

BRITTANY

FRANCE



© Bourchaud



B R I T T A N Y

THERE is perhaps no part of France which is closer to us than Brittany. The land, a larger counterpart of Cornwall, is near to our shores and the people, so many of whom are sailors and men of the sea, seem familiar. For like Great Britain, Little Britain is one of the Western Isles, not wholly an island, it is true, in the strict geographical sense, but insular all the same. The native tongue of the Bretons came from Britain and in customs and character the men and women of Little Britain remind us of those of our own Celtic regions. Brittany is a dream-land for holiday-makers. Living is not expensive, the food is excellent and the climate healthy. There is an extraordinary variety of scenery: wild mountains and moors and sheltered dales where subtropical plants and flowers flourish, there are the rocky shores, strange islands, deep forests, old-world villages, modern sea-side resorts, mediæval walled towns, mysterious stone monuments dating from prehistoric times, ancient churches, crosses and calvaries. There is something for everyone in Brittany. Whether you want to be alone or among the crowd, whether you wish to stay in large hotels or lodge in small country inns, whether you want to explore the unspoiled country-side or bathe, fish, boat and play games near the coast, you can find just what you want in Brittany.

And the people, though wedded to their old ways, are hospitable and friendly. It is a delightful country that you will want to go back to again and again.

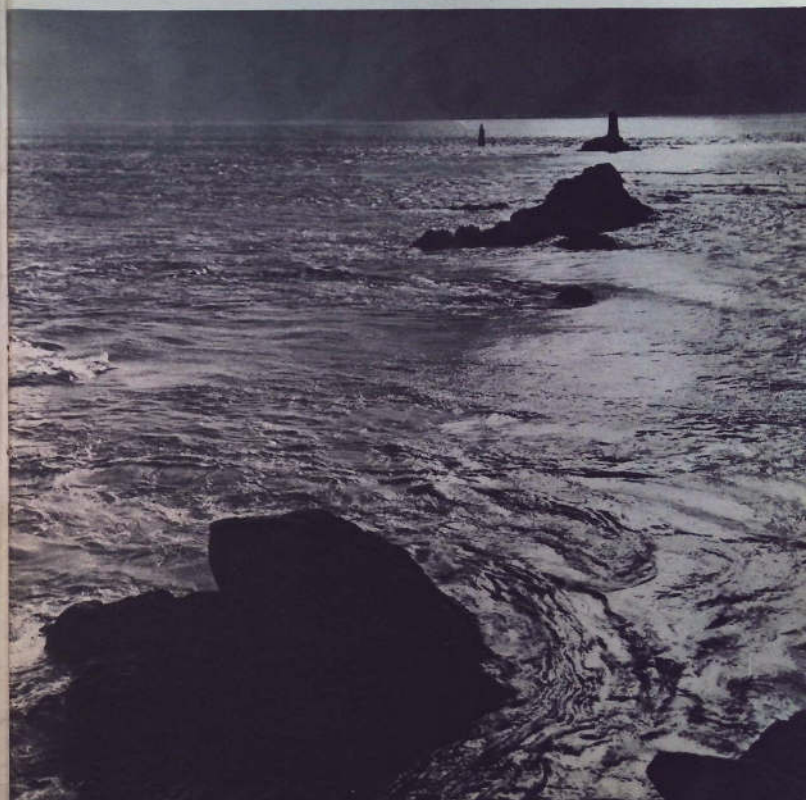
ALAN HOUGHTON BRODRICK

LAND AND SEA

The Brittany peninsula at the extreme north-western point of France stretches out into the sea for about 190 miles. Brittany is not only one of the largest of the old French provinces but it is also one of the most curious and most interesting. The wild and picturesque coast is washed by an ever-changing sea. The monuments, often vigorous and striking, look like an integral part of the countryside. The traditional costumes of the men and women survive as nowhere else in France.

