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Resources in the British Isles of interest to language arts and dramatic teachers

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THESIS

RESOURCES IN THE BRITISH ISLES OF INTEREST TO
LANGUAGE ARTS AND DRAMATICS TEACHERS

Submitted by

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In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
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CHAPTER I
THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem: -- The purpose of this thesis is to make plans for a guided tour of the British Isles for secondary-school teachers. Emphasis has been placed on past and present literary and theatrical contributions. As in the Pierce, McLaughlin, and Roberts trip preparation, the study will attempt to answer four fundamental questions:

1. What are the resources available in the British Isles of value to Language Arts and Dramatics teachers?

2. From the standpoint of marginal utility, which of these would be the most important?

3. Where are they to be found?

4. How long would it take to see each of them profitably in a limited amount of time?

Source: -- The present study was suggested by M. Agnella Gunn, Professor, Boston University, School of Education, in preparation for a guided tour to be taken by Language Arts and Dramatics teachers during the summer of 1958.

Importance of the Problem: -- The value of travel to complete one's education and to extend one's breadth of vision and tolerance has been recognized from the time of the Ancients. Thus we recall

while Aristotle went to instruct Alexander, it was Alexander himself who sought out Diogenes; while Caesar was enroute to complete his studies at Rhodes, he was captured by pirates. The eighteenth-century "Grand Tour" of the Continent had as its benefits: an enlarged view of mankind, toler-ance, the discovery of what was worthy of imitation. In effect, the student became a citizen of the world. Even Dr. Johnson, despite his aversion to the Scots, was roused to make a tour of the Hebrides. Johnson believed "the use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."\

The twentieth century has witnessed the phenomenon of the organized study tour, a conducted group tour of several weeks' duration with the avowed purpose of deriving some educational benefit. Reitz accounts for the development of the study tour in the following way: "The study tour has taken its place as a variant of the field trip and is a unique medium for bringing the student into first-hand contact with the cultural, social, political, and economic problems of a shrinking world."\

Reitz sees as the objectives of any well-planned study tour "international understanding, wide cultural contacts, and cooperative living."\

Of most importance, of course, to the group member are the benefits


4/Ibid., p. 38.
he may hope to derive from his study tour. The benefits may be placed in a single statement as Howard Wilson has done —

"serious travel increases the mind; it has a great impact on the intellectual and cultural development of the individual."

Tour benefits are far better explained by those who have themselves participated in group tours. O'Neill in her study of changing attitudes as a result of travel found the following ideas mentioned most frequently in her correspondence with fifty-one teachers who had participated in group travel:

"1. The participants found that people are the same the world over.

2. More learning was acquired than in regular summer school courses.

3. They use their pictures in school, community, and among friends and neighbors.

4. The enjoyment of the trip was important.

5. Enthusiasm in teaching has resulted.

6. The participants read more foreign news with greater interest.

7. They enjoyed meeting the people of the countries visited and were amazed at their courtesy and friendliness.

8. They were more tolerant of other people after living with the group and meeting many other people.

9. Their teaching was enriched."

1/Howard E. Wilson, "Why Travel?" Scholastic Teacher (February 9, 1951), 68:13T.

To view the appraisals of individual teachers on their trip benefits is an enlightening experience:

"In the succeeding six weeks of travel -- I had ample opportunity to realize and reflect upon the value of travel as a means of gathering accurate and lasting information. I learned by actual experience that travel can be an inspiration; can cause one to meditate; can give one perspective and a basis for analysis."

"Enriched with first-hand knowledge of the countries and the places where much of history has been made, I find I can more easily capture the imagination of my students and hold it..."

Most heartening of all to note is that school administrators are also realizing the full value of travel: "educational travel is as important in the field of teacher education, especially in the training of social studies and language teachers, as are history course 107 and French course 221. As we realize more fully our place in the family of nations, more teachers will be required to travel, both as a direct means of subject matter education and as a means of developing more realistic understanding of people throughout the world. Today the teacher with only 'book learning' may be as unqualified in the social studies class as a Model-T is in the field of transportation."


2/Sister M. Ursula, O. S. B., "My Summer at Oxford," Scholastic Teacher (March 8, 1956), 68:10T.

While it has never seriously been put forth that classroom teaching be totally abandoned on the college level, it is interesting to note that there may be an equal place in the curriculum for study travel courses:

"Why should narrow academic work in the classroom per se be weighted more than the extensive experiences offered in a classroom called 'Europe'? Rather, should not this question be asked: How can an institution of higher learning grant credit for work completed within the limited confines of the traditional classroom and doubt the benefits derived from broader experiences gained in the community, the nation, the world, which await the student within the framework of a study tour?"

**Scope of the Study:** — Under the title "resources," this paper will include art galleries; religious edifices; commercial establishments; drama festivals; historic houses, palaces, and castles; libraries—church, public, special, and university; museums, listed by author association and special interest; public schools and universities; and theatres.

The countries covered will be England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Eire. Nowhere, of course, can there be found a greater concentration of associations of value to Language Arts and Dramatics teachers. "Britain is the home of the world's greatest literature which, with its unbroken tradition of more than 1,200 years, is the birthright of over 200,000,000 persons throughout the world whose

1/Reitz, op., cit., p. 38.
mother tongue is English."  

These Isles have the further advantage of accessibility which means obtaining a maximum amount of value for a minimum amount of expense or time. "The visitor will find that places of interest in Great Britain are almost as close together as they are in a Christmas pudding. The geographical limitations of a country which is but five hundred miles long, and in which it is nowhere possible to be as much as one hundred miles from the sea, preclude long and wearisome journeys."  

Limitations of the Study: -- Through correspondence and direct contact work, it has been considered best to include places of interest that preserve or recreate accurately the past, exhibit vividly the contributions of men-of-letters, or are in active operations today -- theatres mainly. Thus have been eliminated birthplaces marked simply by plaques, statues, isolated tombstones, bombed-out sites. 

As much time as possible or practicable under the demands of a guided tour has been allowed for each visit. In so far as possible, thoroughness has been the main thought in preparing the tour and not the fleeting glimpses.

1/"Contemporary Britain," British Information Services, 1955, p. 13
CHAPTER II
PROCEDURE

The collection of resources listed in this thesis was obtained by means of three methods. First, practically all of the research was undertaken in London during the summer of 1956. The work was done principally in two reference centers -- the Central Reference Library and the British Holidays and Travel Association's office in St. James Place. The latter source proved extremely valuable, since the files of the Association hold a copious store of information bearing on the subject of this thesis and a collection of useful and correct addresses, not available in the general travel or guide book. A third reference source used to complete information suggested by one or the other of the first two sources was the Reading Room of the British Museum.

After a preliminary itinerary had been outlined, an extensive tour of Britain was attempted. This was the second phase of investigation. The trip was of some six weeks' duration, during which time the writer personally visited approximately seventy-five of the resources contained in this thesis. In addition, transportation facilities, time spent in traveling from one place to another, and the number of places of interest which could comfortably be visited in a day were studied. The trip began in Glasgow. From there the writer traveled south, weaving back and forth from the coast to the center of the Island. The southernmost city examined was Winchester. After a few days' visit to London the writer proceeded north, and he went as far north as Inverness in Scotland before returning to Glasgow.
During a summer of study at the University of London more resources were examined, and resource information collected was checked against the experiences of other University students who had visited places the writer was unable to reach.

The third method of preparation for this paper consisted of direct correspondence with selected sources both before and after the personal tour and the research. Travel agencies, particularly national agencies like the British Information Services and the British Travel Association, proved most helpful in providing pertinent information. The Boston office of the British Consulate-General was contacted when specific addresses, other than those compiled in London were obtained. General travel agencies of a commercial nature supplied sample itineraries from which places of interest included and times spent at various cities were noted.

The bulk of correspondence, however, was not directed at travel agencies. Since the theme of the 1958 study tour of the British Isles was to be theatre, contact was made and maintained with various theatre managers, dramatic schools, and theatrical clubs and libraries. Attempts were made to have representatives of the various theatres explain what was of chief interest in their theatres -- the Elizabethan stage, the nature of private theatrical clubs, the function of national repertory theatres, and so forth. A summary of the correspondence follows:
Table 1. Letters sent to the British Isles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Sent</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Sent</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatres</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Authors' Homes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Parochial School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic Schools</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Educational Boards</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television Studio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actors' Clubs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Table 2. Letters received from the British Isles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Received</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theatres</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Authors' Homes</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parochial School</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dramatic Schools</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Educational Boards</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Actors' Clubs</td>
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In addition to the above correspondence, twenty travel agencies were contacted, and twenty agencies replied. A complete list of correspondence, together with sample letters, is included at the end of this thesis. See Appendices B and C.
CHAPTER III

THE BRITISH ISLES

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to use its official name, includes England, Scotland, Wales, a part of the neighboring island of Ireland, and such smaller islands as the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, the Orkneys, Shetlands and Hebrides, Skye, and the Isle of Wight.

Great Britain covers a total area of 94,278 square miles which is approximately the size of the state of Oregon. The population of the latter is 1,521,000, while Great Britain's population is 50,674,000. The population of London alone is almost eight times as great as Oregon's, since London has 8,346,137 people.

Because the islands are so densely populated (547 people per square mile), Great Britain imports fifty per cent of her food and nearly all of her raw materials except coal. Her exports are the finished products of skilled workers: vehicles, machinery, woolen and cotton goods, electric products, chemical and petroleum products, to list them according to their pound sterling value.

A highly industrial nation requiring well-trained machinists and engineers, above all a nation proud of and famous for its culture, England expends a great deal of its energy in maintaining its educational system. The compulsory school age ranges from five to fifteen

1/ Contemporary Britain, British Information Services, Revised Edition 1955, p. 5.

2/ Britain in Brief, British Information Services, Revised October 1954, p. 10
MAP I.

THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.
years of age. Ninety-three per cent of her children falling within this age group (6,860,000 children) attend some 38,000 schools. Pupils from five to eleven attend primary school, and those from twelve to fifteen attend secondary school. For those who desire to further their educations beyond the secondary school level there are twenty universities and three university colleges which are all independent, self-governing institutions, although over two-thirds of their incomes come from public funds. In 1955 there were 83,685 full-time students attending universities. Seventy per cent of these students were assisted by scholarships or other awards from public or private funds. The Government grant for the needs and progress of the universities and colleges will be £25,000,-

000 in 1956-57.

The amount of public funds being distributed to public schools and universities is not surprising for a government which has an extreme social conscience. In the election of 1951 the Labor Party received 48.8 per cent of the popular vote; the Conservative Party, despite the fact that it gained the majority of seats in the House of Commons, polled only 48 per cent of the popular vote. It is of interest to note that 83 per cent of the population participated in this election. The American visitor to these Isles should keep this in mind if he regards

1/Britain in Brief, British Information Services, Revised October 1951, p. 9.

2/Education in Great Britain, British Information Services, Revised October 1952, p. 33.

his country as the only democracy.

The social services about which we have heard so much include the following services:

1. Family allowance — Each family receives 8 shillings cash a week for every child.

2. National Insurance — Contributions are compulsory, but benefits include unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits; retirement and widow's pensions; death grants.

3. National Health Service — Medical, dental, ophthalmic and hospital services are available to all. There is a charge of 1 shilling for each filled prescription. There is also a charge amounting to about half the cost for dentures.

4. Other Social Services — These services include free milk to schools; low-priced school menus; child guidance; free legal aid; special employment for the disabled, and other services.

