel, stone, Tudor brick and time have combined to make a scene of memorable charm. Nearby is Stoke Poges churchyard, one of the most visited places in Buckinghamshire, where Gray wrote his immortal *Elegy* and where he is commemorated.

A few miles downstream from Windsor is Egham, near which, on an island in the Thames, mid-way between the site of the Royal camp on the north bank and that of the barons' camp at Runnymede on the south bank, King John was forced in 1215 to acquiesce to the conditions of Magna Carta. It was the first of many declarations of the citizens' rights.

Before entering London, or at least those of its outposts known as Kingston-upon-Thames, where the Saxon Coronation Stone can be seen, and Richmond, the Thames flows past Hampton Court, which, in the days of Henry VIII, was the most popular of the royal palaces. The palace, which is associated with many tragic memories, is easily reached from central London, and its gardens are well worth visiting, particularly in spring.

THE WEALD AND THE SOUTH COAST



Many people who talk glibly about the Weald would be hard put to it to provide an answer were they asked to define the word. Let us then seek the assistance of the Oxford Dictionary, which tells us that the Weald is parts of Kent, Surrey, Hampshire and Sussex with geologically interesting characteristics. Being less interested in geology than in tourology, we will consider what rests on the surface of the Wealden soil, rather than what lies beneath it.

Kent has often enough been called the garden of England, and to see Kent in springtime when its orchards are foamed with blossom is to see something very much prettier than most gardens. Kent is one of the largest fruit-producing regions in England, and its countryside is dotted with groups of half-timbered farm buildings that are wholly delightful.

Canterbury, one of the most ancient and historic of English cathedral cities, is in the county of Kent. The cathedral has played a large part in English history. It contains the tomb of the Black Prince, hero of the Battle of Poitiers, and was the scene of the martyrdom of Archbishop Thomas à Becket, who was killed in the north-west transept in 1170. Rochester is another town of ancient origin and it possesses a 12th century castle, a cathedral

and associations with Charles Dickens. Tunbridge Wells makes an excellent centre from which to see the many beauties of Kent, and nearby are some of the most remarkable country houses in England; Knole, Mereworth Castle and Penshurst Place are intensely interesting and beautiful.

Of seaside resorts, Kent can claim some of the gayest and healthiest—Herne Bay, Whitstable, Sheerness, Westgate, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Folkestone and Hythe are names which jump to the mind. And among them will be found some truly testing golf courses, notably those of Sandwich and Deal. Dover and Folkestone are not only well-appointed seaside resorts, but busy Channel ports. To the former belongs the distinction of the oldest standing building in Britain, the Roman lighthouse that stands within the castle precincts.

One of the most famous of the holiday resorts on the south coast is Hastings, where, in 1066, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, defeated King Harold and made England his. The site of the battle is some seven miles inland where now stands Battle Abbey. Hastings and its neighbour, St. Leonards, provide every kind of holiday attraction and distraction, as well as excellent accommodation. A short expedition will take the



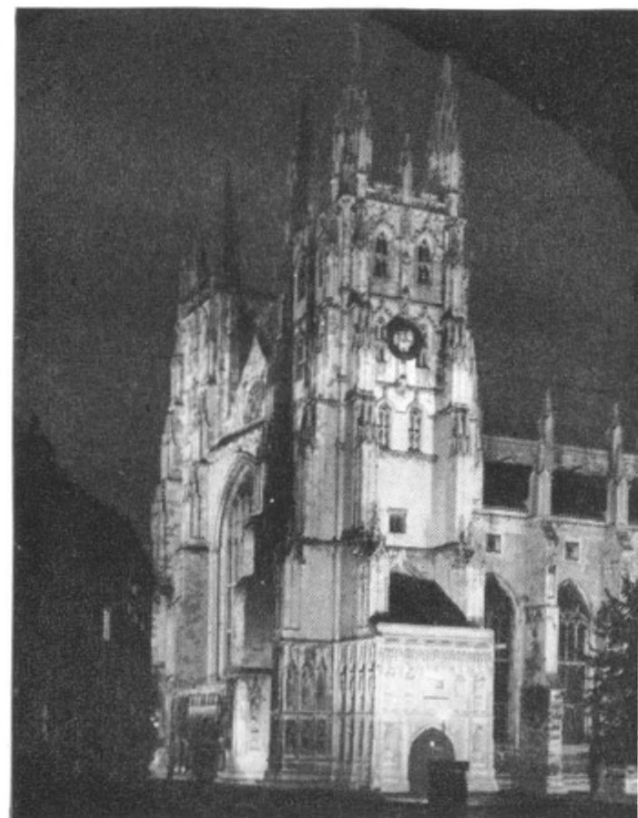
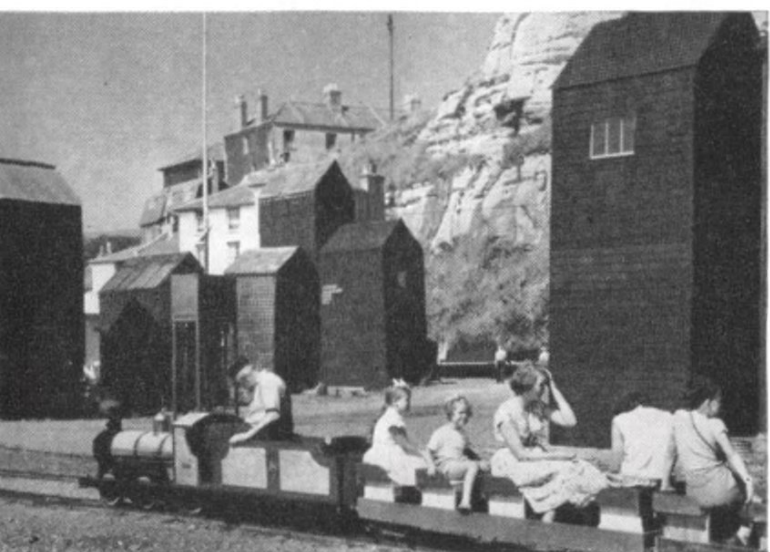
Opposite page : Folkestone, in Kent, is a busy Channel port and an up to date holiday resort

Left : The Royal Pavilion, Brighton, built by the Prince Regent in 1787 is open to visitors

Below left : Hastings, the popular seaside resort on the Sussex coast, 62 miles from London

Below : Eastbourne, Sussex, one of the largest and most attractive resorts on the south coast

Below right : Canterbury Cathedral in Kent, has played a large part in English history



visitor to Winchelsea and Rye, two charming old-world towns which in their hey-day were important sea-ports, but which the receding sea has long since left high and dry. Winchelsea church contains some fine examples of modern stained glass, and the winding, close-fronted, tortuous streets of Rye suggest smugglers, pirates, excisemen and such like. Eight miles inland is Tenterden, one of the most attractive country towns in Kent. The castles of Bodiam, Pevensey and Herstmonceux are within easy reach, as is Bexhill-on-Sea, where the de la Warr Pavilion offers the last word not only in architecture but in entertainment and catering.

The white cliffs which are so prominent a feature of the South Coast are nowhere more imposing than at Beachy Head, which is within a short distance of Eastbourne, whose chief centre of amusement is Devonshire Park, where visitors may dance, swim, listen to concerts, or, in the season, watch international lawn tennis tournaments. The sea front at Eastbourne is nearly three miles long.

Passing farther westwards, we come first to Seaford, a charming little bathing and golfing resort, to the cross-channel port of Newhaven, and then to Brighton, a town which has been made famous by many famous men, but chiefly by George IV, who

turned it from an obscure fishing village into a fashionable health and pleasure resort. The Pavilion, which he built to house his dissipations, still graces the centre of the town, and, though an architectural extravaganza played on an Indo-Chino-Moorish theme, it succeeds in being a building of peculiar charm and distinction. With Brighton should be bracketed Hove, which is contiguous and possesses some charming examples of Regency domestic architecture.

To the west of Brighton the visitor will find some most agreeable seaside resorts in Worthing, Littlehampton, and Bognor Regis, each of which makes a comfortable centre from which to see the many charming villages and lovely views of the South Downs.

A few miles inland are two places well worth a visit, Chichester, with its fine Early Norman cathedral and ancient city walls; and Arundel Castle, the stately home of the Duke of Norfolk, the premier duke in England. Nearby, at Goodwood House, lives another duke, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who owes his descent from the Marquise de Queroualle and Charles II. Both these fine properties are open to the public and contain many fine pictures and other valuable collections.

Right: Winchester Cathedral in Hampshire is the longest medieval church in Europe. Illustrated here is the tomb of William of Wykeham, founder of Winchester College

Below: Bournemouth on the Hampshire coast is one of the most delightful seaside resorts and a good centre for touring the New Forest

Opposite page: R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* at Southampton, an ancient and historic town, as well as the chief port for transatlantic travellers



THE NEW FOREST

Those who arrive in England by way of Southampton will have the New Forest on their left, or perhaps one should say on the port beam, as they steam up Southampton Water. The forest owes its existence to William the Conqueror's love of hunting, and to the fact he disliked sharing his sport with other people. He reserved to himself, in this corner of Hampshire, 93,000 acres, of which nearly all still belong to the Crown. The forest contains wide expanses of heath as well as large areas of woodland composed of oaks, beeches, yews and hollies. There are few more delightful places in which to walk in spring and summer. The wild life is now confined almost entirely to ponies which breed wild in the forest but quickly learn to eat sandwiches, chocolates, paper bags and anything else that is offered by passing motorists. Lyndhurst is the capital of the New Forest and makes an excellent centre. Other places of interest are Lymington, a picturesque old port and a fashionable yachting centre; Beaulieu village and Beaulieu Abbey, a lovely Cistercian ruin; the charming Buckler's Hard, famous in the eighteenth century for its shipbuilding yards; Brockenhurst, which, also, is a good centre, and has an excellent golf course; and the Rufus Stone, which marks the spot where William II was killed in 1100, whether accidentally or not is still disputed.