The Bretons are friendly and hospitable and although in their country there are few very fashionable watering places or palatial hotels, the visitor will find countless little villages, bathing beaches, nooks and corners, where the inns and hotels are comfortable, well run, reasonable in price and offer excellent and abundant meals.

1. - LA POINTE DU RAI (VENDÉE). P. 100 ->



ARMOR

The sea lends Brittany a strange and peculiar character of its own. It is more than 400 miles as the crow flies (and much more if the total length of coast line is counted) from Saint-Malo to Brest and from Brest to Saint-Nazaire. This is the « Land and Sea », or Armor in Celtic. There is no doubt that within comparatively recent times the sea has gained on the land. Old legends indeed tell of the city of Ys swallowed up by the waves. The chain of islands, rocks, reefs and islets surrounding the Breton coast are the peaks and summits of heights now mostly covered by the ocean. The sea has, moreover, made its way up some of the valleys which are now narrow and winding fjords or « abers ». So we have the queer sight of some little ports right inland, 13 or 14 miles from the open sea. Between these fjords runs a very varied coast, capes and bays, headlands beaten by storms, then sheltered creeks and strange-shaped rocks rising from long strands of fine sand.

It is to the sea that Brittany owes its mild climate. The sea moderates the winter cold and the summer heat. Frost is almost unknown and in sheltered positions on the coast you find gardens with subtropical vegetation such as mimosas, palms, fig-trees, eucalyptus and camellias. Strawberries and other fruits ripen early out of doors around Roscoff and Plougastel.

Summer comes early. The autumn is long and mild. The colours of the landscape are warm and soft, yet typically insular. It sometimes happens that in the blaze of the sun rocks and sea take on vivid hues reminding one of the Mediterranean. Then, for instance, at the time of the September equinox, the sea will change in a few hours from southern calm to mighty tempest.

2. A DROWNED VALLEY : TREGIER (CÔTE-DU-NORD). 1. A BEACH : LA BAULE (LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE).



Ph. Arno et J.-M. Tancrès.



Ph. N. Le Dap-Tancrès.

ARCOAT

The interior of Brittany is made up of strangely shaped hills. They form the Arcoat or « land of the woods », owing its name to the huge forest of oak and beech once covering it. But trees and undergrowth have been cut back and the enchanted forest has given way to great stretches of melancholy moor dotted and patched « with gold of broom and purple of heather »; however, between the forest and the moor are patches of cultivated land. The deep-cut lanes and roads wind between high banks planted with trees and rushes. This is the bocage — a checker-board of fields and meadows.

4. LA MONTAGNE NOIRE (MORBIHAN).

CALVARIES



MYSTERIOUS MONUMENTS

Brittany is full of the rather mysterious megalithic or ancient stone monuments dating from prehistoric times. There are menhirs, great upright stones (looked upon by the Bretons as emblems of eternity). There are dolmens and covered galleries which were, no doubt, tombs. There are the majestic stone avenues of Carnac. Local tradition has it that these antique rocks were transported to Brittany by fairies or by saints or by the Virgin Mary and that these ancient monuments are inhabited by korrigans and farfadets, that is elves, gnomes and goblins who at night and by moonlight dance round the old stones.



CELTIC MIGRATIONS

Brittany, as we know it, was made by Celtic-speaking British fleeing in the 6th and 7th centuries from Great Britain before Anglo-Saxon invaders. The Bretons assimilated the Gallo-Romans who in any case had to meet the continual forays and raids of the Northern pirates. The Bretons settled in Armorica in such large numbers that they completely transformed the country and as Brittany or Little Britain (as opposed to Great Britain) this peninsula of the West has retained, thanks to its isolated position, all the appearance of a typical Celtic country.