Perhaps of the greatest interest to the average tourist who intends to travel in the British Isles is this statistic: "It is nowhere possible to be as much as one hundred miles from the sea." The accessibility of the Kingdom is comforting so long as one does not stop to consider the amazing concentration of literary and historic associations crowded together within this area. The writer of this thesis has spent at least three months in London during four visits to the British Isles, for instance, and yet he could name at least twenty-five places in the area of greater London which he has yet to see. However, this should be

1/Britain in Brief, British Information Services, Revised October 1954, p. 8

regarded as a virtue, for it means that the average tourist is assured of a plethora of interesting scenes without expending a great deal of exhausting effort, and it means that he will be able to return again and again with the realization that Britain always has something of interest to present for his enjoyment.
ART GALLERIES

A. PUBLIC GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON


   The Gallery has a good collection of the pre-Raphaelites.
   The Gallery is open from Monday through Friday from 10:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M.; Sunday from 2:00 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. There is no admission charged.

2. The Ruskin Gallery, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

   Bembridge has a large collection of pictures by Ruskin and his contemporaries. Admission is free but by appointment only.

3. Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

   The Gallery displays portraits of famous Scotsmen and women, including authors, from the sixteenth century to the present time. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. During the Edinburgh Festival the Gallery is open until 8:00 P.M. There is no admission fee.


   The Theatre exhibits displays relating to Shakespeare including theatre scenes and personalities. The Museum is open only during performances.

5. Towner Art Gallery, Manor House, 11 Borough Lane, Old Town, Eastbourne, Sussex.
The Gallery displays original drawings by famous British book illustrators. It is open on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to dusk and on Sundays from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. No admission is charged.

B. PUBLIC GALLERIES IN LONDON


This eighteenth-century house exhibits collections of textiles, wallpapers, designs, etc. by Morris, the pre-Raphaelites, and their contemporaries. The Museum is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., and the first Sunday in each month from 10:00 A.M. to noon and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. There is no admission fee.

2. National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, behind the National Gallery, London.

The Gallery exhibits portraits of English celebrities, including authors, and royalty from the sixteenth century. The Gallery is open Monday through Friday from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., and Sunday from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. No admission is charged.

3. Tate Gallery, Millbank, S.W. 1. (London).

The Tate exhibits Blake watercolours, Turner oils and watercolours, the pre-Raphaelites, and Max Beerhohn cartoons of Victorian literary figures. The Gallery is open from
10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on weekdays and from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Sundays. No admission is charged.


Most of the collection of British art is housed in the Tate Gallery (Item 9), but Rooms XVII and XVIII of The National Gallery are devoted to British art also. Room XVII is devoted to portraits and Room XVIII to landscapes including some fine Turners. The Gallery is open from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Mondays through Saturdays and from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Sundays. Admission is free.
CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES

A. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE LONDON

1. Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, Kent.

Begun in the eleventh century and not completed until the sixteenth, Canterbury was, of course, the destination of pilgrims like Chaucer's in The Canterbury Tales. Their goal was the tomb of Thomas a Becket, which was destroyed by Henry VIII in 1538. Only the worn stones made by the pilgrims mark the site of the shrine. The Cathedral is open, free of charge, on weekdays. Services are held on weekdays at 8:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., and 3:00 P.M.; and on Sundays at 8:00 A.M., 11:30 A.M., 3:00 P.M., and 6:30 P.M.

2. Chester Cathedral, Chester, Cheshire.

Chester was not made a cathedral until after the Dissolution in 1540. For five centuries previous to that date, Chester was the abbey church of a monastery. Today Chester Cathedral and the buildings surrounding its cloisters present one of the best examples of life in a monastery. Within the tower of the Cathedral is the Consistory Court, the ecclesiastic court of the Middle Ages. The Cathedral is open weekdays free of charge. Weekday services are held at 7:45 A.M., 10:00 A.M., and 4:15 P.M.; on Sunday at 8:00 A.M., 10:30 A.M., 11:30 A.M., 3:30 P.M., and 6:30 P.M.

3. Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Located only a few miles from Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey is a
picturesque ruins serving as the burial place of the Scott family. Both Sir Walter Scott and his biographer and son-in-law Lockhart are buried here.

4. Jordans Meeting House, Jordans, Buckinghamshire.

In the graveyard of this Quaker meeting house lie William Penn and his family. At the Jordans Hostel a little way up the road is a barn made (according to legend) from the timbers of the Mayflower. A few miles beyond Jordans is the village of Chalfont St. Giles, where Milton wrote *Paradise Lost*. (See MUSEUMS.) The Meeting House is open weekdays and Sundays. There is a regular Meeting for worship on Sunday mornings.

5. Melrose Abbey, Melrose, Roxburgh, Scotland.

These ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, in which rests the heart of Robert the Bruce, served as the setting of Sir Walter Scott's "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The Abbey and its eighteenth-century caretaker Jonny Bowers are described in Irving's "Abbotsford." Scott's estate is three miles east.


One of the handsomest Cathedrals in England, Salisbury has been glorified in art by Constable, admired in literature by Henry James, and studied by architectural students including Mr. Pecksniff's. For lovers of Trollope, Salisbury is the model of Barchester Towers. The Cathedral is open weekdays and Sundays. Services are held on Sundays at 8:00 A.M., 10:30 A.M., 3:00 P.M., 6:30 P.M.; and on weekdays at 8:00 A.M.,
7. Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Tewkesbury Abbey is a magnificent example of Norman architecture. The ravages perpetrated by the Dissolution and the Reformation have served to emphasize the perfect proportions of this somber church. The last battle of the War of Roses was fought in the fields outside the Abbey. The Lancastrian soldiers who fled to sanctuary in the Abbey were slaughtered there by the Yorkist forces under Edward IV, until the Abbot drove the soldiers and the last of their victims from the church. The slaughter was continued outside the church, the final victim being Edward, the last heir to the House of Lancaster. The Abbey is open daily including Sundays.

8. Tintern Abbey, Tintern, Monmouth.

Authorities seem agreed that Tintern Abbey is the most romantic ruin in Britain. William Wordsworth has celebrated this Cistercian ruin in his poem, "Lines Composed a Few Miles from Tintern Abbey." The Abbey is open from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 or 8:00 P.M. and from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. in the winter. On Sundays it is open from 2:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.


This is the church in which Shakespeare and his family are buried. On display is the record of Shakespeare's baptism. Stone rubbings may be purchased of the epitaph. The (Holy) Trinity Church is open daily. Admission is 6d.
10. Waverly Abbey, Surrey. (The Abbey is two miles south-east of Farnham.)

Sir Walter Scott took the name of this Abbey for his novels. Adjoining the Abbey is Stella’s Cottage where Dean Swift first met Esther Johnson in 1679. Admission to the Cottage is granted on application to the entrance-lodge. It is not open on Sundays.


Mention has been made of the Cathedral library, so that it could be stated here Winchester Cathedral contains the graves of Jane Austen and Sir Isaaq Walton. The Cathedral is open daily. Services are held on weekdays at 10:00 A.M. and 5:15 P.M.; on Sundays at 8:00 A.M., 10:30 A.M., 3:30 P.M., and 6:30 P.M.

B. RELIGIOUS EDIFICES IN LONDON

1. St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church), the south side of Cheapside.

Those born within the sound of the Bow bells are known officially as "Cockneys." The church was destroyed during the Blitz of 1941, but has been restored to a great extent.

2. Stoke Poges Church, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

The Church is the setting of Gray’s "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." The poet is buried in his mother’s tomb near the south wall of the Church.


There has been a church on this site since the seventh
century. Edward the Confessor began the present Cathedral in the eleventh century, but its present form owes its existence to Sir Christopher Wren. The Abbey is, of course, the scene of the Coronation of British monarchs. Until recent times it has also been their mausoleum. Poet's Corner in the South Transcept contains monuments to the greatest of English literary figures from Chaucer to Kipling. Chaucer, Jonson, Browning, Tennyson, Hardy, and Irving are actually buried in the Abbey. The Coronation Chair with its Stone of Scone is on display. In the Abbey Museum are exhibited wax effigies of people buried in the Abbey. Some of the effigies were carried in the funeral processions of such monarchs as William and Mary, Queen Anne, Queen Elizabeth, Charles II, etc. There are wooden effigies of an earlier date also exhibited. The museum is open from 10:30 A.M. to closing time for the Abbey. The admission fee is 6d. It is not open on Sundays. The Abbey itself is open from 7:45 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. There is no admission charged. Organized tours are held on Sundays between services. On Weekdays Holy Communion is held at 8:00 A.M. Matins at 10:00 A.M. and Evensong at 3:00 P.M. On Sundays Communion is at 8:00 A.M.; Matins at 10:30 A.M.; Holy Communion at 11:30 A.M.; Evensong, 3:00 P.M.; and a special service with sermon at 6:30 P.M.


The largest church in England, St. Paul's is of interest to
teachers of English for the graves or memorials inside the
church; painters include Blake, Turner, Reynolds, Benjamin
West, John Millais, Holman Hunt. The tombs of Nelson and
Wellington are here. (See Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of
the Duke of Wellington.") The Cathedral is open from
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. or 7:00 P.M. in the summer. Communion
is held weekdays at 8:00 A.M. and Matins at 10:00 A.M. On
Wednesdays and Fridays there is a mid-day service at
12:30 P.M. and Evensong at 4:00 P.M. On Sundays Litany is
at 7:45 A.M.; Communion at 8:00 A.M.; main service at
10:30 A.M.; Evensong with Sermon at 3:15 P.M.; and Second
Evensong and Sermon at 6:30 P.M.
COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

A. ESTABLISHMENTS OUTSIDE LONDON

1. Bell Inn, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.
   This was the home of Abel Fletcher, the Tanner, of John
   Halifax, Gentleman by Mrs. Dinah Craik.

2. Burford Bridge Hotel, Burford Bridge, Surrey.
   Keats completed "Endymion" here, and his bedroom is still
   shown to guests. Robert L. Stevenson was another frequent
   guest of the Hotel in 1878-1886. Lord Nelson stopped here
   on his way to his final voyage.

3. Goat's Abbey Hotel, Llandudno (Elan Valley), Caernarvonshire,
   Wales.
   Before it became a hotel, this was Pen Morfa, the home of
   Alice Liddell, the Alice of Alice in Wonderland.

4. Great White Horse Inn, Ipswich, Suffolk.
   This is the Inn where Mr. Pickwick had his adventure with
   the middle-aged woman with the yellow curl-papers.

5. Hop Pole, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.
   Here is another inn visited by Mr. Pickwick and his friends
   Bob Sawyer, Ben Allen, and Mr. Weller.

   The Tea Shop on the corner of Bridge Street was once Quincy
   House, the home of Judith Shakespeare and her husband Thomas
   Vintner.

7. King's Head Inn, North Street, Dorking, Surrey.
   This Inn claims the distinction of being the original of the
"Marquis of Granby" in The Pickwick Papers.

8. Leathem Bottle, Cobham, Kent.
   Another Dickens Inn appearing in The Pickwick Papers. This one, however, has authentic Dickens mementos.

   At the Pheasant Inn, Hazlitt wrote his "Winterslow Essays" and was frequently visited by Charles and Mary Lamb.

10. Poosie Nancie's Inn, Mauchline, Ayr.
   Robert Burns and Jean Armour were married here in the Poosie Nancie.

   One of the public rooms in Oxford's largest hotel is decorated with murals illustrating scenes from Max Beerbohm's Zuleika Dobson.

   Washington Irving composed his essay "Stratford-on-Avon" here and for many years his room was kept as it was when Irving occupied the chamber. His chair is now the only thing connecting Irving with the hotel.

   Here is yet another "Pickwick" inn.

14. The White Horse Inn, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
   And yet another "Pickwick" inn, but this one vies in its claim of being the "Marquis of Granby" with the King's Head Inn in the same town.
15. Three Crowns Inn, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Johnson and Boswell stayed at The Crowns, next door to the birthplace of Johnson, in 1776.


This is the Inn where Branwell Bronte spent too much of his time.