Southampton is an ancient and historic port—it was from here that Henry V sailed for France and Agincourt in 1415—





that has become the chief port for transatlantic passenger traffic. It is the base of the liners *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, and it was from Southampton that two smaller ships, the *Mayflower* and *Speedwell*, sailed in 1620. A considerable portion of the old town walls still remains; and there are some fine old houses in the High Street. Southampton offers excellent accommodation, and sports and entertainments of all kinds. Direct steamer services, with provision for motor-cars, sail from Southampton direct to the Isle of Wight, the journey taking under one hour.

Within easy reach of Southampton are many places of interest and beauty: Portchester Castle where Henry V discovered the plot against his life before sailing for France; Titchfield Abbey which Charles I used as a hunting lodge; and Romsey, which is famous for its abbey which dates back to the beginning of the twelfth century and contains a carved Saxon crucifix. Nearby, and reflected in the waters of the River Test, a trout-stream which is the ideal of every dry-fly fisherman, is Broadlands, a mansion house in the Palladian style where the Queen spent her honeymoon in 1947.

At a short distance to the north of Romsey is Winchester, the ancient capital of England, and for that reason one of the most historic and beautiful cities in England. In its cathedral lie buried William II, Jane Austen, Izaak Walton, and Swithun, bishop of Winchester, who died in 862, and whose saintly spirit is said to

exert an annual influence upon the weather during the forty days following 15th July. In the Great Hall of Winchester Castle is King Arthur's Round Table, and beside the River Itchen is Winchester College, which was founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 and is today the oldest public school in England.

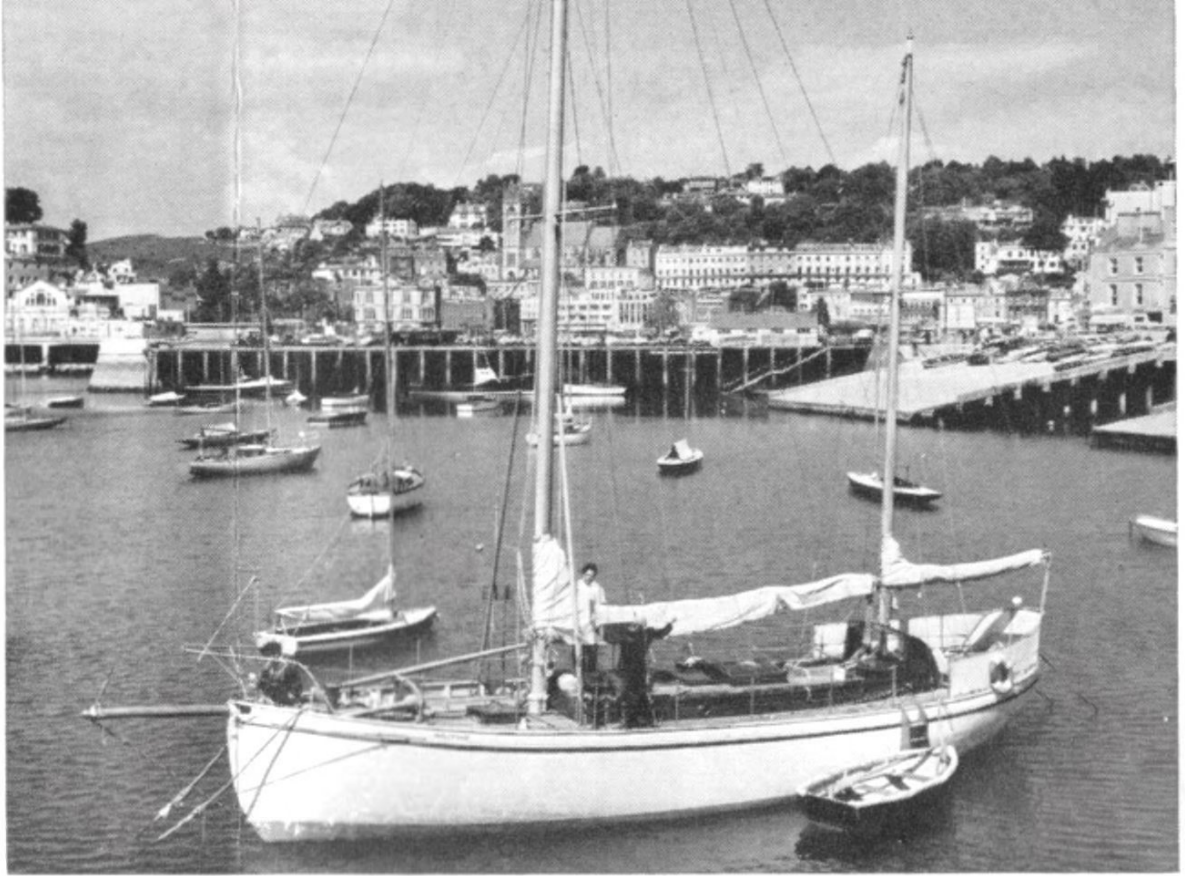
No visitor to the New Forest area should miss Portsmouth, which is the largest of the Royal Naval dockyards and always a scene of silent and purposeful activity. At Portsmouth, in her last berth, which is on dry land, is Lord Nelson's famous flagship, H.M.S. *Victory*. The spot where Nelson fell and where he died in the cockpit during the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 are shown. Southsea adjoins Portsmouth and is, so to speak, its holiday end. It is a delightful seaside resort, with excellent accommodation, every imaginable entertainment and fine views of the Isle of Wight and the shipping in Spithead.

On the western side of the New Forest is Bournemouth, one of the leading seaside resorts on the south coast. It stands on a sandy soil and is surrounded by pine woods, and although it is a health resort par excellence, it is also an up-to-date and enterprising holiday centre, which attracts each season large numbers of visitors. The beach is sandy and the bathing is excellent. The town has established a reputation for high-class concerts, and possesses the renowned Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra. The hotel accommodation is of the highest quality.

Right: Torquay, overlooking Torbay, is the largest and one of the most attractive resorts on the Devon coast. It offers visitors a varied choice of holiday entertainments and recreations

Below: Paignton, with its wide sandy beaches and holiday attractions is a popular resort for family holidays

Opposite page: The Devon coastline is one of the loveliest in England, with numerous unspoilt villages. Clovelly, near Bude, on the north coast is one which appeals to many visitors



DEVON AND CORNWALL



If a county can be called romantic, then undoubtedly that county is Devon. Still alive within its boundaries is the spirit of those adventurous and robust Elizabethan seamen who roved the Spanish main.

Exeter, which is the county town of Devon, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the River Exe. Its cathedral, Old Close, or Cathedral Yard are well worth visiting, and in the Rougemont Grounds may be seen the ancient city walls and castle erected by William the Conqueror. At the mouth of the Exe is Exmouth, one of the most popular of Devon's many resorts and the nearby attractive holiday centres of Budleigh Salterton, Sidmouth and Seaton.

Along the stretch of coast that runs due south from Exmouth is a choice of seaside resorts, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Paignton and Brixham, of which Torquay boasts of being the largest. Yachting, golf, swimming, both indoor and outdoor, fishing, sea and fresh-water, squash, tennis and bowls are some of the many attractions offered by these resorts.

The south coast of Devon is indented with a score or so of sandy, winding creeks and rock-strewn coves, each one of them more picturesque than the last, and all of them holding memories of the piracy and smuggling of the brave days of old. A favourite excursion for many visitors is by pleasure boat up the beautifully wooded estuary of the River Dart to Dartmouth with its Royal Naval College and to the historic borough of Totnes. Beyond the calm waters of Salcombe estuary comes Plymouth, a town which has played a large part in English history. Here it was that Sir Francis Drake, while playing bowls on the Hoe, received the news that the Spanish Armada was in sight. As a naval base Plymouth and its neighbour, Devonport, rank second only to Portsmouth, and on a fine summer's day, there is no more pleasant





Above: Boscastle, near Camelford and Wadebridge, is one of many delightful bays and harbours to be found around the Cornish coast

way of filling in a pleasant hour than to sit on the Hoe and watch the shipping in the bay below. Of all the gallant ships that have set sail from Plymouth few could have been more courageous, none of more consequence than the little *Mayflower* which, in September, 1620, carried the Pilgrim Fathers to a new and unknown world.

Leaving Plymouth behind, we come, on the western bank of the River Tamar, to the county of Cornwall, England's westernmost toe. Bounded on three sides by the sea, Cornwall can offer a wide choice of seaside resorts, all of which have distinctive and delightful settings.

Typical of Cornish miniature resorts are Fowey and Looe, delightful little towns which are full of quaint and picturesque corners. Farther along the coast is Falmouth, sheltered in a fine natural harbour which winds inland among beech woods and sub-tropical plants. It makes a good centre from which to explore the rugged coast line and the many charming fishing villages of

Cornwall. Other good centres for this part of Cornwall are Bodmin and the market town and cathedral city of Truro. The road to Penzance leads through the ancient Cornish market town of Helston, home of the famous Furry Dance on May 8th each year.