BRETON SAINTS

The Breton saints, « as numerous as grains of sand on the sea shore », are not perhaps quite orthodox, but the Church has been tolerant and has admitted them since their cult is an occasion for pious ceremonies. Some of the more popular saints are the founders of the seven bishoprics—Briac (or Briec), Corentin of Quimper, Maclou (or Malo), Paul-Aurelian of St-Pol de Léon, Patern of Vannes, Samson of Dol, Tugdual of Tréguier. To these must be added the most famous of all, good St Yves, protector of the poor, who lived in the 13th century.

In addition to these great saints, there are the little saints who have given their names to countless villages. There are hundreds of these little saints. You find their names on the high roads and on the moors which they transform into the Road to Heaven and the Gardens of Paradise. These saints were clan chieftains and leaders of the Bretons when they arrived in Armorica and they founded the first settlements, the names of which were formed with « plu » meaning parish or « lann » meaning hermitage. They are still alive in Brittany and it is in their honour that the Bretons built the innumerable chapels, churches and oratories which dot the countryside.

1. - GUINELAU (FINISTÈRE). CHURCH, CEMETERY, CALVARY, OSMARY. 2. - DOLMEN NEAR ROSCOFF (FINISTÈRE). 3. - THE ROCKS OF CARNAC (MORBIHAN). 4. - CONSECRATED MENHIR AT BRIDONGAN (FINISTÈRE). IN BRITANNY ONE CIVILIZATION SUPERSEDES ANOTHER WITHOUT DESTROYING IT: THE DRUIDIC MEGALITHIC HAS BECOME A SYMBOL OF CHRISTIANITY.



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9. - PENMARCK (FINISTÈRE). CHAPELLE NOTRE-DAME DE LA FOIE. ACCORDING TO LEGEND, CHRISTIAN WAITED HERE FOR THE SHIP THAT WAS TO BRING HIM BACK TO HIM.

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

The parish church is regarded as being as much the habitation of the dead as of the living. The church porches are generally decorated with elaborate statues of the Apostles and popular saints. The Bretons pay as much attention to those who come as to those who go. Therefore the architects and sculptors made full use of their lavish imagination in the decoration of these vestibules where we can make out figures of children, of men and women, and then representations of coffins. The naves are surmounted by tall granite belltowers. The stained-glass windows are often light and graceful and blazing with colour.

Some of the numerous chapels are even more interesting than many of the churches, for instance, Notre Dame de la Clarté at Perros-Guirec, Kermaria-an-Isquit near Plouha, Kernascleden, Sainte-Barbe-du-Faouet; here the buildings seem to merge into the countryside. Many of the chapels are not much more lofty than a farm-house — humble places of prayer dedicated to local saints.

The interiors are often touching in their display of simple piety: altar-pieces carved in wood or sculptured in stone, ancient gilded wooden altars, and roofs supported by rough rafters resting on dragons' mouths. Rood-screens divide the sanctuary from the rest of the church and these lace-like structures may be compared with those of southern



10. - A BISHOP. 11. - THE MARTYRDOM OF SAINT APOLLINA. 12. - SAINT YVES BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR MAN. 13. - SAINT BENOÏT (10TH CENTURY).

Pl. G. de Mors (1914-1915).



14. - PORT-CROIX (FINISTÈRE). FLAMBOYANT PORCH.



15. - ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRA (MORBIHAN). PORTAL.

England. There are painted panelings, carved pews, and choir stalls with armorial bearings, holy water stoups, sacred vessels in old silver or pewter, and wheels of fortune hung with bells which are rung at the offertory and during christenings.

None of the Breton cathedrals can be assigned wholly to one style, for instance, at Tréguier, at Saint-Pol de Léon, and at Saint-Brieuc, can be seen, side by side with decorated or flamboyant Gothic, Romanesque bits which seem in many cases moreover to date from the 12th century when Gothic architecture had already made its appearance in the region round Paris. What renders the Breton cathedrals so impressive is their building-stone. A Gothic church of granite conveys an impression of permanence, almost of eternity.

16. - KERFONS (COTES-DU-NORD). ROOD-SCREEN.