B. ESTABLISHMENTS IN LONDON


This, the meeting-place of Dr. Johnson and his circle, is still run as an eighteenth-century tavern with its sanded floors and wooden benches. A visitor can still order the pudding that Johnson was fond of. There are Johnson relics.

2. George Inn, Borough High Street, Southwark.

Here is a seventeenth-century inn with its wooden galleries, the only example of its kind in London. King's Head Yard on the same street was the site of the White Hart, where Mr. Pickwick first met Sam Weller. The Tabard Inn stood at 85 Borough High Street.

3. The Old Curiosity Shop, Portsmouth Street, Holborn.

This Shop claims to have given Dickens the idea for his novel. It is well worth a visit.


This seventeenth-century establishment claims to be the only coffee house to survive the great fire of 1625. As its name implies, the Wig and Pen was frequented by barristers and literary figures.
FESTIVALS

A. DRAMA FESTIVALS

1. Bath Festival of Music and Drama, Bath, Somerset.
   In the field of music, opera and chamber music predominate. In drama, the eighteenth-century is accented. The Festival is held in May.

2. Edinburgh Festival, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.
   The International Festival for Music and Drama is held each August. It features music, drama, dance, arts, etc. The outdoor events are under the sheer cliffs surmounted by the brooding walls of Edinburgh Castle. It is well to book reservations far in advance in order to secure any type of accommodations. The exact dates are August 19 through September 9.

   There is an annual August festival of drama held in Great Malvern. A great many of Shaw's plays are performed during the festival.

4. Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland.
   (See THEATRES: THE PROVINCES.) Pitlochry is located among the Grampian Mountains, in some of Scotland's wildest and most beautiful scenery.

   (See THEATRES: THE PROVINCES.) The festival is held during
July and August. The actors performing are members of West County companies.

6. Stratford Shakespearean Festival, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. (See THEATRES: THE PROVINCES.) The festival extends from April to November and is held in the Memorial Theatre. In the summer folk-dance groups may perform on the green before the theatre.

B. SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

1. Smallhythe Place, Tenterden, Kent.

Every year on the anniversary of Ellen Terry's death (July 23) a performance of Shakespeare is given in the Barn Theatre in the garden behind the cottage.

2. The National Eisteddfod of Wales.

This festival of music and poetry is held in a different Welsh town each August. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, "eisteddfod" is a Welsh word meaning "a sitting" or "session." The Gorsedd ceremonies (The Assembly of Bards) take place each day. The ceremony is presided over by Druid priests; the Crowning of the Bard and the Chairing of the Bard is the culminating event. All the performances are in Welsh.
HISTORIC HOUSES, PALACES, AND CASTLES

A. RESIDENCES OUTSIDE LONDON

1. Abbotsford, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Scott's home lies three miles west of Melrose. Since there is no direct transportation from Melrose, it is necessary to hire a taxi to get to Abbotsford. The walk, however, over a country road bordered by hedgerows and overshadowed by arching trees is very pleasant and offers a pleasant view of the Eildon Hills. Abbotsford is now a museum and contains Scott relics and his study. Read Irving's "Abbotsford" before your arrival for a picture of the estate when Scott was building it. The home is open weekdays from March to October from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Sundays from June to September from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 2/.

2. Arbury Hall, Arbury near Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

This eighteenth century Gothic house is the Cheveral Manor of George Eliot's The Scenes of Clerical Life. Eliot was born on South Farm and from there she moved to Griff House, which was her home until 1841. Both of these houses are part of the Newdigate's estate of Arbury Hall. Her father was the estate agent. Arbury Hall is open from March 31 to October 7 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays. The hours on Thursdays and Saturdays are 2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. and on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Bank Holidays from 2:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Admission to Hall and Gardens is 2/6.
3. Aston Hall, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Aston Hall is the Jacobean house which served as Washington Irving's original for Bracebridge Hall of the Sketch-Book. It is open from April to October on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. From October to April it is open only on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to dusk. There is no admission fee.

4. Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex.

This house, built in 1634, was the home of Rudyard Kipling. The country surrounding the house is the setting of "Puck of Pook's Hill." The house is open on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. The entrance fee is 2/.

5. Blake's Cottage, Felpham, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

In this cottage, now maintained as a museum, Blake lived for three years. It was also the home of the poet William Hayley.


There are mementos of Stephen Crane in his study over the porch. The house dates from the fourteenth century and was the first unfortified manor house in England. It is open on Wednesdays and Bank Holidays from 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and at other times by appointment. Admission is 2/6.

Located four miles east of Stratford-on-Avon, Charlecote is the home of the Lucy family. It was here that Shakespeare was supposedly brought after being apprehended for poaching deer. There is still a large herd of deer in the Park. The house has a beautiful Elizabethan exterior, but the interior is completely Victorian. Charlecote is open from April to September daily except Fridays from 11:15 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. The admission is 2/6.


This cottage was the home of Lawrence of Arabia after World War I. It is located nine miles east of Dorchester, immediately north of Bovington Camp on the Wool-Puddletown Road. Much of the furniture was designed by Lawrence. There are many relics and photographs. Clouds Hill is open all year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and in winters from noon to dusk. Admission costs 1/6.

9. Conway Castle, Caernarvon, Caernarvonshire, Wales.

This was the castle in which Richard II signed his abdication. The castle is open Easter to October from 9:00 A.M. to dusk and from November to Easter from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. Admission is 6d.

10. Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, Inverness, Scotland.

Dunvegan is the home of the Chief of the MacLeod Clan. In
addition to the Clan relics, there are letters from Samuel Johnson, who visited the castle with Boswell on his tour of the Hebrides, and Sir Walter Scott. Opening times are from May to September on Mondays to Fridays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. The castle may be visited at other times by arrangement. The admission is 1/.


The library of Sir Robert Taylor's eighteenth-century mansion contains the books of Sir Francis Bacon. The ruins of the house in which Bacon died adjoins the mansion. From May to September the mansion is open on Thursdays only from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and daily during August (except Sundays) from 2:00 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. Admission is 2/6.

12. Hampton Court Palace, Hampton Court, Middlesex.

Begun in 1514 by Cardinal Wolsey, Hampton Court became the favorite residence of the Tudors. The beautiful gardens served as the setting of "The Rape of the Lock." There is also an ancient maze. The widows of British diplomats are granted apartments in the Palace. This custom is mentioned by Dickens in *Little Dorrit*. The Palace is open from May to September on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. From October to May it is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 1/. It is possible to go from Westminster Dock in London by boat to
Hampton Court, Kew Garden and Richmond Park.

13. Hardy's Cottage, Higher Bockhampton, (Stinsford), Dorset.
This is Hardy's birthplace. The cottage is open from February to October on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.

The home of the Cecilia (the Marquess of Salisbury), like Charlecote, is built in the form of the letter "E" in honor of Queen Elizabeth I. The palace was begun by Henry the VII. It was here that Elizabeth learned she was Queen of England. There is a nineteenth-century maze planted on the occasion of a visit to the palace by Victoria and Albert. Hatfield House is open from April to October 7 daily (except Mondays from July to October) including August Bank Holiday. On weekdays the House is open from noon to 5:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Admission charged is 2/6.

15. Hayes Barton, near Budleigh Salterton, Derbyshire.
This Elizabethan farmhouse was the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. It is open weekdays from June to September 30 from 10:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. (closed 1:00 P.M. to 2:15 P.M.). The price of admission is 1/.

16. Hill Top Farm, Sawrey, Lancashire.
Beatrix Potter's cottage contains her furniture, china, pictures and some of her original drawings. The cottage is open in summer on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.
17. Hughenden Manor, Great Missenden Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

The home of Benjamin Disraeli contains his study, furniture, pictures, books, and other relics. Disraeli and his wife are buried in the small churchyard on the estate. The house is open from February to December daily except Mondays from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and on Saturdays and Sundays from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Admission fee is 1/6.


Only ruins remain of the Castle of the Earl of Leicester. Scott describes the Earl's reception of Queen Elizabeth I in Kenilworth. From May to September the Castle is open weekdays from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. It is open during the rest of the year from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.


Flora Macdonald lived in the original house. This is another house visited by Boswell and Johnson in 1773. The house is open all day all year. Admission is 2/6.


This is the home of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Lytton was visited here by Dickens and Disraeli. There are Lytton manuscripts exhibited. The House is open from May to September from Wednesday to Sunday from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.
and on Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday on the same hours. The admission is 2/6.


Knole, the home of Sackville-West, is one of the largest private homes in England. It dates from the fifteenth century. The home is open from April to October on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Bank Holidays from 10:00 A.M. to noon and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. Admission is 2/6.

22. Newstead Abbey, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

The home of Lord Byron has probably some of the most beautiful water gardens in England. The home was built from stones taken from Newstead Priory. Only the front of the Priory remains adjoining the home. Newstead Abbey is open from April to September daily from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. and from October to Easter on application. The admission is 1/. Tours are conducted at 2:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M., and 4:00 P.M.

23. Penshurst Place, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

This is the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney. The house was described by him and Ben Johnson. There are many relics, portraits and fine furniture and associations with Sidney and his sister. The house is open from April to October 31 on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Easter, Whitsunday and August Bank Holidays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 2/6.
sion is 2/6. The gardens are open on Wednesdays and Thurs-
days. There is an additional fee of 1/.

24. Shaw's Corner, Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire.
This was the home of George Bernard Shaw from 1906 to 1950.
It is necessary to take a cab from Welwyn Garden City.

25. Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Built by Horace Walpole, this house did much to stimulate
the Gothic revival in England. Since the house is now a
Catholic school, it would be wise to write ahead for per-
mission to visit the house. Group visits are discouraged.

Thomas Paine lived in Bull House. It is open to the public
on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 3:00 P.M. to
6:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.

27. Thrum's, 9 Brechin Road, Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland. (See
Barrie's Birthplace: MUSEUMS; Item 2.)
Barrie's birthplace is open by appointment only. It is
maintained by the National Trust of Scotland. The little
wash-house in the rear is said to be the original of Wendy's
house. The famous statue of Peter Pan is located in Ken-
sington Gardens, London.

28. Wallington Hall, Cambo, Northamptonshire.
The central hall of this seventeenth-century mansion was
decorated by John Ruskin and his contemporaries. The Hall
is open from March 30 to September 30 on Saturdays, Sun-
days, and Bank Holidays from 2:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. There
is no fee.

29. Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

This is a Morris period house. It is open all year on
Thursdays and Saturdays and Bank Holidays from 10:30 A.M. to
12:30 P.M. and from 2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Admission is 2/6.

30. Windsor Castle, Windsor, Berkshire.

This is the world's largest inhabited castle. Geoffrey
Chaucer occupied Winchester Tower when he served as Master
of the Works in 1390. The Norman plan for the Castle was
laid by William the Conqueror. Since the Castle is still
in use it would be well to check the possibility of touring
the State Apartments. The Castle is right across the river
from Eton, so that a trip will not be wasted to the Castle.
The admission is 1/. An additional fee of 1/ is made to
visit the Chapel in which the Windsor family is buried.

B. LONDON RESIDENCES

1. The Tower.

(See MUSEUMS.) The Tower is the oldest Palace in London.

2. Westminster Palace (the Houses of Parliament), London.

Within the Palace are contained the Houses of Commons and
Lords, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, the Clock
Tower, and Victoria Tower. The Palace may be visited on
Saturdays and Bank holidays, if neither House is sitting.
There is no fee.
LIBRARIES

A. CHURCH LIBRARIES


The library, located in the Chirbury Vicarage, is a thirteenth-century library open at no charge to the public.

2. Exeter Cathedral Library, Exeter, Devonshire.

This library has a famous collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, the Exeter Doomsday manuscript, and the ninth-century Codex Etonensis. The library is open Tuesday through Friday from 11:15 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.