Penzance, in Mount's Bay, claims to be the capital of the Cornish Riviera, and is within easy reach of St. Michael's Mount, a picturesque castle set on a rock which, at high tide becomes an island. The castle and the church, set on the pinnacle of the rock, are open to the public and make a delightful objective for an afternoon's expedition. Land's End, the rugged and westernmost point of England, and the old-world village of St. Ives, where every other house is occupied by an artist, are to be found in this part of Cornwall.

Continuing along the north coast we come to Newquay, a seaside and golfing resort which has many and excellent hotels; Wadebridge, a good centre for touring the area; Tintagel Castle,

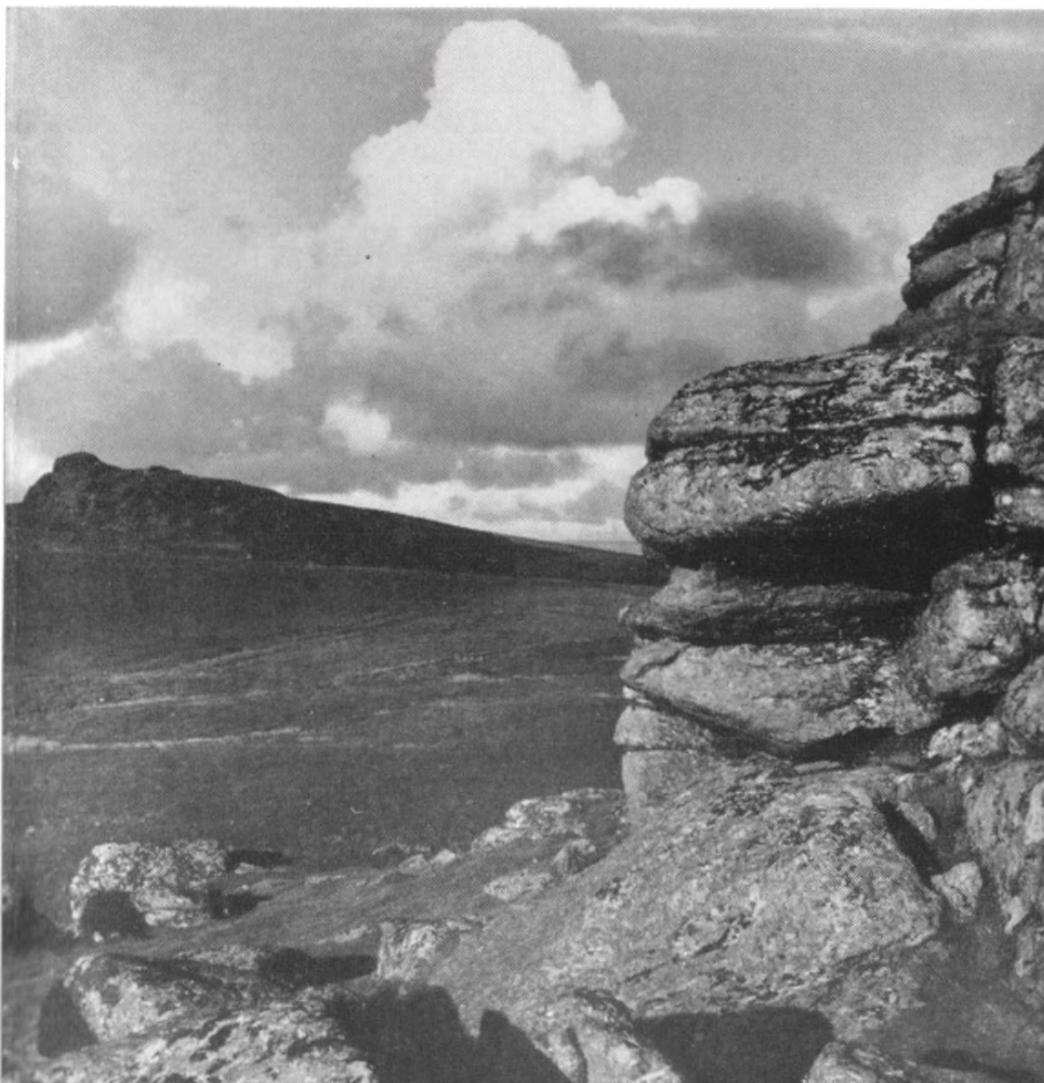
Below: The beach is always a delight to children seen here at St. Columb Minor, near Newquay, Cornwall

Right: Bayards Cove, Dartmouth, Devon, where the trees and houses reach down to the water's edge



Right: The wide stretches of Dartmoor in Devon, provide magnificent scenery; this is Hay Tor, a prominent landmark

near Camelford, one of the most visited places in Cornwall and reputed to be the birthplace of King Arthur; and Bude, a favourite place for holiday-makers who enjoy golf, coastal scenery and walks through picturesque country. Between Bude on the north coast and Torquay on the south coast stretch the wild and desolate heights of Dartmoor, which are reminiscent of the Scottish moors, and for which the town of Okehampton is a good centre. At Ilfracombe where the coastline bends eastwards, we return again to Devonshire. Ilfracombe and Barnstaple are two of the most popular holiday centres in England. The scenery, both along the coast and inland, is unrivalled, and among the many attractions are the forest of Exmoor where the Devon and Somerset Staghounds hunt the red deer. Lynton and Lynmouth lie just within the county boundary, and are two delightful seaside villages which offer every kind of entertainment, excellent accommodation and coastal scenery which is best described by the word magnificent.



THE WEST COUNTRY

True to tradition, the English people are very undecided as to exactly what they mean by the West Country. This being so, and in view of the fact that Devon and Cornwall have always preferred to be on their own, let us, for the purposes of this chapter, take the West Country to be Wiltshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire.

In which case, there can be no better starting point than Salisbury, which possesses one of the loveliest cathedrals in England and the only one to be of uniform design throughout. The spire, which rises to over 400 feet, is a landmark for miles around. Grouped round the cathedral are the houses of the Close, each one so compellingly attractive that one longs to live in them all. Close to Salisbury is Wilton House, the palatial home of the Earls of Pembroke. The superb Van Dykes in the two drawing-rooms were painted *in situ*, and form one of the greatest artistic treasures in the country. Between Salisbury in the south and Swindon in the north, lies the rolling, open expanse of Salisbury Plain, where can be seen the gigantic stone circle known as Stonehenge, believed to be four thousand years old; and at Avebury, a little to the north, an even older stone circle. A comfortable and attractive place from which to visit this part of England is the delightful town of Marlborough, famous for its public school.

From Wilton, the road to Somerset and Bath runs through Warminster, close to which is Longleat, a magnificent Tudor house famed for its collection of pictures. Bradford-on-Avon has much of interest for the tourist in addition to the Saxon church, the town's chief architectural treasure.

Bath is one of the leading spas in Britain and a town which has a diversity of interests for the visitor: it possesses one of the few hot springs in the country; it contains many important Roman remains; and it is graced with some of the finest existing examples of Georgian architecture. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Bath attracted all the leading figures of the day—Lord Nelson, Jane Austen, Admiral Philip, founder of Australia, and many others—and plaques mark the houses where they lived.

From Bath it is **but** a few miles along the River Avon to Bristol, from which inland seaport John Cabot sailed on 2nd May, 1497, to discover the mainland of America. There are many fine old buildings in Bristol, and of these the most outstandingly beautiful is the Perpendicular parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe. Within easy reach is the popular seaside holiday resort of Weston-super-Mare, which has sandy beaches, two piers, a Winter Garden and a wide range of entertainment, sporting and recreational facilities—an excellent touring centre. Minehead, Clevedon and Burnham-

on-Sea are other coastal resorts **in** North Somerset which provide everything that could be **needed** for an enjoyable holiday.

At the foot of the Mendip Hills lies the little city of Wells, which contains one of the smallest, but one of the most beautiful of English cathedrals. The west façade is the finest existing example of Early English architecture. The subordinate buildings around the cathedral, particularly the Vicars' Close and the Bishop's Palace, built in the thirteenth century, are not the least attractive part of this delightful city. A visit to Wells should be followed by a visit to the remarkable Wookey Hole Caves, where the stalactites and stalagmites, during countless centuries of time, have dripped themselves into a forest of fantastic shapes.

Glastonbury, some five miles from Wells, is a town of ancient myths and legends which saw the earliest beginnings of Christianity in this country. Legend has it that St. Joseph of Arimathea brought to Glastonbury the chalice of the Last Supper, and on the Druidic Isle of Avalon built a wooden church, on the site of which stand today the ruins of an Abbey in which the remains of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere are said to have been buried. In the Abbey grounds are offshoots of the famous Glastonbury Thorn which sprang miraculously from St. Joseph's staff and which flowers at midnight on Christmas Day. The lace-making town of Chard, and Taunton, the county town of Somerset, which dates from Saxon times are excellent touring centres.

To the south of Somerset lies the county of Dorset, a county of rich green meadows and gently rolling hills, and one that is particularly associated with the novels of Thomas Hardy. Dorchester is both the county town and the 'Casterbridge' of the novels. Close to the station is a well-preserved Roman amphitheatre known as Maumbury Rings; and a mile and a half away is Maiden Castle, a vast Iron Age camp which encloses 115 acres. Blandford, Sherborne and Shaftesbury are three charming little towns nearby.

Lyme Regis, one of the most attractive of Dorset's seaside resorts, appears in Jane Austen's *Persuasion*. It is a small town standing with its feet almost in the sea, and from its front projects the stone breakwater known as the Cobb, on which the Duke of Monmouth landed to make his bid for the throne. The coast road leads eastwards, through the historic town of Bridport and its neighbour West Bay, to Portland Bill, where the stone for many of London's largest buildings was quarried; and thence to Weymouth, off which, in Portland Harbour, warships are usually to be seen. Further eastwards is Swanage, a popular holiday resort amidst fine coastal scenery; and Poole, renowned for its pottery works and yachting harbour.