Pl. Kauter

17. - TRÉGUIER CATHEDRAL (COTES-DU-NORD).



Pl. J.M. Morel-Duclos

18. - KERMARIA-AN-ISQUIT (COTES-DU-NORD). STATUES.



Pl. Kauter

THE CALVARIES

To reach these humble sanctuaries, we must leave the highways and follow the rough country lanes sunk below the level of the surrounding fields. At the cross-roads, you almost always find a moss-grown stone cross on its pedestal. There are quite simple crosses carved out of schist. There are crosses sculptured with figures on both sides — there will be the Holy Ghost as a dove, God the Father as an old man supporting with outstretched hands the Cross of His dying Son. On the other side, will be the Coronation of the Virgin and Religion trampling on Paganism. On some of the crosses, below the figure of Christ, are saints and angels standing or kneeling and receiving in chalices the blood from His wounds.

These « storied » crosses are, in a measure, the prototypes of the great Calvaries which were put up in Finistère and Morbihan during the 16th and 17th centuries. The least pretentious (and indeed least known) are often the most beautiful. The holy women are moving in their sorrow and the crucified thieves are poignant in their sufferings.

This local, almost entirely religious art, is of the people — we might almost call it a democratic art. The same spirit of equality may be found reflected in the mortuary chapels and in ossuaries of the churchyards over whose entrance may be read in Breton (or in bad Latin) for the noble as for the plebeian: « Remember that my fate will be thine ». In Brittany, the local squires and land-owners had no elaborate tombs as in the other parts of France. « The fields of repose » lie behind monumental doorways and triumphal arches that serve to commemorate all who lie buried in the churchyard.



19. Dorez

20. - LANNEBERRON (FINISTÈRE). 21. - TRONQUEN. 15TH. CENTURY CALVARY.



20. Dorez



21. Dorez



22. - MONT-SAINT MICHEL ON THE BORDER BETWEEN BRITANNY AND NORMANDY

23. Dorez



32



34



35



36



37



38



39

32. - GUIMILIAU, THE VISITATION. 34. - GUIMILIAU CALVARY, DETAIL. 35. - GUIMILIAU, APOSTLES. 36. - SAINT-THEGONNEC, SIMON OF CYRENE AIDS CHRIST. 37. - PLOUARNEL, THE LORD'S SUPPER. 38. - GUIMILIAU DETAIL. 39. - GUIMILIAU, THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Pls. Lander (32-37), Fiches-Tourisme (34-37-38), G. & M.M. (39).



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CASTLES, MANORS AND COUNTRY-HOUSES



31

30. - THE CHATEAU OF KERJEAN (FINISTÈRE). 31. - KERJEAN, DETAIL OF THE FRONT.

Pls. G. de Méry



17



Photo G. de Mire

11 - THE CHATEAU OF KERGUEZ (FINISTÈRE). 12 - PRÉMAN'S (FINISTÈRE) MANOR.



Châteaubriant



14 - THE CHATEAU AT COMBOURG. HERE LAURENCE-RIEUX LIVED THE FIRST YEARS OF HIS YOUTH. (IMAGINE ALSO... PASSAGES AND BRISTLY STAIRCASES, DISGUISES AND KEYS... - SILENCE EVERYWHERE, OBSCURITY, AND THE HAUNTING COUNTERCHANGE OF STONES.)



On the old frontier between Brittany and France is strung a line of imposing feudal castles—Saint-Malo, Fougères, Vitre, Josselin, Châteaubriant and Nantes. In the rest of the country there are only manors or mansions, sometimes now used as farms, but retaining a noble air. The doors are blazoned. Coats of arms may be seen over the porches. There are towers and turrets with conical roofs of slate. For the houses as for the churches the hard granite, so difficult to work and cut, has induced a robust architectural style with little ornamentation.