3. Lincoln Cathedral Library, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

Sir Christopher Wren designed the Cathedral Library of 8,000 volumes. The volumes include 245 medieval manuscripts and the Dean Honeywood library of seventeenth-century literature, pamphlets, and broadsides. The library is open on Tuesdays and Fridays.

4. Ripon Cathedral Library, Ripon, Yorkshire.

The Cathedral Library has a good collection of early printed books, including 70 incunabula and books printed by Caxton (one unique copy), Wynkyn de Worde, Pinson, etc. It is strong in sixteenth- and eighteenth-century books and some rare early pamphlets and broadsheets.

5. Winchester Cathedral Library, Winchester, Hampshire.

In the Cathedral Library is the oldest room built as a library in England, having been built around 1684. The
Winchester Bible, a twelfth-century illuminated edition of the Vulgate in four volumes, is exhibited.


The "public library" of the Archbishop of Canterbury contains 80,000 printed books and manuscripts and pamphlets among them a Gutenberg Bible, several books from the presses of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde. The collection is housed in a room dating from 1660, cleverly restored after receiving a great deal of "Blitz" damage. The tomb of Captain Blye is located in the Parish Churchyard outside the gate to the Palace. Only groups are taken through the Palace and the Library.


The library has a special collection of blindstamped bindings of the sixteenth century and 1620 bookcases. This is the library Washington Irving visited and described in "The Mutability of Literature." Write ahead for permission to visit the Library and Muniment Room.

B. PUBLIC LIBRARIES


One of six copyright libraries in Britain, the library contains a vast collection of books, manuscripts, and records relating to Wales and Celtic countries; topographical prints, maps, drawings, etc. of historical interest. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Free admission.
2. Birmingham Central Library, Batchiff Place, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

   The library has a collection of 32,000 volumes devoted to Shakespeare; 160,000 sheets of illustrations mounted on 12 by 11 inch mounts on art, costume, history, etc.


   Located opposite Parliament Square, the library specializes in Scottish books and manuscripts; it also owns the Bute collection of English plays.

4. Liverpool Public Library, William Brown Street, 3, Liverpool, Lancashire.

   Their period specialization here is the years 1600 to 1625. Their other collections include 8,000 prints and engravings; precious bindings; one of the largest bookplate collections in the country; 3,500 autograph letters mostly from authors, artists, divines, and statesmen from the sixteenth century to the present.


   This collection consists of pictures and engravings illustrating the history and progress of book illustration and graphic art from the sixteenth century. It is open weekdays from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is free.

6. Manchester Public Library, Manchester, Lancashire.

   The library has special collections of DeQuincey, Mrs. Gaskell,
S. T. Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Charles and Mary Lamb, Thomas Carlyle, and William Hazlitt.

7. Central (Public) Library, Bolton Road, Pendlebury, Lancashire.
This library has specialized in American history and the criticism of American poetry, drama, and fiction and descriptions of the United States. It has an excellent collection of American fiction.

8. Rochdale Public Library, Rochdale, Lancashire.
There is a special collection of 1¼ volumes relating to Daniel Defoe.

9. Twickenham Public Library, Twickenham, Middlesex.
The Twickenham Public Library has special collections relating to Horace Walpole, Alexander Pope, and the Strawberry Hill Press.

10. ASLIB Library, 4 Palace Gate, W. S. London.
ASLIB's scope embraces librarianship, information works, documentation, bibliography. Secondary interests are the book arts and trades, office management. It has an information service.

   a. The Museum's Library of Printed Books has over 3,000,000 volumes.
   b. King's Library, named for its patron King George III, consists of books of belle-lettres and modern history, and includes an extensive collection of maps and topographical prints and
drawings. The Grenville Library of fine bindings and illuminated manuscripts is exhibited here also. There is a permanent exhibition of printed books and bindings in King’s Library.
c. The Reading Room has 60,000 volumes with open shelves with free access by readers. Admission is by ticket which admits readers to this Room and the Colindale Newspaper Library.
d. The North Library, the second reading room, is the storehouse of valuable books.
e. The Colindale Newspaper Library is located in the White Wing.
f. Additional rooms and departments include the Map Room, the Department of Oriental Printed Books and manuscripts, the Library of Manuscripts, the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities - papyri texts and clay tablets, and the Bible Room, which is one of the world’s finest.
g. In all, the Museum houses 5,000,000 volumes of printed books; 400,000 volumes of newspapers; 60,000 manuscripts; 100,000 charters and rolls; 18,000 detached seals and casts; over 500,000 sheet maps; over 10,000 volumes of maps; over 900,000 items of music; 10,000 incunabula; 8,700 current British periodicals; and 3,000 current foreign periodicals.

12. Camberwell Central Library, Peckham Road, London.

The Camberwell Library has a special Shakespeare library of 400 volumes and 600 volumes devoted to London. Ruskin’s library and personal relics reside here.

13. Central Reference Library, St. Martin’s Street, W.C. 1., London.
This is a free reference library with open stacks open to anyone. No card is necessary.


This is the second largest public reference library in London, the Central Reference Library being the largest.

15. Bedford Public Library, Bedford, Bedfordshire.

The Bunyan Collection contains personal relics and Bunyan’s works and works of criticism and biography. The library is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. There is no admission fee.
LIBRARIES

C. SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(Since these libraries for the most part are private, it would be well for those wishing to do research to write requesting permission. The organizations are all extremely generous in granting such requests.)

   In this library reside the Kilmarnock and Edinburgh editions of Burns, holograph manuscripts, and 88 volumes of Burnsiana and translations of Burns' works.

   The library has a small collection of Robert Burns relics, holograph letters, and manuscripts.

3. Rylands Library, Manchester, Lancashire.
   There is a small collection of early manuscripts and printed books.

   a. Shakespeare's Birthplace Library, Henley Street, has a collection of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books including Shakespeare folios and quartos.
   b. Shakespeare Memorial Library, Waterside, is part of the Memorial Theatre and houses archives on English theatre and acting and Shakespearean playbills and prints.

The library is strong in literature, seventeenth through nineteenth century pamphlets, Dante literature, and publications of learned societies in history and literature.


The League specializes in all subjects relating to drama, theatre, and allied subjects. It has a comprehensive collection of plays in English and some in foreign languages; theatrical magazines and personal prompt copies. It has also a good slide collection of costume and theatre design. Altogether it comprises 90,000 volumes and manuscripts.

7. Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W. C. 1., London.

The Guild's library contains 7,500 pedagogic and school text-books; the library of Herbert Quick, a library of old text-books from about the beginning of the sixteenth century.


In this library will be found 650,000 volumes on the history, science and art of education, English and foreign reports and memoirs relating to public instruction in England and abroad, and educational pamphlets.


The library, open to all interested in Dickens, is one of the most extensive Dickens libraries. Its collection includes information from periodical publications, manuscript
letters, illustrations and relics.

   The library has a small collection of books on theatrical
   literature and costume.

   While this is principally a legal library, there is a special
   small collection of old chained books from the thirteenth
   and fourteenth centuries and manuscripts from the same period;
   Baconiana.

    There are approximately 2,500 volumes dealing with the
    theatre.

    a. Here is a library dealing with everything about books and
       authors.

    b. There is a special Arts Council reference library of modern
       poetry since 1930.

    3,000 volumes of poetry (particularly contemporary verse),
    prosody, anthologies and critical works on poetry are here.

    The theatrical library may be inspected by appointment.

    (London).
    30,000 volumes, pamphlets and prints, assembled here, con-
stitute the most complete collection in the United Kingdom of works on the history and practice of printing and the arts connected with book production. The library is open to the public.
D. UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

   In this library will be found a collection of books printed by John Baskerville, the famous eighteenth-century printer who was appointed printer for Cambridge University in 1758.

2. Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.
   a. Christ's College Library contains a fine collection of Miltoniana.
   b. King's College possesses the Keynes collection of early editions of Newton, Hobbes, Locke, Descartes, Berkley, and early English plays.
   c. Pembroke College has manuscripts and books relating to Thomas Gray, Christopher Smart, and other members of the College, and a collection of Aristophanes.
   d. Magdalene College has the Pepys Library containing the diary and naval papers.
   e. Peterhouse Library, controlled by the Masters and Fellows of the University, contains the medieval library of the University.
   f. Trinity College has the Capell collection of Shakespeare and the Rothschild library of English books of the eighteenth century.
   g. The University Library of Cambridge, the third most important in the country, has among other possessions Caxton's Histories of Troy, the first book printed in English, early Bibles, Codex Bezae of the sixteenth century, and one of the first great uncial manuscripts of the Gospels.
3. Edinburgh University Library, South Bridge 8, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

The University library has the Halliwell-Phillipps collection, mainly Shakespeareana including 12 quartos and 1,000 other books.

4. Eton College Library, Eton, Buckinghamshire.

The library has the manuscript copy of Gray's "The Elegy"; a fine collection of seventeenth century plays for which special permission is needed in order to examine; and printed books from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries; and Western and Oriental manuscripts.

5. University College of Hull Institute of Education Library, 173 Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorkshire.

Here is found a collection of about 1,000 volumes of source material dating from 1660 on the history of education.

6. University Library, University of Liverpool, the University 3, Liverpool, Lancashire.

The library possesses the William Noble collection of Kelmscott and Doves Press and editions deluxe.

7. Oxford University, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

a. Balliol College Library has medieval manuscripts and Robert Browning material and books.

b. Bodleian Library is a copyright library. It has the manuscript copy of Acts of the Apostles used by Venerable Bede; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; the oldest extant manuscript copy of the
"Chanson de Roland"; Milton's copy of Euripides; the Shelley collection of manuscripts and souvenirs; and illuminated Book of Hours.

c. New College Library has 360 medieval manuscripts and many early printed books.

d. Oriel College Library has 10,000 books bequeathed in the eighteenth century by Lord Leigh.

e. Pusey Memorial Library, Pusey House, Oxford, which was willed to the University has manuscripts concerning Pusey and the Tractarians.

f. Christ Church Library, open Monday through Friday from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., has early manuscripts and printed books. Admission 6d.

8. Reading University Library, Reading, Berkshire.

The university library has a collection of Robert Browning letters.


In addition to early printed books and manuscripts, the University possesses the Shewan Homeric collection.


The library features literature, theology and law of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and has manuscripts and muniments relating to Elizabethan and Jacobean drama.


Special libraries include Goldsmith's library, Bacon and
Shakespeare collection of 6,000 volumes, and the Quick
Memorial Library of 1,000 early editions.
MUSEUMS

A. AUTHOR ASSOCIATIONS


Jane's house contains many personal and family relics. The museum is open daily from 11:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Admission 1/.

2. Barrie's Birthplace, (Thrums), Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland.

(See Item 27, "Thrums," HISTORIC HOUSES.)

There are many Barrie mementos exhibited here. While admission is free, it is also by appointment, so write ahead if you are to be in Kirriemuir.


This museum has an extensive collection of Bronte material and the Bonnell collection of manuscripts. It is open weekdays from 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.


This is Burns's birthplace. It contains Burns's relics and is open weekdays from 9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Admission to the cottage is 6d and to the adjoining monument 6d also.