Left: Weston-super-Mare on the Somerset coast has wide sandy beaches and a host of holiday entertainments
Below: A view near Lulworth Cove in Dorset; a county which has a delightful coastline. Nearby is Lulworth Castle
Bottom: Bath in Somerset is one of Britain's leading spas and here can be seen some of the finest examples of Georgian architecture. Pulteney Bridge, by Robert Adam, a charming little bridge flanked by shops, crosses the river Avon



Right: Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, is an excellent touring centre from which to explore this beautiful part of England. It is a leading spa and the Pump Room, illustrated here, is situated in delightful gardens

Opposite page: Some of England's prettiest villages are to be found in the Cotswolds. Withington, in Gloucestershire is one of them



THE COTSWOLDS

Most district names in England allow themselves some longi- and latitudinal licence; and the Cotswolds are no exception. Broadly speaking the name is given to the uplands that lie between Stratford-upon-Avon in the north, Chippenham in the south, Oxford in the east, and Gloucester in the west. In the secluded valleys that wind between the gently rolling hills of this area is to be found a countryside which is more truly English than any other in England; and it owes its character and charm to the local limestone. In the Cotswolds everything is made of stone—walls, window mullions, chimneys, paving, roofs and ridges, and there are even dry stone walls dividing the fields. The stone is the colour of honey or old gold, and with it the master builders of Tudor and Stuart times built manor houses, churches, cottages and barns that have made the Cotswold villages the least self-conscious and the prettiest in the world.

To see the Cotswolds to the best advantage, the visitor should have a motor-car and plenty of time at his disposal. In this way he can wander off the beaten path—not that any paths are beaten very hard in the Cotswolds—and discover things for himself, unhampered by schedules, time-tables, plans or itineraries, all of which are out of place in a country where to lose oneself is to find other things even more worth while. Indeed, no better plan is needed than to follow the lure of names, and how charming they sound—Ampney St. Peter, Coln St. Aldwyn, Stow-on-the-Wold, Bourton-on-the-Water, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Chipping Norton and many more. By following his own haphazard course, the visitor will come to such lovely places as Upper and Lower Slaughter, Adlestrop, Bourton-on-the-Hill and the incredible Chastleton House, where little or nothing has been changed since the gallant and hard-pressed Mr. Jones slipped into the secret chamber, and so eluded the Roundhead soldiers who were hard upon his heels.

The larger villages and towns are no less rewarding than their smaller relations. Cirencester, which should be pronounced Cisseter, but very seldom is, is the ancient Roman town of

Corinium and capital of the Cotswolds. The fifteenth-century parish church and south porch, for long used as a town hall, form one side of a busy market place which is the very centre of life in the Cotswolds. Chipping Campden, once the hub of a thriving wool trade, contains possibly more beautiful buildings than any other village in the Cotswolds. Broadway has been made famous by Sir James Barrie, the creator of the immortal Peter Pan, who lived there. The Lygon Arms, Court Farm and Abbots Grange are its finest examples of Cotswold architecture. In Burford, which climbs steeply from the valley of the River Windrush, there is an interesting Norman church in which lies buried Mr. Speaker Lenthall, who defied Charles I in the House of Commons when the latter came to arrest five of its members. Scratched inside the font by a Royalist soldier who was confined in the church for a night, and of whom none but his own record exists, are the words, "Antony Sedley Prisner 1649". Farther down the valley of the Windrush is Witney, an attractive market-town in which there are many pleasing buildings and a picturesque Butter Cross dating from 1683. Witney is the only remaining Cotswold town to retain its interest in the wool trade; blankets have been manufactured there since before history was written. Stroud, which is engaged in the cloth trade, is near a good golf course and such interesting places as Painswick with its ancient yews and customs, and pre-historic Rodmarton. Fairford is known for its trout fishing, and also for its glorious sixteenth-century stained-glass windows which adorn the late-Perpendicular church of St. Mary.

The most convenient centres for the Cotswolds are Cirencester, Stroud and Cheltenham. The last-named is a town of many parts; it is noted for its waters which are extensively used for the relief of rheumatism; it is an educational centre; it possesses one of the most fashionable and picturesque steeplechase courses in England; and by reason of the annual Cheltenham Festival of British Contemporary Music it has won renown as a cultural centre.

Little but excellent accommodation will be found at Burford, Chipping Norton, Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-Marsh, Tetbury, Malmesbury, Evesham, Chipping Campden and Broadway. Farther afield, but still within easy reach of the Cotswolds, are Oxford, Stratford-upon-Avon, Gloucester, Birmingham and Banbury.

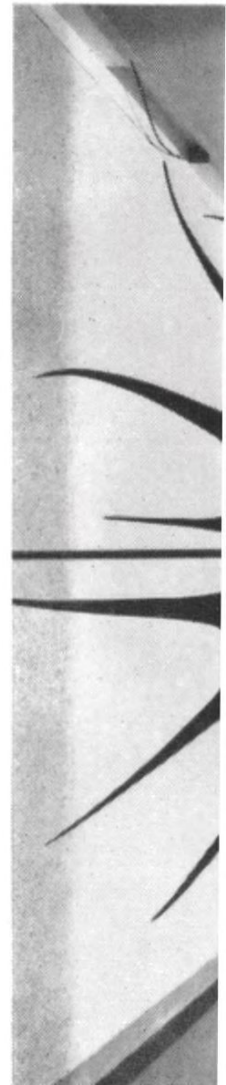




Above : Stratford-upon-Avon is the heart of Shakespeare-land. Here, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre stands on the banks of the river Avon
Left : Birmingham, England's great industrial and commercial city, is renowned for its Art Gallery. Within easy reach are many places of interest and beauty

Below : Royal Leamington Spa, with its delightful shops, is an excellent centre for exploring the Shakespeare country

Right : Coventry's magnificent new cathedral was consecrated in May, 1962. This is a view of the Gethsemane Chapel



SHAKESPEARE-LAND

There could have been no more fitting place for the greatest writer in the world to have been born in than Stratford-upon-Avon. It stands right at the heart of England, it is one of the prettiest little country towns imaginable, and it is surrounded by a country-side that epitomises all that is loveliest in England. Small wonder that Stratford is visited by possibly more people than any other place outside London.

Shakespeare's birthplace is a small room on the first floor of an attractive little house in Henley Street. The evidence that this room is indeed the room in which the poet was born is slight, but the fact that Shakespeare inherited the house from his father points to the assumption as being probable.

Next in chronological order comes the site of New Place, the home to which Shakespeare retired in 1611. The site is now mostly a garden, the house having been pulled down in 1759 by the Rev. Francis Gastrell on account of a quarrel about tax assessment. The reverend gentleman, it is said, left the town "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants", who them-

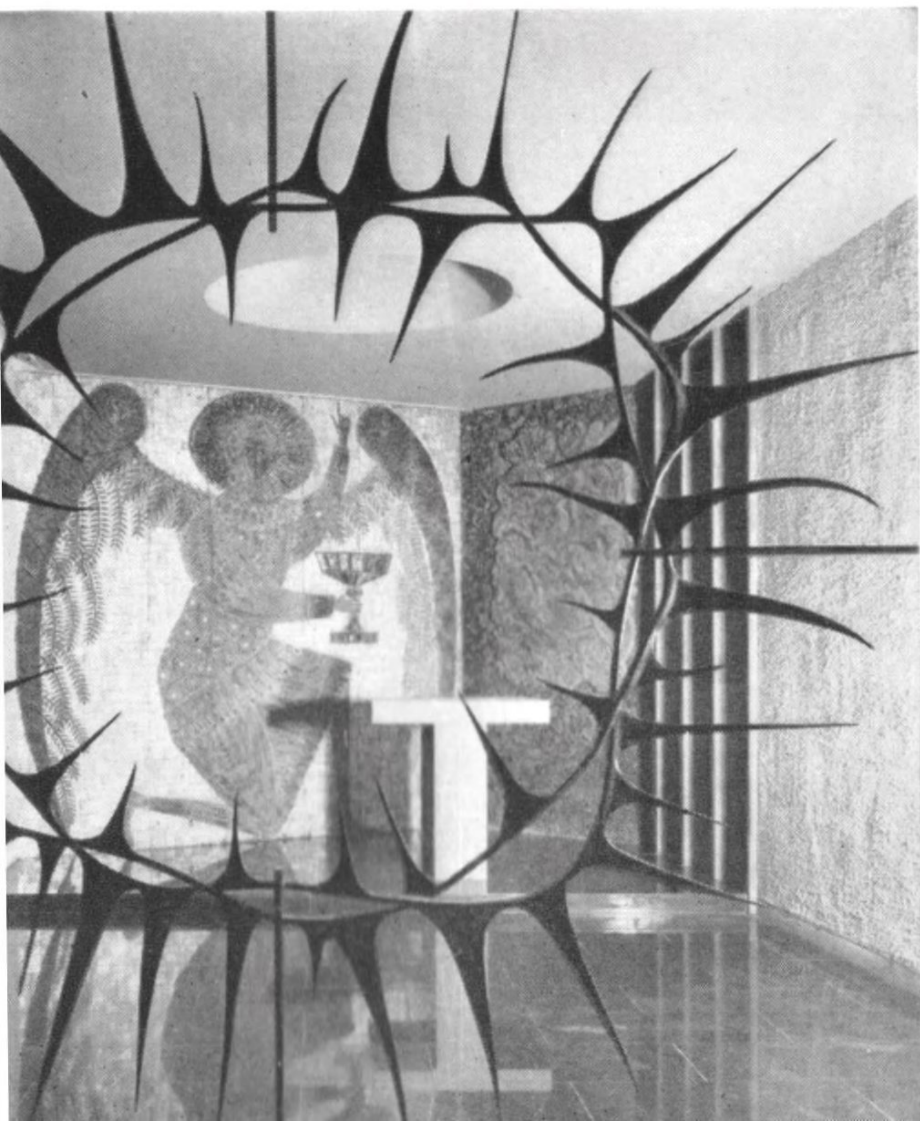
selves were equally deserving of chastisement for standing idly by while the outrage was perpetrated. Close to the garden is the grammar school where it is possible that Shakespeare was educated. The building still serves as a school. There are no records of Shakespeare's attendance at this school, but as Shakespeare's father was in no position to pay for his son's education and as the school provided the only opportunity for free education, it is difficult to suppose that Shakespeare was educated anywhere else.