15 - THE CHATEAU OF VITRE (ILLE-ET-VILAINE). PH. Edouard Sautou



28. - POINTE DE SAINT-MATHIEU (FENESTRE).
MONUMENT DEDICATED TO SAILORS LOST AT
SEA (SCULPTURE BY GUILLEU, 1977). 29. -
THE CALVARY OF TRONDEN. THE VIRGIN AT
THE FOOT OF THE CROSS (15TH CENTURY).

IN THE TENUE STILLNESS OF THEIR GRIEF, THE
GRANITE FIGURES CONTRAST WITH THE SEA.
VIRGIN AT THE CROSS OR MOTHER OF A SAILOR,
AFTER FIVE CENTURIES, THE WOMEN OF BRIT-
TANY STILL WEEP FOR THE LOSS OF THEIR SONS.



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SAILS



The Breton of the coast is either a fisherman or a sailor. He sails from Saint-Malo to the Newfoundland cod-fisheries, or he is one of the crew of trawlers from the Morbihan and southern Finistère coast, which sail down to the Bay of Biscay for tunny or for deep-sea fishing.

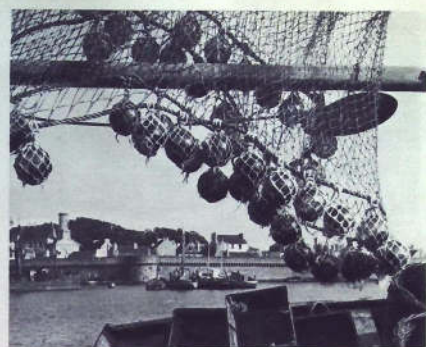
The crawfishery fleet from Camaret goes as far north as Rockall and as far south as the Moroccan shores. Smacks and sailing boats with black hulls and brown canvas conduct the off-shore fishing all along the coast. The return of the fishing fleets causes great excitement among the population living from and off the sea. The fish are sold by auction, a good deal goes to the canneries where the wives and daughters of the fishermen (often still wearing the old traditional Breton costumes), pack sardines and tunny and also, during the off-season, the produce of the soil.

When he does not harken to the sea, the Breton becomes a farmer, but often, he is both farmer and fisherman, and the Brittany soil fertilized by the sea manure gives excellent crops of early vegetables which find a ready market.

In the little villages of the interior you may find artisans working in their picturesque little shops just as they did hundreds of years ago: cobblers, coopers, potters, turners.

41 - TUNNY-FISHING BOAT, AT CONCARNEAU.
42 - CONCARNEAU. 43 - SARDINES ARE BROUGHT ABOARD. 44 - THE ARRIVAL OF TUNNY-FISH AT CONCARNEAU. THE FISH BOATS THE QUAYS IN SMALL BOATS AND ARE CARRIED BY HAND TO LOBBIES THAT BRING THEM TO THE MARKET WHERE THEY ARE AUCTIONED.

Pl. Douar (41), Fish-Traffic (42-43), Yve (44).





46. - SLOOP-RIGGED SAILING-BOATS OF CANCALE, ARE UNIQUE IN FRANCE. THEY ARE VERY FAST AND ARE USED FOR RACES. AN EXTRA SAIL INCREASES THEIR SPEED.



45

Fig. C. de Mire (46), J. M. Mares-Toulon (45), Duret (47).



44



47



42

47. - THE LENSES OF ECKMÜHL LIGHTHOUSE (FINISTÈRE). 42. - PHARE DE LA JUMENTY NEAR UZHANT ISLAND (FINISTÈRE).



43

43. - SARDINE-FISHING BOATS AT DOUARNENEZ. THE FISH ARE CAUGHT NEAR THE COAST OF BRITTANY. THE BLUE NETS ARE DRIVEN IN THE BACKGROUND IN THE FISHERMAN'S FARM : UNION OF LAND AND SEA.

WHAT ARE THESE BOATS ?