5. Carlyle's Birthplace, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

The birthplace contains manuscripts and relics. It is also an excellent example of a Scottish artisan's house of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.
6. Cowper Memorial Museum, Market Place, Olney, Buckinghamshire.
   William Cowper's personal belongings, his manuscripts, and
   items of local interest are exhibited here. The museum is
   open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.
7. Dickens's Birthplace Museum, 393 Commercial Road, Landport (City
   of Portsmouth), Hampshire.
   A visitor will find exhibited holograph letters, personal
   souvenirs, first editions, prints and portraits. The
   museum is open weekdays 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. in the sum-
   mer and 10:00 to 5:00 P.M. in the winter. There is no ad-
   mission charged.
8. Dorset County Museum, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological
   Society, High West Street, Dorchester, Dorset.
   The museum contains a Thomas Hardy Memorial Room. It is
   open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M.
   to 5:00 P.M. No admission fee is charged.
   This nine room cottage is furnished as it was during Words-
   worth's occupation. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to
   6:00 P.M. Admission is free.
10. Dumfries Burgh Museum, The Observatory, Corberry Hill, Dumfries,
    Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
    Burns and Barrie manuscripts and relics are exhibited. The
    museum is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. and
    Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. There is no entrance
    fee.
11. Eastgate House Museum, High Street, Rochester, Kent.

This museum contains a Dickens room. The museum itself is an Elizabethan mansion.

12. Elstow Moot Hall, one mile south of Bedford, Bedfordshire.

This is a medieval market hall with Bunyan associations. The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Sunday from 2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. Admission is 6d.

13. Ford Green Hall, Smallthorne, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

This is a sixteenth-century timber-framed mansion, associated with Isaac Walton, Samuel Johnson, and the early Quakers. It is open daily (except Tuesday and Friday) from 10:00 A.M. to dusk. No admission is charged.

14. Hauteville House, Hauteville Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Victor Hugo's house contains his furniture and personal relics. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. (except Thursday afternoon). Admission is 1/6.

15. Huntly House, Camongate, Edinburgh 8, Midlothian, Scotland.

Huntly House has an extensive collection of articles connected with Sir Walter Scott. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and Wednesday evenings from 6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.

16. Dr. Johnson's Birthplace, Bread Market Street, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
This house displays relics and pictures of Johnson and contemporaries. It is open daily from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
There is no admission charged.

17. Lady Stair's House, Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1, Scotland.
The museum has a collection of manuscripts and Burns's relics. It is open Monday through Friday from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Saturdays from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.

This museum has a memorial room to T. E. Brown, the Manx poet. The museum is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. No admission is charged.

The museum contains personal and contemporary relics. The library includes first editions of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," portraits and busts of Milton. The museum is open weekdays except Tuesdays from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and from 2:15 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and on Sunday from 2:15 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.

20. The Ruskin Museum, Coniston, Lancashire.
This is a museum illustrating the life and work of John Ruskin. It is open from dawn to dusk and charges no admission.

The following museums are open from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
daily. Shakespeare's Birthplace and Ann Hathaway's Cottage are open until 7:00 P.M. Admission to each property is 1/6.

a. Shakespeare's Birthplace, Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon.


c. New Place and Nash's House, Stratford-on-Avon.

d. Hall's Craft, Old Town, Stratford-on-Avon.

e. Mary Arden's House, Wilmcote, Warwickshire.

22. Souter Johnnie's House, Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland.

This is the house of John Davidson Souter, the Johnnie of "Tam o' Shanter." There are life-sized sculptured figures of Souter, Tam, the Innkeeper and his wife. The house is open on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to dusk and Sundays from 2:30 P.M. to dusk. Admission is 6d.

23. Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial House, 8 Howard Street, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

The house contains portraits, manuscripts, books, and other relics of Stevenson. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 6d.


The museum exhibits manuscripts and an interesting collection of objects illustrative of rural life during Wordsworth's period. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. (Friday mornings excepted). Admission is 6d.

The house exhibits portraits, letters, furniture, prints, manuscripts, and a small library of books belonging to the Carlyles. It is open weekdays from 1:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.


The House has Dickens souvenirs including engravings, furniture, autographs, portraits, letters, and first editions. (See SPECIAL LIBRARIES -- Item 9) It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission charged is 1/.


The House contains many relics. Johnson lived here from 1748 to 1759. The Dictionary was compiled in the garret. It is this house which is described in Boswell's Life. The House is open weekdays from 10:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Admission is 1/.


Keats lived here throughout most of his five creative years. The house has relics, letters, and manuscripts of the poet. It is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. There is no admission fee charged.

29. Higher Withins, 3 1/2 miles from Haworth, Yorkshire.

This ruined farmhouse is the original Wuthering Heights. The rather spongy walk to the farm across the moors takes one past the Bronte Waterfall, 1 1/2 miles from Haworth.

This is the school in which Shakespeare was educated. (See Ben Jonson's Preface to the First Folio for the success of the venture.) The school is open during the summer holidays from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. Admission is 6d.

B. MUSEUMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

1. Magna Carta Museum, Runnymede, Surrey.

The museum may be visited by appointment of the Warden. The building adjoins the meadows in which King John affixed his seal to the Magna Carta in 1215.

2. Ellen Terry Memorial Museum, Smallhythe Place, Tenterden, Kent.

The museum has relics to Terry, Mrs. Siddons, Garrick, and other theatrical celebrities.


This is the ancestral home of the Washingtons.


Here is found a comprehensive collection of books in braille and apparatus for teaching the blind and meeting vocational, social, and industrial needs. It is open Monday through Friday from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. No admission is charged.


See PUBLIC LIBRARIES -- Item 11.


The museum's exhibits depict the history and social life of
London and the London area from the earliest times to the nineteenth century. There are special collections of costumes, prints and drawings and the London theatre. The museum is open from March to September on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. It is open from October to February on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. No admission is charged.

7. Public Record Office and Museum, Chancery Lane, W. C. 2., (London). The museum exhibits the Doomsday Book, the letter announcing the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, autographs of Chaucer, More, Drake, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Pepys, etc. It is open Monday through Friday from 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Free admission.

8. Tower of London, Tower Hill, E. C. 3., (London). On display are historical relics, uniforms, armouries, dungeons, and the Crown Jewels (Wakefield Tower). Built by William the Conqueror on a commanding view of the Thames, the Tower was first a royal residence, and then it became a prison for such famous people as Queen Elizabeth; Raleigh; Mary, Queen of Scots, and several of Henry VIII's wives. It has also been a zoo, a mint, an observatory, and a jail for prisoners of war in World War II. The Tower is open on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00. The admission charged is 1/.

An addi-
tional charge of 1/ is necessary to view the Crown Jewels in Wakefield Tower. The Ceremony of the Keys may be witnessed if written permission is given. If you are traveling with a group write ahead for permission to see this ceremony, to visit the London newspapers (The Times is located on the site of The Globe Theatre) and Lambeth Palace.

9. Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S. W. 7., (London). Room 74 of the Museum is devoted to the art of the book and to manuscripts. Room 132 and the stairway leading to it have models, posters, pictures, etc. dealing with Theater Art. There is also the Enthoven Theatre Study Collection in the Print Room off Room 71. The Museum is open on weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and on Sundays from 2:30 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. There is no admission fee.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

A. SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES OUTSIDE LONDON

1. Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.
   The earliest College of the University, Peterhouse, dates from 1284. There are in all twenty colleges, two of which, Girton and Newnham, are for women. Henry VI, who founded Eton, was the founder of King's and Queen's Colleges. The city of Cambridge is strictly a University city. The Cam River from which the University derives its name is exceedingly pleasant. In summer, it will be possible to visit the dining halls and chapels of the different Colleges, but not the classrooms.

2. Charterhouse School, by Harwick Godalming, Blomfield, Surrey.
   The school was founded in 1611 in London but moved to Surrey in 1872. It was the school of Lovelace, Steele, Addison, and Thackeray. Its library contains the manuscript copy of The Newcombes and many Leach drawings for Punch. An eighteenth-century gatehouse brought down from London bears the names of old "Carthusians."

3. Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex.
   The school was moved from London in 1902. It was founded in 1552 by Edward VI and was England's first truly "public school," being run for orphaned boys. Old Blues include Charles Lamb, Samuel T. Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt.

4. Eton College, Eton, Buckinghamshire.
Eton, founded in 1440 by Henry VI, lies across Windsor Bridge. There are among the student body 70 "Collegers" who win their scholarships by open competition. These boys are educated in the original school building; the pillars supporting the second floor were donated by Queen Elizabeth and were taken from Spanish ships lost by the Armada. The school is open during holidays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on application at the School Office. Your guide will probably be one of the custodians of the houses who will surprise you by his knowledge of the College and his pride over the accomplishments of past "Oppidians." At present, nine members of Sir Anthony Eden's cabinet are Eton alumni, as is the Prime Minister himself.

5. Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex.

The school was founded in 1571. The "Old Schools" were built in 1608. Sir Winston Churchill has given an interesting account of his schooling here in A Roving Commission. Another Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, selected six Harrovians for his cabinet.


Oxford is the oldest and most famous of English universities. Its oldest College, University College, was founded in 1249. Both Balliol (1263) and Merton College (1264) were founded before Cambridge's Peterhouse (1284). The University is located in that part of Oxford known as Carfax and stretches
out along High Street. In addition to the men's colleges there are the women's colleges of Somerville, Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's, and St. Hilda's. Bodleian Library has been mentioned in UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. The Sheldonian Theatre where the commencement exercises are held should be inspected along with the College dining halls and chapels. The Theatre is open daily from 10:00 A.M. to 12:45 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. The admission is 3d. Visitors are allowed in to inspect Bodleian Library when the University is in session from the hours of 9:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. on weekdays; 9:30 A.M. to noon on Saturdays. Admission is 3d.


Rugby was founded in 1567. Undoubtedly its most famous headmaster has been Dr. Arnold, the subject of Lytton-Strachey's interesting portrait in Eminent Victorians. The chapel of Matthew Arnold's poem does not exist now, although the Thyrsis tree is located at Kinksey Ridge, near Oxford, where it is known as the Umbrella Tree. There is a statue of Thomas Hughes, author of Tom Brown's School Days, and a tablet commemorating the start of Rugby football.

8. Sandhurst, one mile north of Camberley, Berkshire.

This is the Royal Military School of England of which Sir Winston Churchill and General Gordon are graduates.

St. Andrews University is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411. In the ruined Cathedral, which housed the bones of St. Andrew the Apostle, Scottish kings were crowned. The Cathedral is now a ruins.

10. Winchester College, Winchester, Hampshire.

This is the oldest great public school in England, having been founded in 1382 by William of Wykeham. The school is open to visitors from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. There is a fee involved.

B. SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES IN LONDON

1. Middle Temple Bar, Holborn, London.

The four Inns of Court -- Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, and the Inner Temple (In the Middle Ages the Templars had a monastery here, thus the name.) -- are not educational institutions. Lawyers have their offices here, but many of them are actually completing their educations.

It was in the dining hall of the Middle Temple on February 2, 1602, that William Shakespeare and his company put on a performance of Twelfth Night. The Hall remains much as it appeared in the seventeenth century. The tremendously long Master's table is made from a single tree. The table on which new members register is made from the wood of the Golden Hind, Drake's famous ship in which he circumnavigated the world. The man at the door will very gladly entertain
you with stories of the Hall's history. Tip him, naturally.
Temple Bar which you will see in the middle of Fleet Street
marks the spot where Temple Gate once stood surmounted with
its grisly display of traitors' heads. Tellson's Bank was
overshadowed by the old gate. Francis Bacon laid out the
trees lining the walks of Gray's Inn. Oliver Goldsmith is
buried in Temple Churchyard.

C. DRAMATIC AND BALLET SCHOOLS IN LONDON

1. Central School of Speech & Drama, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage,
   London, N. W. 3.
   It may be possible to visit this dramatics school by writing
   in advance to its registrar, Vera M. Sargent, at the above
   address. The school is closed after mid-July.

   This ballet school was originally known as the Sadlers Wells
   Ballet School. It trains dancers for the famous ballet
   troupe. The school closes on July twenty-second. Requests
   for visits should be addressed to the school's director,
   Arnold L. Haskett, at the above address.
THEATRES

A. THEATRES IN THE PROVINCES

1. Birmingham Repertory Theatre, Repertory Station Street, Birmingham 5, Warwickshire.

   This group is excellent and is famous for its Shakespearean productions. During the summer it frequently produces its plays in London.