Beyond New Place and on the outskirts of the town is Holy Trinity Church, a lovely and graceful old building which stands reflected in the quiet waters of the River Avon. The church contains Shakespeare's grave and monument, and the grave of his wife. Shakespeare's grave is marked by a small stone slab on which is engraved a truly dreadful doggerel verse reputed, in the very face of probability and on no evidence whatsoever, to have been written by the poet himself. At the western end of the church may be seen the font at which Shakespeare was christened, and the register in which are the entries recording his baptism and burial, and those of the baptisms of his children.

One mile to the west of Stratford at Shottery is the cottage of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife. It is a pretty half-timbered cottage with a thatched roof, and looks out upon an attractive old-world garden.

From April until the end of November each year, Stratford gives itself over to the Shakespeare Season, during which a selection of Shakespeare's plays is performed in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Leading actors and actresses are engaged for the run of the Season, and the productions, over which the dramatic critics habitually pour a deluge of ink and hasty advice, are invariably the fruit of much intelligent and original thinking, and are among the most important of the year's contributions to the English stage.

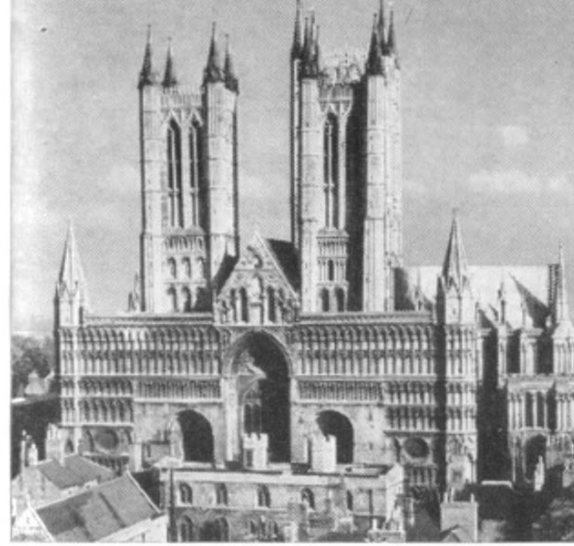
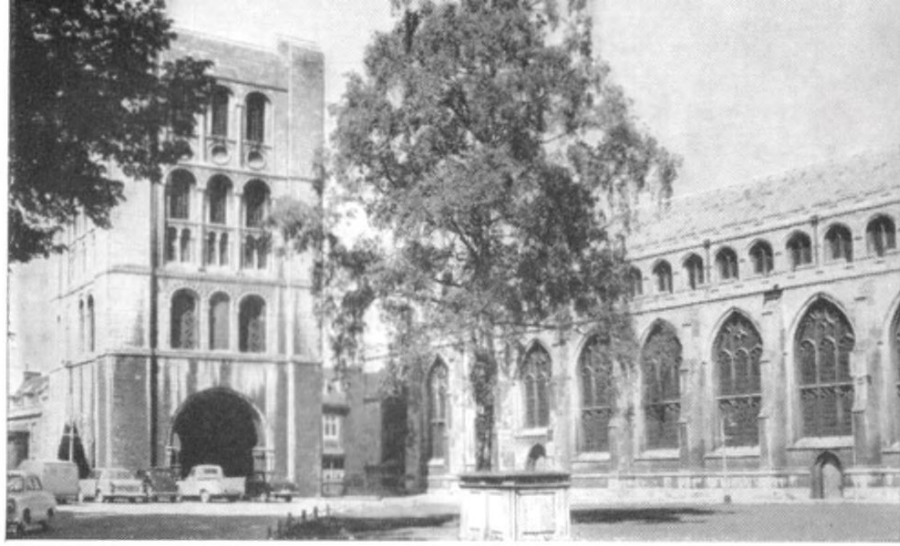
As a tourist centre, Stratford-upon-Avon occupies a position with many advantages. Within the immediate neighbourhood is a choice of scenes of great beauty and interest. Kenilworth Castle, the superb ruin where Leicester entertained Elizabeth I on a scale that would have made even Hollywood gasp; Warwick, a castle famed for its antiquity and its art collections; Charlecote Park where Shakespeare is said to have been up in front of the magistrate for poaching; Compton Wynyates, one of the most picturesque Tudor red-brick mansions in England; Leamington Spa, which offers excellent accommodation and is a first-rate shopping centre; these are some of the places that are within a short distance of Stratford; and Birmingham, England's second largest city, is but 23 miles away. Shakespeare-land is also within an hour's journey of the important industrial cities of Leicester and Coventry which have, in addition, much of interest for the tourist as well as the businessman.



Horning, a sailing and boating centre on the Norfolk Broads, is within easy reach of Norwich

EAST ANGLIA





Far left: The Norman Tower in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
Left: Lincoln Cathedral on its hilltop. The building of its three towers was completed in 1380

In ancient times East Anglia was the name given to a Saxon Kingdom on the east coast of England; today it is a convenient title which covers the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, that is to say the area between the Wash and the Thames. It is a low-lying country of great character and charm, and it claims the distinction of possessing what is, in the opinion of many competent judges, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.

Cambridge colleges are an architectural feast, and the visitor should make a point of seeing The Backs, which, more explicitly, are the backs of the colleges and their gardens running down to the River Cam. On a fine day in spring there is no lovelier sight. Other magnificent buildings will be found at Ely and Bury St. Edmunds. Ely begins and ends with its cathedral, a delicate, lace-like building from which the great Central Octagon stands out a unique, superb, if accidental, architectural feature. Bury St. Edmunds lies mid-way between Cambridge and the sea. It takes its name from the saintly King Edmund of East Anglia, martyred, according to legend, by the Danes. The monastic ruins in the Botanic Gardens, which are entered through the Abbey Gateway, and the two beautiful churches, in one of which is buried Mary Tudor, are the chief sights of Bury St. Edmunds.

Colchester lies to the south-east; it is a town noted for its oysters and roses, and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was the scene, in A.D. 62, of a gallant attempt to recapture her sovereignty by the picturesque Queen Boadicea, whose statue stands at the northern end of Westminster Bridge in London. Colchester's Norman castle is an interesting building made largely of Roman materials. Every year, the opening of the Colchester oyster season is celebrated with a ceremonial Oyster Feast, which is attended by many distinguished people in all walks of life, as well as by specimen oysters.

Returning once more to the sea we find the popular holiday resorts of Southend, Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea and the sheltered harbour of Harwich, from which steamers leave for Continental ports. The town was well known to Lord Nelson and has had a long and honourable connection with the Royal Navy. Passing northward along the coast by way of Felixstowe which possesses two first-rate golf courses, we arrive at Aldeburgh, an attractive sea-bathing resort which is the scene of an annual music festival; and Southwold, a secluded and peaceful holiday centre. Lowestoft, further north, is a favourite seaside resort and flourishing fishing port. Of all seaside towns on the coast of East Anglia there is probably none better known than

Yarmouth, or Great Yarmouth (not to be confused with its namesake in the Isle of Wight), the name of which has been made familiar to all the world by the Peggotty family in Dickens' *David Copperfield*. A characteristic of the Old Town bordering the river is the Rows, a series of narrow streets, none of which is more than six feet in width. Yarmouth is one of many excellent headquarters from which to explore the Norfolk Broads. There is no better way of obtaining a quiet and restful holiday than by hiring a cabin-cruiser and spending an idle fortnight on the Broads, which provide two hundred miles of interlocked lakes and placid streams.

Twenty miles inland from Yarmouth is Norwich, the beautiful county town of Norfolk. The two most notable features of Norwich are the Cathedral and the Castle; the former is an impressive Norman building with a fine spire and graceful flying buttresses; the Castle houses one of the best arranged provincial museums and art galleries in Britain. Norwich is the ideal town in which to potter about for it contains a wealth of ancient churches, medieval houses and curious winding streets, down one of which is the Maddermarket Theatre, an interesting reconstruction of a Shakespearean stage. Taking the road that leads due north from Norwich, the coast is regained at Cromer, one of the most charming of East Anglian seaside resorts. Sands, cliffs, two excellent golf courses and many other attractions have made it popular among holiday-makers.

Sheringham, Wells, Hunstanton, on the coast of the Wash, together with King's Lynn and Wisbech, farther inland, are good centres for a holiday. Sandringham House, the Queen's country house, East Barsham Manor, Blickling Hall and Holkham Hall, the magnificent Palladian seat of the Earl of Leicester are all in the neighbourhood. Peterborough, with its magnificent cathedral; Stamford, a town of ancient origin; Huntingdon, Godmanchester and St. Neots on the River Ouse have many features of tourist interest.