A



B



C



D



E



58. - DUBUAY-TROUVÉ.



51. - THE SHIP OF GUYARD-TROUVÉ.

A. SARDINE-FISHING BOATS. HOME-PORT : DOUARNENEZ. FISHING-GROUND : OFF THE SOUTH FINISTÈRE COAST. DURATION : 24 TO 48 HOURS. SEASON : APRIL TO NOVEMBER.
B. TUNNY-FISHING BOATS. HOME-PORT : GOSNOLD, BRISTOL. FISHING-GROUND : THE BAY OF BISCAY. DURATION : ONE OR TWO WEEKS. SEASON : SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER.
C. LOBSTER-FISHING BOATS. HOME-PORT : GOSNOLD. FISHING-GROUND : OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF IRELAND, MAINE, THE ANTILLES. DURATION : 2 TO 6 WEEKS. SEASON : ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
D. SLOOP-RIGGED SAILING-BOATS. HOME-PORT : GOSNOLD. COASTAL FISHING. DURATION : 24 TO 48 HOURS.
E. TERN-FISHING (COD-FISHING). HOME-PORT : GOSNOLD. FISHING-GROUND : OFF NEWFOUNDLAND. DURATION : FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER.

Fig. Duret (47), C. de Mire (46), Dubuay (48).

COSTUMES AND CUSTOMS



53

53 TO 55. - WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY OF BIGOUDEN (THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF QUIMPER). EMBROIDERY WITH GOLDEN THREADS. THE PAVEN MAY BE COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE BRETON FURNITURE ON PG. 52. EVEN TODAY THE EMBROIDERERS OF PONT-LAÏE KEEP THE OLD TRADITIONS ALIVE.



54



55

Pl. C. de M. et

COSTUMES

Each canton, sometimes each parish has its own traditional costume and the variety in the women's clothes and, above all, in their head-dress, is astonishing. The visitor may find it interesting to try and identify the different styles. Round about Treguier, the head-dresses have wings. In the Glazik country the girls wear a small, pointed kerchief with a broad chin-strap, at Pont-Aven the "wings" are of lace. Then there is the kerchief of Auray, light and fragile-looking, and above all, that of the Bigouden country, the best known and the tallest which seems, moreover, to grow in height every year so that it looks like a great white mitre. Although women's head-dresses and costumes are so rich and varied, the old costumes of the men are no longer so often seen. In everyday life the broad hat with velvet ribbons, the short jacket and the broad breeches are now very rare, but many of the older men keep to their black hats and embroidered waistcoats.

25. Jacques Thibaut



56 - WOMEN OF FINISTÈRE 57 - A BELT BUCKLE.
58 - A MAN'S HAT. 59 - GIRL OF THE ÎLE DE SEIN.



LANGUAGE

The Bretons speak a Celtic language which is closely related to Welsh. Their literature is a popular one, and is especially rich in songs, ballads and poetry, most of which reveal a deep and passionate love for the native land.
The Bretons are fond of music and of dancing, and popular dances accompanied by the Breton bagpipes are as much a feature of the Pardons (which are typical manifestations of Breton religious life) as at other festivals or private and family rejoicings.



Fig. C. de Méné

60 - ALL THE WOMEN OF BROODEN WEAR THE TRADITIONAL HEAD DRESS. P. F. de Toulon





HOUSE AND FURNITURE



To see the real Breton dwellings, we must look beyond the towns whose mediæval appearance has nothing particularly Breton about it. We must look at the cottages of the fishermen and farmers, at the little houses we find everywhere on the coast and on the moors, either standing alone or grouped into hamlets. These are the « pious » (parishes). The Breton cottage is quite simple. There is only a ground-floor. The roof is steep, and on either side of it rise two chimneys. The walls are made of granite and the stone gives the cottage an austere appearance which is however tempered by whitewash. The old style of architecture has not disappeared and is still employed for quite large modern houses and even for some public buildings, amongst which those of Dinan are perhaps the most noteworthy.