2. Bristol Theatre Royal, Colston Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

   This eighteenth-century theatre is the home of the Bristol Old Vic Company.

3. Gateway, 41 Elm Row, Edinburgh, Scotland.

   This theatre is used for performances during the Edinburgh Festival, in addition to its regular season during the winter months. Besides this theatre the following are used for dramatic presentations during the Festival:

   Lyceum Theatre (drama)
   Assembly Hall (drama)
   Empire Theatre (ballet)
   King's Theatre (opera).

A card with the name of the theatre and Edinburgh, Scotland will reach any of the theatres. Arrangements for attending the events of the Festival should be made far in advance of the trip. Reservations may be made through Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd./Wagons-Lits, Berkeley Street, London, W. L., or The American Express Co. Inc., 6 Haymarket, London, or any
of their branch offices throughout the world.

   This is the National Theatre of Scotland; it produces many Irish and Scottish plays.

5. Liverpool Playhouse, Williamson Square, Liverpool, Lancashire.
   This is the oldest existing repertory company in England. Players are encouraged to develop their parts personally and use their own initiative during rehearsals.

   The background for this theatre is the sea and on either side is the Cornish coast. Classical dramas from Euripides to Bridie are performed in July and August.

7. Norwich Maddernarket Theatre, St. John's Alley, Norwich, Norfolk.
   This is a replica of an Elizabethan stage. The theatre is located behind Stranger's Hall in St. John's Alley.

8. Pitlochry Festival Theatre, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland.
   The season runs from May to September. Five or six outstanding plays are performed each week. The theatre is easily reached from Edinburgh by train.

   The season lasts from April to November. Since the theatre is crowded throughout the summer it is wise to write in
advance for tickets. Rush seats may be obtained by standing in line from 8:00 A.M. Usually additional tickets are sold to the queues starting around 3:30 P.M.

10. Ulster Group Theatre, Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
This theatre contributed much to the development of the Irish national drama. Lady Gregory and Yeats were among its founders.

B. THEATRES IN LONDON

The Tavistock Repertory Company puts on its plays in a hall or, on warm evenings, in its garden. The Tower, from which the theatre takes its name, once had as tenants such notables as Francis Bacon, Oliver Goldsmith, and Washington Irving.

Like the Canonbury Tower Theatre, this is a private theatrical enterprise, and it is necessary to purchase a temporary membership card which in this case costs thirty-five cents. The company puts on purely experimental plays. A serious play is performed, and then a late-night musical or revue follows.

This theatre is of interest to Savoyards, since D'Cyly Carte built the theatre for the presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.
MAP III. LONDON THEATRES

Henry Fielding produced such satirical plays here that the Licensing Act of 1737, still in force, was passed requiring all plays to be submitted to the Lord Chamberlain before performance. Polite comedies are often performed here now. The theatre is next to the American Express Office, and like Drury Lane Theatre, boasts a ghost.

5. The Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park, London.

Located in the center of Regent's Park, visitors can watch performances of Shakespeare's comedies acted under the stars.

6. The Old Vic, Waterloo Road, London, S. E. 1.

Performances at this famous repertory theatre are not held throughout the summer but end before the end of June. The original name of this, the most famous repertory theatre in Britain, was the Coburg Theatre, but was renamed the Victoria after a visit from the future Queen.
CONCLUSION

"how salutary a friend is culture, bent on seeing things as they are, and thus dissipating delusions of this kind (value on material things) and fixing \( \frac{1}{2} \) standards of perfection that are real!"

The resources listed in the preceding section have been assembled in preparation for a guided tour of the British Isles. It is hoped, however, that they will be of value to the growing number of serious travelers who are planning a trip to Europe. When Emerson wrote, disparagingly, "All educated Americans, first or last, go to Europe," it is just possible that even in hyperbole he did not foresee an exodus to the European continent of two million Americans in the single year 1957.

An amazing number of those traveling to that area will go in expectation of augmenting their personal culture. To make it easier for such people many of this country's respected universities and colleges are sponsoring both extensive and intensive study tours. In addition, over one hundred European universities and other educational institutions are offering special courses to attract scholars from all over the world.

To speak of things cultural is not to define culture, unfortunately. Matthew Arnold's succinct definition that culture is "acquainting

4/"Forty Summer Study Tours of Special Interest," Scholastic Teacher (March 8, 1956), 68:17T+.
5/"World Guide to Summer Study," Scholastic Teacher (March 8, 1956), 68:18T-28T.
ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world and thus with the history of the human spirit," is perhaps sufficient, if we do not indulge in unproductive arguments concerning what is the best or who is to judge what is the best.

Naturally, no study tour attempts to guarantee that a person will become cultured after his summer abroad. It may say perhaps with some justification that "knowledge gained in educational travel makes a teacher far more valuable to his school and to the community." Beyond this statement the value of a study tour depends upon the individual and his own capacity to absorb new impressions and experiences.

Recognizing that culture is a "compound concept," Thomas Briggs attempted to discover, if possible, what were the hallmarks of a cultured man. To accomplish this he devised a one hundred and three item questionnaire which he submitted to a number of graduate students. His results did reveal what these educated people regarded as qualities possessed by famous individuals whom they considered cultured. While the results were lengthy, they may be summarized thus: The cultured person has a recognizable and influential personality. He is sought by others for advice on personal, political, educational, and other important matters. He is intellectually curious about more things and a greater variety of things than the ordinary man, and his interests impel him continually to acquire further related information. In the


arts he is progressive. Reflecting Matthew Arnold's definition, he has an appreciation of a considerable part of the racial heritage that has been approved by time as the best that has been said, sung, played, painted, carved, cast, or built. He has deeper esthetic sensibilities, understands all types of allusions, and is not overabsorbed in one specific pursuit. He knows and appreciates the basic laws of science. He can converse at ease on a variety of subjects, even with experts. He lives intellectually and tends to be meditative and reflective and independent in thinking and self-reliant in judgment. He draws conclusions logically and develops a consistent and fairly complete philosophy of life, and what is more, he lives by his philosophy. Although he is a perfectionist, he has a sense of humor. The cultured person is deeply concerned for the improvement of society, and he has dignity and is superior in manners.

Those few studies that have been conducted to determine the effect of travel in study tours on the trip members indicate that distinct cultural benefits result. For example, in Chapter One the ideas quoted from the O'Neill thesis on the effect of traveling in changing attitudes points this out. The National Education Association's travel department found that among its trip members the following were four of the six most frequently mentioned benefits of their trips: members gained a greater respect for persons of another race, culture, or background; made new friends with members of the tour group; made friends in the

I

The remarks of individuals who have been members of study tours (as found again in Chapter One) is further proof that educational tours are fulfilling their goals. Like the field trip, the study tour "is a unique medium for bringing students into first-hand contact with the cultural, social, political, and economic problems of a shrinking world." 2/ Gerald Read in his examination of education study programs writes along much the same lines: "Personal contacts with European educators, teachers, and students may lead to lifelong associations and friendships that will be a continued source of enrichment to one's teaching." 3/

Perhaps from some of these study tours many fortunate students will find that memorable teacher with a force of intellect or humanity they have been seeking: "of the six or seven teachers whom each man wants among his contemporaries, it often happens that one or two of them live on the other side of the world." 4/

The very fact that so many teachers are supporting cultural and educational programs here and abroad encourages one to believe that as a group teachers are seriously aware of their professional obligations. To a very great extent they have accepted Lewis Mumford's challenge:


"The teacher, to accept his social responsibilities in the world today, must understand the nature of the present crisis. He must assist in the transformation of a social order based upon expansion, power, profit, one-sided private initiative, into a social order based upon symbiosis: a cooperative showing of a means of life, toward the fullest possible development of both personality and community."

CHAPTER IV
AN ITINERARY

The following itinerary was drawn up on the basis of the resources listed in CHAPTER III. As many as possible of the resources have been included, and they are indicated by capital letters.

Dublin has been included in order for the group to visit the Abbey Theatre.

The code used for each day is as follows: M -- morning; A -- afternoon; and E -- evening.

BRITISH ISLES

Day 1  London, England
M Customs.
A Free time.
E Reception to meet representatives of the London stage.

Day 2  London, England
M Guided sight-seeing tour of the city.
A Visit to the ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL (Sadlers Wells).
E Attendance at the CANONBURY TOWER THEATRE to see a performance by the Tavistock Repertory Company.

Day 3  London, England
M Visits to the Houses of Parliament, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY LIBRARY AND MUNIMENT ROOM.
A Authors' associations tour -- TEMPLES, JOHNSON'S HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S, DICKENS'S HOUSE, OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, KEATS'S HOUSE at Hampstead.
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<tr>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>London, England (Continued)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Attendance at the THEATRE ROYAL or another of the legitimate theatres.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>London, England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Shopping and free time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Late afternoon trip up the Thames to visit the TOWER OF LONDON.</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>Visit to the London Times.</td>
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<th>Day 5</th>
<th>London, England</th>
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<tr>
<td>M, A</td>
<td>Thames River trip to HAMPTON COURT followed by a bus ride to WINDSOR CASTLE and ETON COLLEGE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Attendance at THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE in Regent's Park.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Canterbury, England (London via Rochester to Canterbury)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Drive from London to Rochester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Lunch at THE BULL, an inn visited by Mr. Pickwick. Visit EASTGATE HOUSE, an Elizabethan mansion with a Dickens room.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Visit to CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>Tunbridge Wells, England (Canterbury via Rye and Hastings to Tunbridge Wells)</th>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Ride through Canterbury and then ride to Rye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Lunch at Rye, a town of many fifteenth- to eighteenth-century houses and cobbled streets. Henry James lived at Lamb House on West Street.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Visit to PENSHURST PLACE, Tunbridge Wells, the home of the Sidneys.</td>
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<th>Day 8</th>
<th>Winchester, England (Tunbridge Wells via Sevenoaks and Dorking to Winchester)</th>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Drive from Tunbridge Wells to Sevenoaks to visit KNOLE, the largest private home in England and the home of Sackville-West.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Day 8  Winchester, England
      (Continued)

A  Lunch at KING'S HEAD INN, Dorking, a Pickwick inn. Ride
to Winchester.

E  A visit to WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

Day 9  Winchester, England

M  Visit to Great Hall begun by William the Conqueror and
housing the "Round Table of King Arthur," a relic of the
thirteenth century which hangs over the royal dais. Visit
the CATHEDRAL and enjoy a special tour of the CATHEDRAL
LIBRARY.

A  Ride to Chawton to inspect JANE AUSTEN'S HOUSE.

E  Free time.

Day 10  Winchester, England

M,A  Ride to Salisbury to tour the city and to visit the
CATHEDRAL.

E  Ride to Stonehenge, where the Druid relic of huge stone
circles stands.

Day 11  Exeter, England
      (Winchester via Dorchester to Exeter)

M,A  Drive to Dorchester for lunch. Visit to DORSET COUNTY
MUSEUM, which contains a Hardy room. Dorchester is the
Casterbridge of his novels. If time permits, pay a visit
to his home at HIGHER BOCHAMPION. Tea at the resort
town of Lyme Regis.

E  Visit to EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Day 12  Plymouth, England
      (Exeter via Torquay to Plymouth)

M  Drive through Exeter to Torquay.

A  Lunch and swim at Torquay.

E  Free time in the city from which the Mayflower sailed, where
Drake awaited the Spanish Armada, from where Captain Cook's
expedition started.
Day 13  
**Penzance, England**  
M,A  
A pleasant drive along the south coast of Cornwall to Penzance, the center of the flower growing area of the county.