Just north of the Wash, and therefore not strictly East Anglian, are two towns that are well worth visiting. Boston, famous for its graceful church tower, inelegantly known as Boston Stump, is closely associated with the Pilgrim Fathers. Lincoln possesses one of the most imposing cathedrals in England, which occupies a commanding position on the only hill for miles around. In the cathedral is shown one of the four original copies of the historic document Magna Carta. Nearby is Woodhall Spa, an attractive health and golfing centre and on the coast is the popular seaside resort of Skegness.

THE WYE, SEVERN AND DEE

Rivers have every reason to think themselves the most important part of the landscape: they add to it a gleam of silver; they provide the water that enriches their verdant valleys; they trace boundaries; in history they lie between opposing armies, an impartial challenge to both; and they provide an occupation for anglers.

The River Wye, which rises in the fastnesses of the Welsh mountains and makes its way southward to the mouth of the Severn is one of the most beautiful rivers in Britain, and the lower Wye Valley, from Hereford to Chepstow, is perhaps its loveliest stretch.

Hereford can make many claims on the visitor's attention. The red sandstone cathedral, of the late Norman period, contains many curious antiques including a chair used by King Stephen (1135–54), a famous library of chained books, and the Mappa Mundi of 1314, one of the earliest maps in existence. Nell Gwynne, the ever-popular mistress of Charles II, was born in Hereford, and her grandson became its bishop.

Drifting downstream, we come next to Ross-on-Wye, a pretty town perched on a red cliff overlooking the river. In the garden of the Merton Hotel the ghost of a nun is said to wander when the spirit moves her; and in the same garden, Nelson wrote love-letters to Lady Hamilton. Symond's Yat is a famous Wye beauty spot, from the summit of which a superb view of the river is to be had. Lower downstream is Monmouth, which stands at the junction of the Wye and the Monnow. The outstanding feature of the town is the unique and beautiful defensive Norman gateway on the bridge spanning the Monnow.

Within easy reach of Monmouth are Tintern Abbey, a lovely Cistercian ruin dating from 1131; Raglan Castle in which it is said, the Marquis of Worcester in 1663 erected the first workable steam-engine; and all the places of beauty and interest in the Forest of Dean, among which may be included the old castle of St. Briavels, the Speech House and Flaxley Abbey, an ancient country house, 4 miles from Newnham, which is open to the public at certain times.

Chepstow, at the mouth of the Severn, is dominated by its massive castle perched upon a cliff beneath which the Wye passes to its junction with the Severn. The castle belongs to the fourteenth century and its most notable prisoner was Henry Marten, a signatory of Charles I's death-warrant, who was confined in the Drum Tower for twenty years. Chepstow Races are a very popular fixture in the racing calendar.

The River Severn, which also rises in the fastnesses of the Welsh mountains, and sweeps its way southwards to the Bristol Channel, is England's second river.

Many famous and beautiful towns have been built on the banks of the Severn. Gloucester, nearest to the mouth, is the capital of the county of the same name. Its splendid cathedral, which dates from the fourteenth century, dominates the city with a

lovely elegance and grace. The Norman vaulting in the cathedral and the fan-tracery vaulting in the cloisters are magnificent. Within the cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Edward II (1307–27) who was murdered by his wife.

Another royal tragedy took place at Tewkesbury, higher up the River Severn. In the ancient abbey church was murdered the young Lancastrian Prince of Wales, in 1471. The Hop Pole Inn at Tewkesbury won immortality by serving dinner to Mr. Pickwick and his friends Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen. Ledbury, nearby, is a market town with many attractive half-timbered houses.

A few miles to the north of Tewkesbury is the interesting town of Upton-on-Severn and Worcester Cathedral, which has overlooked the River Severn since the year 1218. In the cathedral is held, in rotation with the cathedrals of Hereford and Gloucester, the world-famous Three Choirs Festival. The city of Worcester, which contains many fine old houses, in one of which Charles II hid after his defeat at the battle of Worcester in 1651, has lent its name to a sauce without which no steak can be eaten to full advantage. Nearby, on the slopes of the beautiful Malvern Hills, is the attractive health and holiday centre of Malvern. Droitwich, six miles north-east of Worcester, is a celebrated spa and an excellent touring centre.

Continuing northwards and against the stream, we come to Bridgnorth, perched upon a hill overlooking the river. There are many attractive old buildings and timbered houses in the town, as well as a ruined castle of which all that now remains is a curious leaning tower. Nearby are Boscobel House where Charles II took refuge in an oak tree, and Coton Hall, the home of the ancestors of the American general, Robert E. Lee.

At Shrewsbury, which is the county town of Shropshire, the River Severn makes a loop that almost encloses the town. Shrewsbury contains one of the oldest and best-known of English public schools, and some black-and-white sixteenth-century houses—notably Ireland's Mansion and the Market House—which are among the finest in existence. From Shrewsbury delightful expeditions can be made to Church Stretton, Oswestry, Ludlow, Much Wenlock and Stokesay Castle, a superb example of a moated and fortified manor house which dates from the twelfth century.

The River Dee belongs properly to Wales, but before it commits itself to the sea it passes through Chester, one of the most historic and interesting of English cities. The city walls date from the fourteenth century and stand upon Roman and Norman foundations. It was from these walls that Charles I saw his army defeated at Rowton Moor in 1645. A unique feature of the interior of the city is the "Rows", a series of galleried arcades running outside the first floors of old timbered houses, now used as shops. The cathedral, which is built of sandstone, is not imposing in size but has many fine features.



Above: Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, is situated on a bend of the River Wye

Below: Stokesay Castle, near Church Stretton, a magnificent example of a moated and fortified manor house of the twelfth century

Bottom: A feature of Chester is the "Rows", a series of galleried arcades outside the first floors of old timbered houses

Below right: "The Feathers" at Ludlow in Shropshire typifies the black and white half-timbered architecture to be found in this area



Opposite: Winnats Pass and the surrounding Derbyshire countryside are within easy reach of Sheffield
Below left: Hardwick Hall, the beautiful Elizabethan Renaissance house near Chesterfield and Mansfield
Below right: The Port of Liverpool, well-known to many transatlantic travellers, with the imposing Royal Liver Building in the centre

IN AND AROUND THE PEAK DISTRICT

The Pennine Range runs down the centre of England, and at its southern end it has on the eastern side the rich industrial areas of Yorkshire, and to the west the many industrial towns of Lancashire, most of them engaged in the textile trade. Between these purposeful areas lies that part of the Pennine Range known as the Peak District, which is open, hilly country, intersected by deep ravines through which delightful little trout streams make their devious ways. One of them, Dovedale, was made famous for all time by Isaac Walton in his *Compleat Angler*.

In the Peak District will be found three of the most beautiful country houses in England—Chatsworth, Haddon Hall and Hardwick Hall—and for their sake alone it is worth making the journey to the Peak District.

Chatsworth, which was built by the first Duke of Devonshire, has long been a synonym for all that is spacious and magnificent. Nothing remains of the old Elizabethan house where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned. The present structure dates from the early eighteenth century, and its many huge state rooms are filled with such a collection of treasures of all kinds—furniture, pictures, books—as to be scarcely credible. Nearby is Haddon Hall, which in the opinion of many is the most beautiful country house ever built. It belongs to the Duke of Rutland. Haddon Hall has been a private home since the twelfth century, and was the scene of Dorothy Vernon's romantic elopement with John Manners. Two of its most remarkable features are the lovely little Norman chapel and the exquisite Long Gallery. The visitor should, if possible, time his visit for the month of June when the terraced gardens become a mass of roses and the house is embowered in scent and colour. Hardwick Hall is a beautiful Elizabethan Renaissance house built by the famous "Bess of Hardwick", whose career began at the court of Henry VIII and ended under James I. The jingle "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall" refers to its many and spacious windows.

Three resorts which make excellent centres for the Peak District are Bakewell, Matlock and Buxton. Bakewell Church contains the tomb of Dorothy Vernon and Sir John Manners, and many other features of great interest. Buxton is one of the best-known spas in England. Situated 1,000 feet above sea level, it offers accommodation and entertainments of the highest standards. To Buxton belongs the distinction of having on several occasions relieved Mary Queen of Scots of her rheumatism. The

little village of Eyam is worth a detour. Here it was that the village people isolated themselves when plague broke out in 1665 owing to the arrival of an infected bale of cloth from London. The town of Glossop, north of Buxton, is within easy reach of some of the finest scenery in the Peak District.

The Peak District may also be conveniently reached from Macclesfield, Manchester, Liverpool and the popular seaside resorts of Wallasey and New Brighton. Macclesfield is the headquarters of the British silk industry and is situated in a rich farming district. Five miles north of Macclesfield is Adlington Hall, open to the public, which has been the home of the Leghs of Adlington since 1315. Manchester, which has an international airport, is too well known to need any introduction. Although concerned mainly with commerce, it is not unmindful of the arts, and has an important art gallery, a world-famous music library and the John Rylands Library of early printed books. The Gallery of English Costume at Platt Hall is the most outstanding collection of its kind in Britain. Accommodation is plentiful and excellent. Liverpool is known to seagoing travellers from all parts of the world. One of the outstanding features of the city is the cathedral built to the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The Mersey Tunnel, a great engineering achievement, can also be seen in the city. Aintree is so close to Liverpool as to be almost part of it; and here in the month of March each year is run the Grand National, the most formidable steeplechase in the world.