The same simplicity is reflected in the furniture, the cupboards, wardrobes, the sliding doors of the built-in beds, the coffers, and the often very elegantly carved wooden spoons.

41. - SPOON FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS, DATED 1842, WITH FOLDING HANDLE. THE WOOD IS DEEPLY CARVED IN THE SHAPE OF A CROSS. 42. - A CORNOUAILLE CUPBOARD. 43. - DATED HOUSE IN ARGOAL. 44. - HOUSES IN THE ÎLE DE SEIN, PEBBLE WALLS PROTECT FROM THE WIND THE TINY FIELDS THAT SERVE AS PASTURAGE FOR A FEW SHEEP 45. - FROM THE TOP OF ECKMÜHL LIGHTHOUSE (FINISTÈRE).



The La Douet (43), La Basse-Toulaine (44), G. de Miel (45), Douet (46).





Ph. G. de Mott

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Most towns and villages of Brittany well repay a visit. Rennes, the old capital of the country, has imposing law courts and broad streets lined in many places with 18th century houses. Nantes is the principal commercial port, and also an industrial centre. Nantes castle is a splendid Gothic and Renaissance fortress erected in the 15th century by François the Second, Duke of Brittany. Quimper has one of the most beautiful Gothic cathedrals in the whole land, an old episcopal palace, many ancient houses and most picturesque quays. The cathedral of Saint-Brieuc is at the same time a fortress. There is Douarnenez, a lively fishing port where the sardine, tunny, and crawfish catches are brought in. Dinan's quays are very extensive. The feudal castle of Fougères is one of the best preserved in all western Europe. Vitré is a fortified city, a sort of Northern Carcassonne enclosing a castle, part of which is fitted up as a museum. The streets of Lannion seem not to have changed for generations. The cathedral tower of Saint Pol de Léon is crowned by a splendid open-work spire. Tréguier, an episcopal town, is full of quiet dignified houses. In the shadow of the ancient cathedral is an interesting cloister. Locronan's main square is lined with Renaissance houses. There is Huelgoat, set between rocks and forests, and enlivened by running waters, and Guérande, girt round with 15th century ramparts, and many, many others.

66 AND 67. - TWO FISHING-VILLAGES: AUDIERNE AND LESCONIL (FINISTÈRE).



Ph. Dumet



70



69

68 - VANNES (MORBIHAN) REMARKABLE FOR ITS OLD HOUSES, ITS MUSEUM AND THE REMAINS OF ITS FORTIFICATIONS.
69 - OLD STREET IN AURAY (MORBIHAN).
70 - THE PORT OF AUDIERNE. 71 - THE ENCLOSED TOWN AT CONCARNEAU (FINISTÈRE). THIS PART OF CONCARNEAU FORMS A CURIOUS CONTRAST WITH THE BUSY FISHING-PORT.



71

The Fougères Cathedral (14-15-16), Dumet (71).

HOLIDAYS



BEACHES

Visitors make their appearance in Brittany in the spring, as soon as the fine weather begins.

When the school holidays start, Brittany is filled with town dwellers in search of fresh air and the pleasures of the seaside.

There are seaside resorts to please every type of visitor, —towns with casinos where concerts and festivals of all sorts are given, tiny seaside villages where the visitor who wants to lead a simple life may do so in delightful surroundings.

SPORT

Most of the large resorts have one or two tennis courts, whereas in the larger places, may be found twenty or more as well as a golf course and often livery stables. Yachting is much in favour, and regattas of all kinds are frequent, sometimes run between fine private yachts, and sometimes between fishing boats. Rowing-boats or sailing-boats can be hired in all the ports.

FISHING

Fishing from the shore for crabs and other small fish delights children, and the local inhabitants are always ready to give advice as to how best set about the business. From the coast also, you can fish with a rod and on the sandy bottoms flat fish such as lemon sole, sole and turbot may be caught and, where the bottom is rocky, dory, grey mullet, red mullet.