E  
Swimming or visiting one of the many public gardens in the area.

Day 14  
**Penzance, England**  
M  
Visit to St. Michael's Mount, an island monastery resembling Mont St. Michel in France.

A  
Exploring Land's End and swimming.

E  
Attendance at the MINACK CLIFF THEATRE, Porthcurno, where local theatrical companies put on their dramas in one of the most beautiful natural theatres in the world. Set among the towering granite cliffs that fall precipitously down to the sea, the theatre has the Atlantic as a backdrop.

Day 15  
**Westward Ho!, England**  
M,A  
The drive along the Cornish coast will take the group to Tintagel Castle, the site of King Arthur's birth.

E  
Overnight at Westward Ho!, a bathing resort named after Kingsley's novel and the former site of the United Services College, the setting of Kipling's *Stalky & Co*.

Day 16  
**Bristol, England**  
M,A  
Drive from Westward Ho! to Bristol.

E  
A visit to the THEATRE ROYAL with a representative of the theatre.

Day 17  
**Bristol, England**  
M  
Free time to visit the Cathedral or to shop.

A,E  
A tour of the beautiful eighteenth-century city at Bath, familiar to the readers of Jane Austen. Visits to the Grand Pump Room, the Abbey Church, and the Guildhall.

Day 18  
**Bristol, England**  
M,A  
A day of driving through the beautiful Wye Valley, Cross the Severn by ferry and enter Wales. Ride along the Wye
Day 18

M A

Bristol, England
(Continued)

to TINTERN ABBEY, the most romantic ruin in the Isles according to many. On to Monmouth and return to Bristol.

E Free time.

Day 19

Oxford, England

M Drive from Bristol to Cirencester for lunch. This town is called the "Capital of the Cotswolds," and was the Cicester of "Richard II" by Shakespeare.

A Drive to Oxford. Visit to BOILEIAN LIBRARY and the Sheldonian Theatre.

E Dinner at the RANDOLPH HOTEL with its dining room murals depicting scenes from Beervorn's Zuleika Dobson. Attendance at a theatrical performance, if one is being held, or free time.

Day 20

Oxford, England

M A Tour of the Colleges and the College Libraries, where special tours will be conducted by members of the library staffs.

E Free time to wander through any of the Colleges not visited during the day.

Day 21

Chipping Campden, England
(Oxford via Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-Marsh to Chipping Campden)

M A The trip through the Cotswolds includes some of the handsomest villages in England. Walking tour of Chipping Campden.

E Attendance at a performance at the MEMORIAL THEATRE in Stratford-on-Avon.

Day 22

Chipping Campden, England

M Visit to Broadway, a village vying with Chipping Campden for the title of the handsomest of the Cotswolds.

A Visit to TEWKESBURY ABBEY, the most beautiful Abbey in England, according to Ruth McKenziey and her husband, Richard Bransten, authors of Here's England. The Abbey was the scene of the last battle of the War of Roses. Tea at the
Day 22
Chipping Campden, England
(Continued)

Bell Inn, the house of Abel Fletcher, the tanner in Mrs.
Crake's John Halifax, Gentleman. Inspect the Hop Pole Inn,
another Pickwick inn.

E Return to Chipping Campden.

Day 23
Stratford-on-Avon, England

M.A Visits to the Birthplace, Trinity Church, the Grammar
School. Lunch at the Judith Shakespeare Tea Shop. Walk or
ride to Ann Hathaway's Cottage in Shottery.

E Attendance at a performance in the Memorial Theatre.

Day 24
Stratford-on-Avon, England

M Free time to shop in Stratford.

A,E Visits to nearby places of interest: Charlecote, Warwick
Castle, and Kenilworth.

Day 25
Birmingham, England

M,A Tours of the Birmingham Central Library and University of
Birmingham Library with representatives of those insti-
tutions.

E Attendance at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, if the
Company is giving a performance, or free time.

Day 26
Nottingham, England
(Birmingham via Ashby de la Zouche to Nottingham)

M,A After the drive to Nottingham and lunch, a visit to the
home of Lord Byron, Newstead Abbey. The exterior of the
Abbey is more interesting than the interior, and it serves
as a photogenic background to some of the most beautiful
"water gardens" in the Kingdom.

E Visit to the Nottingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Day 27
Chester, England
(Nottingham via Knutsford and Rowsley to Chester)

M,A A break in the journey to Chester is provided by Chatsworth
or Haddon Hall. The former is called the "Palace of the
Peaks." It is the home of the Duke of Devonshire. The
Day 28          Aboard Steamer to Kingstown, Eire

Chester to Holyhead en route to Dublin.

Day 29          Dublin, Eire

M          Customs

A          Tour of South Dublin: Trinity College and the Trinity College Library which contains the famous Book of Kells, the beautifully illuminated copy of the Gospels. This is a copyright library and as such has the privilege of receiving all books printed in the British Isles. Admission to the Library is free. The Library is open weekdays from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 or 4:00 P.M. and Sundays from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The National Museum is open free of charge from 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Sundays. The Museum contains a tremendous collection of treasures having to do with Ireland and Irish arts and crafts. The National Gallery of Ireland, open from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. weekdays and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Sundays, contains many portraits by or about authors and their characters.

E          Attendance at Amharchlann Na Mainistreath, the Abbey Theatre.

Day 30          Dublin, Eire

M          Visits to Dublin Castle, where application at the main entrance must be made to gain admittance to the State Apartments. Christ Church, the Catholic Cathedral, is modern as Cathedrals go, having been built in the last century. St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is the national cathedral of the Protestant churches of Ireland, once had Jonathan Swift as its Dean. Noontime meeting with a representative of the Abbey Theatre.
Day 30    Dublin, Eire
(Continued)

A  Free time for shopping.
E  Theatre-going.

Day 31    Belfast, Northern Ireland

M, A Drive along the Irish coast to Belfast. Lunch at Drogheda, once the scene of the bloodiest Cromwellian massacre.
E  Sight-seeing tour of Belfast.

Day 32    Belfast, Northern Ireland

M  Visits to the Parliament Buildings, Queen's University, and the Cathedral.
A  Free time for shopping.
E  Tour of the ULSTER GROUP THEATRE and discussion with the manager, Mr. Goldblatt, about his theatre.

Day 33    Glasgow, Scotland

M, A A short drive to Larne, Northern Ireland, to take the ferry across to Stranraer, the thirty-five mile North Channel crossing to Scotland. Afternoon visit to scenes of Burns interest in Ayr.
E  Visit to the CITIZENS' THEATRE to speak to the manager about his famous repertory theatre.

Day 34    Callander, Scotland

M  Free time for sight-seeing or shopping.
A, E Trip on lake steamers up Loch Lomand and across Loch Katrine. Drive along Loch Vennachar to Callender.

Day 35    Pitlochry, Scotland

M, A Drive along Loch Lubnaig, past Loch Earn. Lunch on the shores of Loch Tay. A visit with the manager of the PITLOCHRY FESTIVAL THEATRE.
E  Attendance as a performance at the PITLOCHRY FESTIVAL THEATRE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 36</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Drive from Pitlochry to Edinburgh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Sight-seeing through the &quot;Athens&quot; of Scotland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Attendance at one of the EDINBURGH FESTIVAL activities.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 37</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M, A</td>
<td>Free time for shopping or sight-seeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Watching the Military Tattoo in the early evening. Attendance at one of the activities at the Festival.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Day 38</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M, A</td>
<td>Visits to MELROSE ABBEY, DRYBURGH ABBEY, and ABBOTSFORD, all Scott associations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Return to Edinburgh for more Festival activities.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 39</th>
<th>Windermere, England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Edinburgh via Ecclefechan and Carlisle to Windemere)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, A</td>
<td>A morning's drive through the Border District to ECCLEFECHAN, to visit the home of Carlyle. A visit to some of the Roman remains at Carlisle. Stop here for tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>A pleasant motor trip through the Lake District to Windemere.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Day 40</th>
<th>Windermere, England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>A tour of DOVE COTTAGE, the home of Wordsworth, and of the little churchyard in which William and Dorothy Wordsworth are buried. These two tourist attractions are in the little village of Grasmere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, E</td>
<td>Free time to wander through the District.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 41</th>
<th>Haworth, England</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M, A</td>
<td>After a morning's drive to this city, familiar to lovers of the Brontes, the group will eat lunch at the BLACK BULL INN. Here Bronson spent too much of his time. An afternoon walk over the moors to HIGHER WITHINS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Visit to BRONTE PARSONAGE MUSEUM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Day 42**  
York, England  
(Haworth via Knaresborough to York)

- **M** Visit to the Castle at Knaresborough where John of Gaunt imprisoned Richard II in 1399.
- **A, E** Free time to wander through this city to visit its Cathedral, the old city wall and wander through its ancient streets.

**Day 43**  
Hull, England

- **M, A** A drive to Beverley for lunch and a visit to its lovely old Minster. A special tour of HULL UNIVERSITY and in particular a visit to the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.
- **E** Free time.

**Day 44**  
Cambridge, England  
(Hull via Lincoln, Peterborough, Ely to Cambridge)

- **M** A morning drive to Lincoln to visit the Cathedral and the LINCOLN CATHEDRAL LIBRARY, where the group will have a special tour.
- **A** Visits to Peterborough Cathedral, a thirteenth-century Norman church and to Ely Cathedral, one of the longest in England.
- **E** Free time to wander through this beautiful University town or to punt on the Cam.

**Day 45**  
Cambridge, England

- **M, A** A tour of the Universities and, as at Oxford, special tours through some of the LIBRARIES of Cambridge University.
- **E** Free time.

**Day 46**  
London, England

- **M** Drive from Cambridge to London.
- **A** Free time for getting reacquainted with the city.
- **E** Attendance at the theatre.
Day 47  London, England

M  Tour of the art galleries -- NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, TATE GALLERY.

A  Free time for shopping.

E  Tour of B.B.C.

Day 48  London, England

M  Museums tour -- BRITISH MUSEUM, VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

A  Thames River trip to Kew Gardens.

E  Attendance at the theatre.

Day 49  London, England

M, A  Free for shopping and leave-taking.

E  Farewell supper.
### Bibliography

#### General

**A. Books**


B. Periodicals and Booklets

1. "Forty Summer Study Tours of Special Interest," Scholastic Teacher (March 8, 1956), 68:17T.