On the eastern side of England, two good centres for the Peak District are Chesterfield and Sheffield. The former is noted for the spire which surmounts the ancient parish church; it leans 7 feet 6 inches to the south, 7 feet 10 inches to the south west, and 3 feet 2 inches to the west. The spire is 228 feet high and octagonal in plan. Chesterfield is also well situated for the area known as the Dukeries, which owes its name to the spacious parks of Welbeck, Clumber, Worksop and Thoresby which belong, or belonged, respectively to the Dukes of Portland, Newcastle, Norfolk and Kingston. Sheffield is a cathedral and university town which has a world-wide reputation for the production of cutlery and special steels, as well as for heavy engineering and coal-mining. Farther south is the ancient and historic city of Nottingham renowned for its many important industries, including lace and hosiery, and for its associations with Lord Byron and Robin Hood.



Right: Durham Cathedral is one of the architectural glories of England. The huge incised Norman pillars in the nave are outstanding and the pointed arches are the first of their kind in English architectural history

Below: York has much to interest visitors. The immense minster, with its beautiful medieval glass; the Hall of the Merchant Adventurers, and the Castle Museum, illustrated here, showing a reconstructed street scene of bygone days

Below right: Harrogate, one of Britain's leading spas, is renowned for its numerous parks and gardens



THE NORTH-EAST

The counties of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland lie between the river Humber, on the east coast, and the Scottish Border. They share between them all the varied beauties of the region known as the North-East—a region where visitors will find many places of great beauty and interest. First among these are the two great cities of York and Durham, whose names move with solemn grandeur through English history. Let us deal first with York and its neighbours.

York is surrounded by the City Walls which have encircled it since the reign of Edward III (1327–77). A footpath runs along the top of the walls. In the centre of the city is the immense and graceful minster, a treasure-house of medieval glass. The minster was founded before history was written, and has existed in its present outward form since the year 1474, when a building programme of 250 years was completed. Among the many ancient buildings of which York can boast are the fourteenth-century Hall of the Merchant Adventurers, the Castle Museum, St. Michael's Church where the curfew has been tolled since 1066, and the street called Shambles.

The visitor should not miss Beverley, thirty miles to the east of York, a small and charming market-town which possesses two superb churches. Beverley Minster contains the famous Percy Shrine, and the Frid Stool which was a place of sanctuary for those who had the necessary turn of speed to out-distance their pursuers. Nearby on the north bank of the Humber is Kingston upon Hull, Britain's premier fishing port, which has many features of interest for the visitor.

Some twenty-odd miles to the north-west of York is Ripon Cathedral, built on the seventh-century foundations of a Saxon church, the crypt of which still exists. In the marketplace of Ripon the curfew is sounded every night on a horn. Close to Ripon are the ruins of many beautiful abbeys, chief among which are Fountains, Rievaulx and Byland.

Harrogate is one of the best centres from which to explore this north-east corner of England. Harrogate is a spa and a health resort with accommodation of the highest kind, and every imaginable form of entertainment; from it can be reached the many sporting events which take place in Yorkshire. Nearby are Harewood House, the palatial home of the Earl of Harewood, which is open to the public; and Haworth Parsonage which was the home of the Brontë sisters.

Durham, as the reader will have supposed, is not in Yorkshire but in the neighbouring county of Durham; and in the opinion of many it is the chief architectural glory of England. The cathedral is vast and is the finest Norman building in existence. The colossal incised, Norman pillars in the nave are particularly striking. Guarding the approach to the cathedral is Durham Castle which also is of Norman origin. The two buildings, which stand upon a high rock, almost surrounded by a loop of the River Wear, present a truly magnificent and imposing sight.

From Durham the Great North Road, known as A.1, runs to Newcastle, passing on the way Lumley Castle, a square fourteenth-century pile "bosomed high in tufted trees", the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, but now occupied by Durham University. Newcastle upon Tyne is the county town of Northumberland. Its principal industries are ship-building and the export of coal. Newcastle, or to be more accurate Wallsend, is the eastern end of Hadrian's Roman Wall, which extends right across England, following the line of greatest tactical strength facing northwards, to Bowness on the Solway Firth near Carlisle. The wall, which dates from about the year A.D. 120, is 20 feet high in places, and its best-preserved section is in the neighbourhood of Haltwhistle and Hexham.

The Border Country, that is to say the country adjacent to the Scottish border, has, owing to the stormy nature of its ancient history, many great castles which are legacies of the past. Of all the border castles, Alnwick, the ancient home of the Dukes of Northumberland and the home of the present holder of that title, is the strongest. It lies mid-way between Berwick and Newcastle, and fulfils all that imagination could conjure from the word "castle". Built in the early twelfth century, it saw almost continuous fighting during the following six centuries. The castle is open to the public, who will find in it many fine pictures and period furniture. Bamburgh Castle, on the coast, is of even greater antiquity than Alnwick. It is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and was for long the capital of Northumbria.

The Yorkshire Moors extend from Yorkshire and Durham right across England, from the Cleveland Hills to Westmorland and the Lake District. They consist of wild, open country which provides some excellent grouse shooting and some of the loveliest scenery in Britain. The valley of the River Tees is particularly beautiful, once the road has left the industrial area of Middlesbrough and Darlington. At Barnard Castle is the Bowes Museum, incongruously built in the style of a French château and containing the extensive art-collections of the former John Bowes of Streatham. Nearby is the old medieval stronghold, Raby Castle, which is open to the public. The surrounding country holds many reminders of its stormy past; the castles of Richmond, Bowes, Helmsley, Pickering, to mention but a few, once formidable strongholds are now no more than picturesque ruins, but are nevertheless well worth a visit. Ilkley in the heart of Wharfedale, ancient Skipton on the slopes of the Pennine hills and historic Richmond are ideal centres from which to explore this area.

Finally, to be a complete holiday area there should be a seaside resort; and no resort fills that definition more fully than Scarborough, which possesses all the amenities and attractions which long experience and much foresight could provide. Whitley Bay, Redcar, Saltburn, Whitby, Filey and Bridlington are among other attractive resorts on the north-east coast.

THE LAKE DISTRICT AND LANCASHIRE COAST



The Lake District is shared between the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancashire; and may, not inappropriately, be described as a miniature Switzerland. The District is no more than thirty-five miles square, and there are in all a dozen or so of lakes of varying sizes, the biggest being Windermere, which is approximately ten miles long and one mile wide. Ullswater, Coniston Water, Thirlmere, Derwentwater and Wastwater are the next largest in size. The lakes radiate from a central block of mountains, of which the highest, Scafell Pike, is 3,210 feet high.

Among the hills and dales of this lovely country there are opportunities to indulge almost any taste that the visitor may bring with him: the mountain climber will find rock-climbing that served as a training ground for Himalayan mountaineers; the angler, according to his skill, will find trout to fill his creel; the artist, the yachtsman, the ornithologist and the antiquarian are all provided for.

The Lake District can be visited from a number of convenient centres which provide excellent accommodation, comfort and cuisine—to use a word that suggests something more interesting than mere cooking. Windermere suggests itself first. The town is situated along the eastern shore of the lake, and comprises the villages of Windermere and Bowness. Pleasure boats, motor boats and yachts can be hired for trips on the lake, and numerous excursions can be made into the surrounding country. Ambleside and Grasmere are within easy reach. At Grasmere is the cottage where Wordsworth lived with his sister, and which was later lived in by de Quincey. Visitors to the Lake District should see the Grasmere Sports and the Sheep Dog Trials at the neighbouring village, Rydal; both events take place in August.

Penrith, at the northern end of the Lake District, and its neighbour, Appleby, are two more good centres. They are both

ancient Border towns with many interesting old buildings. At Penrith still exists the Gloucester Arms Hotel, and the room in which Richard III, as Duke of Gloucester and Warden of the Marches, stayed in the fifteenth century while his castle, now in ruins, was being repaired. Appleby is the county town of Westmorland and has been a Royal and Ancient Borough since 1179. Kendal, the largest town in Westmorland, is an attractive holiday resort and an important gateway to Lakeland.

Keswick, some sixteen miles to the west of Penrith, stands beside Derwentwater, which in the opinion of many is the most beautiful of all the lakes. Keswick has many literary associations, for Greta Hall was known to Southey, Coleridge, Hazlitt, de Quincey, Wordsworth, Shelley and Charles Lamb. The most famous of all huntsmen, John Peel, hunted his hounds over the surrounding hills.

Ulverston, at the south end of the Lake District, is convenient for excursions to the Lancashire lakes, that is to say Coniston Water, Esthwaite Water and West Windermere, for the last is shared between Lancashire and Westmorland. Coniston is a beautiful lake which is dominated by the mountain known as Coniston Old Man. At its foot is the village of Coniston where Brantwood, the home of John Ruskin, and the Ruskin Museum may be visited.

More distant centres for the Lake District are Grange-over-Sands on the western arm of Morecambe Bay and Morecambe, Southport, Blackpool and Lytham St. Annes on the popular Lancashire coast. All are well appointed seaside resorts which offer their visitors not only first-class accommodation, but all the distractions and amenities provided by up-to-date holiday centres. From these attractive resorts motor coach excursions can be made into the heart of Lakeland.