Many of the local fishermen will take visitors on board and special fishing-boats can be hired, but these should not be used unless one is a very good navigator and has a knowledge of the shore. Off the coast the same fish can be taken as from the shore, but also the migratory sorts such as whiting, mackerel, etc.

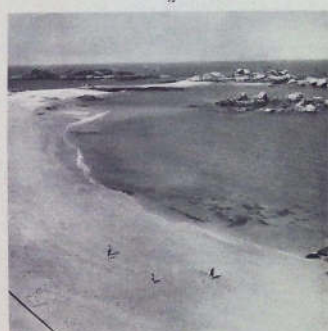
Nearly all the streams and rivers of Brittany are full of fish. There is salmon in some of the rivers and specially the Aulne and the Elorn.

The most exciting fishing of all is undoubtedly that of the tunny, recently started by American sportsmen in Lannion Bay. With rather improvised tackle they made some wonderful catches.

CAMPING

Brittany is ideal for hikers, bicyclists and campers. The roads and lanes are picturesque and full of variety. There is something curious or interesting at every turn; an old church, an attractive village, delightful woods and heaths. Everywhere the wayfarer will find good, simple food and comfortable lodging. More and more, every year, campers choose Brittany for a holiday. Near many of the sea-side resorts and the villages there are camping-grounds specially reserved for those who travel with their own tents and equipment.

13. — TUNNY-FISHING IN THE BAY OF LANNION.
14. — A TUNNY CAUGHT WITH THE ROD.



15. — TUNNY-FISHING IN THE BAY OF LANNION. 16. — A TUNNY CAUGHT WITH THE ROD.

HOTELS

The hotels of Brittany are mostly good, unpretentious establishments. There are very few hotels of the « palace » type but plenty of places of established reputation where the visitor will be very comfortable. Less expensive hotels (as well as the so-called family hotels) clean and well kept, are very numerous. They can be found at every seaside place and in the small towns as well, indeed, as in some of the larger villages of the interior. There is hardly any spot in all Brittany more than a few miles from an inn where you can sleep and be sure of a good simple meal. And the cooking is everywhere excellent. Fresh fish, shell-fish, lobsters, crabs, crawfish are served every day in the seaside hotels. The high season (when Brittany is really full up) is from the 15th of July to the 1st of September. Still, even then, it is possible to find accommodation almost everywhere if rooms are booked a little time ahead. Before and after the main season, that is to say in the spring, early summer and early autumn, Brittany is a very attractive holiday ground. Perhaps there has been rather too much tendency to flock Brittany during the season, and to neglect it earlier and later, but every year, visitors and tourists are coming more and more to realize the charms of this very exceptional country, where the prices in the hotels are extremely moderate.

A TYPICAL TRIP : TRO-BREIZ

In the old days, many Bretons used to undertake what they called the Tro-Breiz, that is the tour of Brittany, visiting on foot the principal sanctuaries and praying before the relics of the Seven Great Saints. To-day, the visitor can make this round trip quickly and without fatigue, and the tourist will be agreeably surprised for there is hardly any country with more varied scenery than Brittany. In fact, Breiz, the Celtic name for Brittany, means « varied ».

MAP OF BRITTANY AND THE TRO-BREIZ ROUTE



Plougastel-Duval



Pontivy



Brasqu de Guirandaise



Pont-l'Abbé

PROF. DR. H. H. H.



THE COUNTRY OF BIGouden



THE COUNTRY OF BIGouden



NORTHERN FINISTÈRE



PORT-AVEN



PORT-AVEN



NORTHERN FINISTÈRE



PLougastel-Daoulas



PLougastel-Daoulas



PLougastel-Daoulas



LE TOLEST

Mr. F. de Toulon
Mr. Jacques Dubois

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