14. Wilson, Howard E., "Why Travel?" Scholastic Teacher (February 9, 1956), 68:13T.

Great Britain and Ireland

A. Books


B. Periodicals and Booklets

6. Education in Great Britain, British Information Services, October 1952.


RECORD OF CORRESPONDENCE

CODE:

A-letter answered, pertinent information given
B-letter answered, information of a general nature given
C-letter unanswered as of July 1, 1957

Theatres

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<td>A</td>
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<td>Dublin, Eire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol Old Vic Company</td>
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<td>Bristol Theatre Royal</td>
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<td>Bristol, England</td>
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<td>Tavistock Repertory Company</td>
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<td>Tower Theatre</td>
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<td>Canonbury Place</td>
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<td>London, N. 1., England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow Citizens' Theatre</td>
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<td>Corbals Street C. 5</td>
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<td>Glasgow, Scotland</td>
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<td>Liverpool Playhouse</td>
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<td>Williamson Square</td>
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<td>Minack Open-Air Theatre</td>
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<td>Porthcurno, Cornwall</td>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>Norwich Maddermarket Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's Alley</td>
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<td>Pitlochry Festival Theatre</td>
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<td>Savoy Theatre</td>
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<td>Strand</td>
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<td>London, W. C. 2, England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shakespeare Memorial Theatre</td>
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<td>Stratford-on-Avon</td>
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<td>England</td>
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</table>
Ulster Group Theatre
Belfast, Northern Ireland

Television Studio

BBC
Television Centre
Wood Lane
London, W. 12, England

Dramatic Schools

Central School of Speech and Drama
Royal Albert Hall
Kensington Gore
London, S. W. 7, England

Royal Academy of Dramatic Art
62 & 64, Gower Street
London, W. C. 1, England

Sadler's Wells School
45 Colet Gardens
London, W. 1H, England

Actors' Clubs

Garrick Club
13 Garrick Street
London, W. C. 1, England

Green Room Club
62 Whitcomb Street
London, W. C. 2, England

Educational

Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland
9 Brunswick Square
London, S. W. 1, England

Board of Education
Charles Street
London, S. W. 1, England

General

British Consulate-General
2610 John Hancock Building
Boston 16, Massachusetts
Blake's Cottage
Felpham, England

St. Mary's Cottage
Strawberry Hill
Twickenham, England

Shaw's Corner
Ayot St. Lawrence
England

Libraries

Bodleian Library
Oxford University
Oxford, England

British Drama League Library
9 10 Fitzroy Square
London, S. W. 1, England

Edinburgh University Library
South Bridge 8
Edinburgh, Scotland

Dulwich College Library
Dulwich College
London, S. E. 21, England

Pepys' Library
Magdalen College
Cambridge University
Cambridge, England

The National Library of Scotland
Edinburgh, Scotland

University College of Hull Institute Library
173 Cottingham Road
Hull, England

Westminster Abbey
Library of the Dean and the Chapter of Westminster
Library and Muniment Room
London, S. W. 1, England

Winchester Cathedral Library
Winchester, England
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Scandanavian Airlines System
638 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Study Abroad
250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

The Bureau of University Travel
11 Boyd Street
Newton, Massachusetts

Thomas Cook and Son
407 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Tom Duffy Travel Service
Hotel Onondaga
Syracuse, New York

Trans World Airlines
Statler Building
Boston, Massachusetts

U. S. National Student Association
Dept. NYT-3
701 Seventh Avenue
New York 36, New York

World Tours Travel Club
914 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Richard P. Zollo
239 Maple Street
Danvers, Massachusetts
April 2, 1957

Library of the Dean and the Chapter of Westminster
Library and Muniment Room
Westminster Abbey
London, S. W. 1, England

Dear Sirs:

During the summer of 1958 a group of English teachers will take a conducted tour of the British Isles under the sponsorship of Boston University. Our purpose in conducting the tour is to improve the instruction of English in our public schools through an expansion of personal investigation of the wealth of material that your country possesses of interest to teachers of English.

One of our visits will naturally be to the Abbey. Would it be possible for our group to tour the Library and Muniment Room at that time? Would it be possible to have someone acquainted with the Library conduct the group through the premises?

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,
Richard P. Zollo  
239 Maple Street  
Danvers, Massachusetts  
January 18, 1957  

Director  
Norwich Maddermarket Theatre  
St. John's Alley, Norwich  
Norfolk, England  

Dear Sir:  

I am now in the process of arranging an itinerary of a tour of Great Britain which will be taken during the summer of 1958 by students from Boston University. All members of the group will be interested primarily in the theatre, the theme of our trip.  

Would it be possible to arrange for these people to inspect your theatre in the afternoon before a performance and to discuss with you problems involved in the use of an Elizabethan stage?  

Later, when the trip has been arranged, could you send me your program for the 1958 season.  

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.  

Yours truly,
Richard P. Zollo  
239 Maple Street  
Danvers, Massachusetts  
January 18, 1957

Blake's Cottage  
Felpham  
Bognor Regis  
Sussex, England  

Dear Sir:

As a University thesis, I am compiling a list of suitable resources in Great Britain of value to American teachers of English. I have found frequent mention of Blake's Cottage in my research. I wonder if you could tell me the hours when the Cottage is open to the public and the price of admission. This information is not generally included in the guide books.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

---

Subject: Blake's Cottage
Open to the Public:
Price of admission:
Would you check here if the above address is correct:
The correct address is
Dear Sir:

As a University thesis, I am compiling a list of suitable resources in Great Britain of value to American teachers of English. Since Strawberry Hill is now, I believe, a religious school, is it possible for individuals or groups to visit Strawberry Hill? As I am now in the process of arranging an itinerary for a tour of Great Britain which will be taken during the summer of 1958 by students of Boston University, I am doubly anxious to discover the accessibility of Strawberry Hill.

The information I have is as follows:

"Built by Horace Walpole, this house did much to stimulate the Gothic revival in Great Britain. The house was built on the site of Pope's villa. Since the house is now a Catholic school, it would be wise to write ahead for permission to visit the house."

I would be very grateful for help you could give me on these matters.

Yours truly,
APPENDIX D

THEATRES IN THE BRITISH ISLES
APPENDIX D

THEATRES IN THE BRITISH ISLES

(The following list of theatres appears in a pamphlet, Theatre in Britain, which may be obtained from the British Travel and Holidays Association, 6A/66 St. James's Street, London, S. W. 1, England.)

A. A SELECTION OF REPERTORY THEATRES IN THE PROVINCES

1. BEDFORD
   Royal County, Midland Road. Telephone: 2046

2. BIRMINGHAM 5
   Repertory, Station Street. Telephone: Midland 2471

3. BLACKPOOL
   Royal Pavilion, Rigby Road. Telephone: 22616

4. BRIGHTON
   Theatre Royal, King Street. Telephone: 24388

5. BRISTOL
   Little Theatre, Colston Street. Telephone: 21182

6. BROMLEY
   New Theatre, High Street. Telephone: Ravensbourne 66778

7. CANTERBURY
   The Marlowe, St. Margaret's Street. Telephone: 4747

8. CHELTENHAM
   Civic Playhouse, Bath Road. Telephone: 2852

9. CHESTERFIELD
   Civic Theatre, Corporation Street. Telephone: 2901

10. COLCHESTER
    Repertory, Albert Hall, High Street. Telephone: 3943

11. COVENTRY
    College Theatre, The Butts. Telephone: 5878

12. DUNDEE
    The Dundee Repertory, Nicoll Street. Telephone: 3530

13. EDINBURGH
    Gateway, 41 Elm Row (winter only). Telephone: Central 2883
14. GLASGOW
Glasgow Citizens’ Theatre, Gorbals Street C. 5.
Telephone: South 3452

15. GUILDFORD
Guildford Theatre Club, Nort Street. Telephone: 2187
Subscription: 5s. (70c.)

16. FARNHAM
Castle Theatre, Castle Street. Telephone: 5301
Subscription 7s. 6d. ($1.05)

17. LIVERPOOL
Playhouse, Williamson Square. Telephone: Royal 8363

18. MORECAMBE
Royalty Theatre, Market Street. Telephone: 109

19. NORWICH
Maddermarket, St. John’s Alley. Telephone: 26560

20. NOTTINGHAM
Nottingham Playhouse, Goldsmith Street. Telephone: 52558

21. OLDHAM
Repertory Theatre Club, Fairbottom Street. Telephone: Main 2829

22. PERTH
Perth Theatre, High Street. Telephone: 1031

23. PETERBOROUGH
Repertory Theatre, The Broadway. Telephone: 3123

24. PRESTON
Royal Hippodrome, Friargate. Telephone: 3360

25. SALISBURY
Playhouse, Fisherton Street. Telephone: 2104

26. SHEFFIELD
The Playhouse, Townhead Street. Telephone: 22949

27. SHREWSBURY
Shrewsbury Repertory, The Square. Telephone: 2144

28. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON
Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Waterside. Telephone: 2271

29. WATFORD
Watford Palace, Clarendon Road. Telephone: 5671
30. WIGAN
   Hippodrome, King Street. Telephone: 2835

31. WINDSOR
   Theatre Royal, Thames Street. Telephone: 1107

32. WORTHING
   Connaught Theatre, Union Place. Telephone: 2331

33. YORK
   Theatre Royal, St. Leonard's Place. Telephone: 3568

B. LONDON THEATRES

(Some of the small theatres in London are theatre-clubs. To become a member of these clubs usually entails no more than the payment of a small fee when booking seats. The * when used below denotes theatre-clubs.)

1. ADELPHI, Strand W. C. 2
   Tel: Temple Bar 7611 Underground Station: Strand

2. ALDwyCh, Aldwych W. C. 2
   Tel: Temple Bar 6404 Underground Station: Holborn

3. AMBASSADORS, West Street W. C. 2
   Tel: Temple Bar 1171 Underground Station: Leicester Square

4. APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue W. 1
   Tel: Gerrard 2663 Underground Station: Piccadilly Circus

*5. ARTS, 6-7 Great Newport Street W. C. 2
   Subscription: £1.0.0 ($2.80) per year
   Tel: Temple Bar 3334 Underground Station: Leicester Square

6. CAMBRIDGE, Earlham Street W. C. 2
   Tel: Temple Bar 6056 Underground Station: Leicester Square

*7. CANDLELIGHT, 18 Chepstow Villas W. 11
   Annual Subscription: 10s.6d. ($1.47)
   Tel: Bayswater 6700 Underground Station: Notting Hill Gate

8. COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane W. C. 2
   Tel: Temple Bar 3161 Underground Station: Leicester Square

9. COMEDY, Panton Street S. W. 1
   Tel: Whitehall 2578 Underground Station: Piccadilly Circus

10. CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus W. 1
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Subscription: 6s. (64c)
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28. OLD VIC, Waterloo Road S. W. 1
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29. PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue W. 1
Tel: GERrrard 6834 Underground Station: Leicester Square

30. PALLADIUM, Argyll Street W. 1
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31. PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road W. C. 2
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32. PICCADILLY, Denman Street W. 1
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33. PLAYERS, 173 Hungerford Arches Villiers Street W. C. 2
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34. PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street W. 1
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35. PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue W. C. 2
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36. ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S. W. 1
Tel: SLOane 1745 Underground Station: Sloane Square

37. ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank S. E. 1
Tel: Waterloo 3191 Underground Station: Waterloo

38. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden W. C. 2
Tel: COVeNt Garden 1066 Underground Station: Covent Garden

39. SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Avenue, E. C. 1
Tel: TEMrninus 1672 Underground Station: Angel

40. ST. JAMES'S, King Street S. W. 1
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Green Park

41. ST. MARTINS, West Street, Cambridge Circus W. C. 2
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42. SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue W. C. 2
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43. SAVOY, Strand W. C. 2  
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44. SCALA, Charlotte Street W. 1  
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45. STOLL, Kingsway W. C. 2  
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46. STRAND, Aldwych W. C. 2  
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47. THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane W. C. 2  
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48. THEATRE ROYAL, Haymarket S. W. 1  
Tel: WHITEhall 9832  Underground Station: Piccadilly Circus

49. TOWER THEATRE, Canonbury Islington N. 1  
Tel: CANonbury 5111  
Buses: 4a, 19, 30, 43, 171, 172 to the Town Hall

*50. UNITY, 1 Goldington Street N. W. 1  
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51. VAUDEVILLE, Strand W. C. 2  
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52. VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street S. W. 1  
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53. WESTMINSTER, Palace Street S. W. 1  
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54. WHITEHALL, 14 Whitehall S. W. 1  
Tel: WHITEhall 6692  Underground Station: Trafalgar Square

55. WINDMILL, Great Windmill Street W. 1  
Tel: GERRard 7413  Underground Station: Piccadilly Circus

56. WINTER GARDEN, Drury Lane W. C. 2  
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62. STEELE, Richard

63. STEVENSON, Robert L.
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64. STRACHEY, Lytton
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65. SWIFT, Dean
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66. TENNYSON, Alfred Lord
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67. THACKERAY, William

68. TROLLOPE, Anthony
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69. **WALPOLE, Horace**
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71. **WORDSWORTH, William**
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