Left: Blackpool on the Lancashire coast offers visitors every kind of holiday attraction and entertainment

Below: Derwentwater in the Lake District, one of the loveliest areas in England



Opposite: The charm of the Channel Islands, which lie off the Cherbourg Peninsula in Normandy, can be seen in this view of Rozel Bay, Jersey

Below left: St. Peter Port is the capital of Guernsey, second largest of the Channel Islands. Castle Cornet, overlooking the harbour, is seen in the background

Below right: Castle Rushen, Castletown, is at the southern end of the Isle of Man, which lies in the Irish Sea between England and Northern Ireland. The island offers visitors a wide variety of holiday attractions

THE ISLANDS

The Islands are not collectively a tourist area, as anyone who looks at the map can appreciate without further explanation. But as each one is individually a tourist area, and as space is limited—we are thinking of the length of this article rather than of the size of the islands—they have been marshalled within the confines of a single chapter.

The ISLE OF MAN lies in the Irish Sea midway between England and Northern Ireland. It is reached by twice-daily services each week-day throughout the summer from Liverpool. In addition, there are frequent steamer services from Ardrossan, Belfast and Dublin, and weekly services from Heysham and Llandudno. There are frequent air services from all parts of the British Isles to the modern Isle of Man Airport at Ronaldsway. The principal resorts of the island are Douglas, which is by far the biggest, Ramsey, Peel, Castletown, Laxey, Onchan, Port Erin and Port St. Mary; these provide every sort of entertainment and accommodation to suit all purses. The Isle of Man is the venue of the famous Tourist Trophy and Manx Grand Prix motor-cycle races which are held annually and attract large numbers of people from many parts of the world. The island possesses its own government whose decrees are promulgated to the people at an annual open-air ceremony known as Tynwald which takes place on 5th July, and has been observed without a break for a thousand years.

At the entrance to Southampton Water on the south coast of England, and four miles off the coast, is the ISLE OF WIGHT, a name which is to the yachting world what Newmarket is to the world of racing. The island contains some 150 square miles, and its chief holiday resorts are Ryde, Bembridge, Sandown, Shanklin and Ventnor on its east coast; Cowes and Yarmouth to the north; and Newport in the centre. The Isle of Wight is associated with many famous people: Queen Victoria died at Osborne, which has recently been opened to the public; Lord Tennyson, the poet, lived at Farringford; Charles I was imprisoned for a year, 1647–48, in Carisbrooke Castle, near Newport, and the castle museum contains many memorials of the ill-fated king.

There is a frequent steamer service from Southampton to the

Isle of Wight, and the journey takes under one hour; and from London, via Portsmouth Harbour, a little over three hours.

The CHANNEL ISLANDS are fifty miles from the English coast and some twenty miles from the Cherbourg peninsula in Normandy. They are all that remain of the English possessions in France which once stretched from Calais to the frontier of Spain. These islands are known the world over for their breeds of cattle, their mild climate and their beautiful coastal scenery, which prompted Victor Hugo to call them “lovely gardens of the sea”. The largest of the islands is Jersey, whose capital, St. Helier, is situated on the bay of St. Aubin, which is dominated by the massive Castle Elizabeth. The island is a noted holiday resort and offers excellent accommodation. Numerous expeditions to ancient castles and prehistoric monuments can be made on the island. Guernsey, which also has its famous breed of cattle, is the next largest of the islands. The island provides all the usual holiday entertainments, as well as many places of interest to visit, among which is the smallest church in the world, with room only for the priest and a congregation of two. Victor Hugo, during his exile, lived at Hauteville House, which is shown to the public. Nearby Alderney is another attractive and popular holiday island.

The Channel Islands are reached by frequent steamer services from Weymouth, and there are fast and regular direct air services from London, Bournemouth and Gatwick. Many other provincial airports have connected services. From Paris there is a direct air service to Jersey.

The ISLES OF SCILLY are forty miles west of Land’s End, which itself is the westernmost tip of Cornwall and of England. Of the two hundred islands and islets which form the group only five are inhabited, St. Mary’s, St. Martin’s, Tresco, Bryher and St. Agnes. Tradition has it that the Scilly Isles are the only visible part of Lyonesse, the land of Arthurian legend, the remainder being at the bottom of the sea. Whether this be so or not, it seems probable that the Scilly Isles were once joined to the mainland for they are rich in prehistoric remains. The largest of the islands is St. Mary’s, where will be found the largest choice of accommodation. The chief attractions of the islands are the scenery and the fields of narcissi, lilies and daffodils which, owing to the exceptional mildness of the climate, are in flower from Christmas until May. Almost all the early spring flowers sold in London come from the Isles of Scilly.

The islands are reached by steamer from Penzance, or by air from Land’s End.



SOME ANNUAL EVENTS IN ENGLAND

SPRING (March, April, May)

THE SHAKESPEARE SEASON OF PLAYS (April to November),
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire

RACING: LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP, *Lincoln*

STEEPLECHASE: THE GRAND NATIONAL, *Aintree, near Liverpool*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AND RUGBY LEAGUE CUP FINALS,
Wembley Stadium, London

THE BOAT RACE — OXFORD UNIVERSITY V. CAMBRIDGE UNI-
VERSITY, *Putney/Mortlake, River Thames*

'DAILY MAIL' IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, *Olympia, London*

BADMINTON HORSE TRIALS, *Badminton, Gloucestershire*

FLAT RACING (CRAVEN MEETING), *Newmarket, Suffolk*

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW, *London*

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER ART EXHIBITION, *Royal Academy,
London*

TENNIS: HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Bournemouth, Hampshire

RACING: 2000 GUINEAS AND 1000 GUINEAS, *Newmarket, Suffolk*

ROYAL WINDSOR HORSE SHOW, *Home Park, Windsor Castle*

GOLF: E.G.U. INTERNATIONAL BRABAZON TROPHY, *Royal
Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire (1963)*

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: BATH AND WEST AND SOUTHERN
COUNTIES SHOW, *Taunton, Somerset (1963)*

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA, *Glyndebourne, Sussex*

R.A.C. BRITISH GRAND PRIX MOTOR RACING, *Silverstone,
Northamptonshire (1963)*

YACHTING: TORBAY FORTNIGHT

CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL OF BRITISH CONTEMPORARY MUSIC,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: ROYAL SHOW, *Stoneleigh, Kenilworth,
Warwickshire*

OLD CUSTOM: TYNWALD CEREMONY, *Isle of Man*

ROYAL WINDSOR ROSE SHOW, *Windsor Castle grounds*

HARROGATE FESTIVAL OF MUSIC — THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA,
Harrogate, Yorkshire

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION IMPERIAL CHAMPIONSHIP MEET-
ING, *Bisley, Surrey*

HASLEMERE FESTIVAL OF EARLY MUSIC, *Haslemere, Surrey*

KING'S LYNN FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS, *King's Lynn, Norfolk*

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: ROYAL LANCASHIRE SHOW, *Blackpool*

FLAT RACING: GOODWOOD, *Goodwood, Sussex*

TENNIS: PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS OF
GREAT BRITAIN, *Eastbourne, Sussex*

MAIDENHEAD REGATTA, *Maidenhead, Berkshire*

ROYAL JERSEY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
SUMMER SHOW, *Jersey, Channel Islands*

SHREWSBURY MUSICAL AND FLORAL FETE, *Shrewsbury*

SOUTHPORT FLOWER SHOW, *Southport, Lancashire*

REGENCY EXHIBITION, *Brighton, Sussex*

SUMMER (June, July, August)

BATH FESTIVAL, *Bath, Somerset*

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: ROYAL CORNWALL SHOW, *Wadebridge,
Cornwall (1963)*

RACING: THE DERBY AND THE OAKS, *Epsom, Surrey*

THE INTERNATIONAL T.T. MOTOR CYCLE RACES AND CYCLE
RACES, *Isle of Man*

ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, *White City, London*

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, *Wimbledon,
London*

YACHT RACING: COWES WEEK, *Cowes, Isle of Wight*

RACING: ROYAL ASCOT MEETING, *Ascot, Berkshire*

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT, *Earl's Court, London*

TROOPING THE COLOUR, *London*

ANTIQUA DEALERS' FAIR, *Grosvenor House, London*

RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW, *Richmond, Surrey*

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA, *Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire*

BATTLE OF FLOWERS, *Jersey, Channel Islands*

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: THREE COUNTIES SHOW: *Malvern,
Worcestershire*

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND THE ARTS, *Aldeburgh,
Suffolk*

AGRICULTURAL SHOW: ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW, *Poole, Dorset
(1963)*

GOLF: ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, *Burnham and Berrow,
Somerset (1963)*

AUTUMN (September, October, November)

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL, *Worcester, Worcestershire (1963)*

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW, *London*

RACING: ST. LEGER, *Doncaster, Yorkshire*

RACING: NOVEMBER HANDICAP, *Manchester*

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW, *Earl's Court, London*

ROYAL DAIRY SHOW, *Olympia, London*

BARNSTAPLE FAIR, *Barnstaple, Devon*

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW, *Wembley, London*

MANX GRAND PRIX MOTOR CYCLE RACES, *Isle of Man*

ILLUMINATIONS: *Blackpool, Lancashire; Southend-on-Sea,
Essex*

OLD CUSTOM: HORN DANCE, *Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire*

WINTER (December, January, February)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES, *throughout the country*

RUGBY: INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, *London*

ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW, *Earl's Court, London*

CIRCUS, *Olympia, London*

THEATRE, BALLET, MUSIC AND OPERA SEASONS, *London*

INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR, *Harrogate, Yorkshire*

CRUFT'S DOG SHOW, *Olympia, London*

For further information

Visitors requiring information about any part of the British Isles should visit, or communicate with, The Tourist Information Centre of THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 64/65 St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: MAYfair 9191).

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