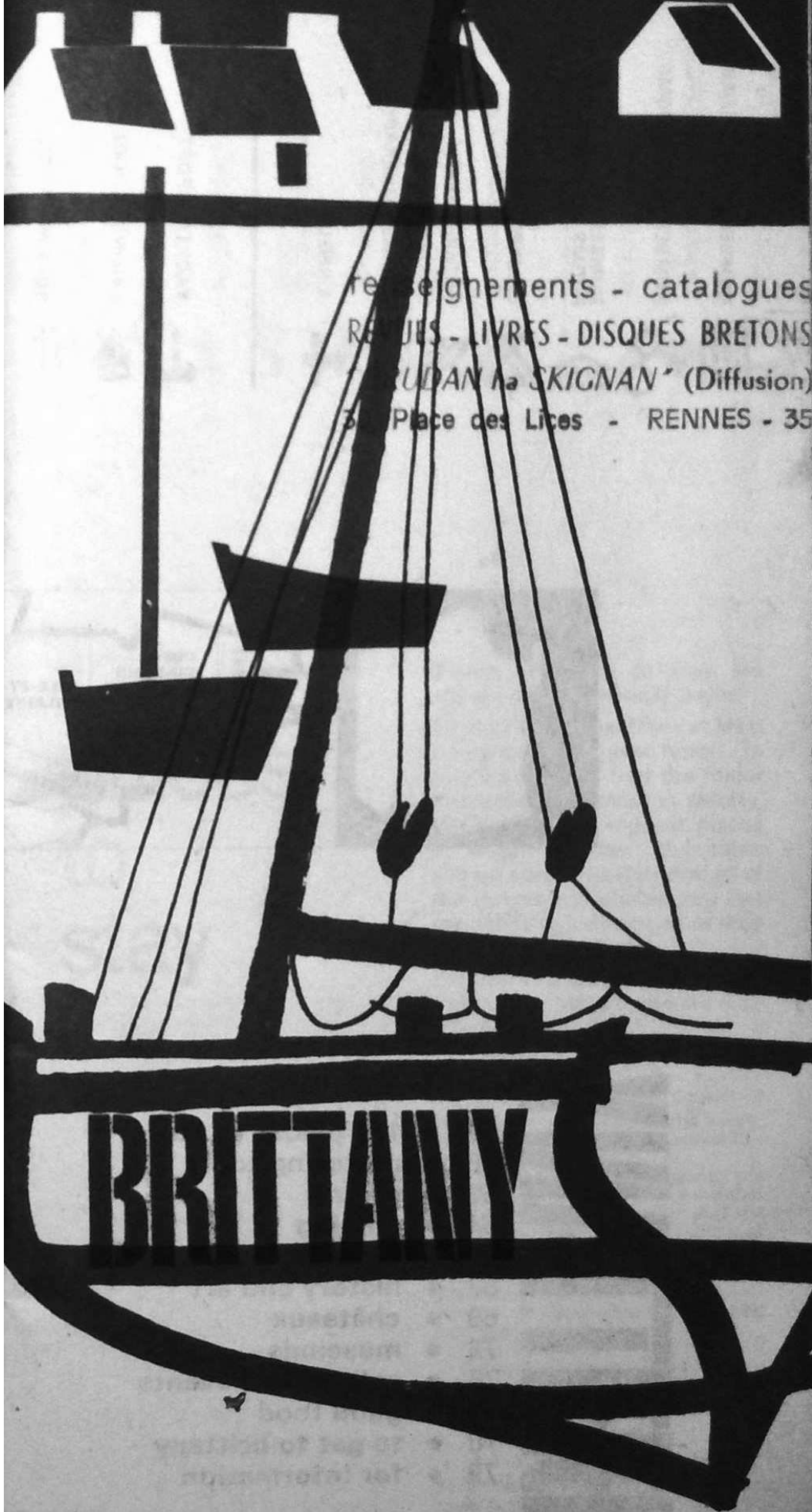


BRITANNIA

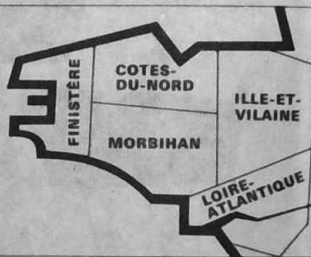
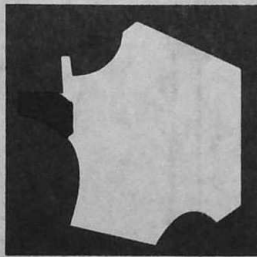


renseignements - catalogues
REVUES - LIVRES - DISQUES BRETONS
"RUDAN la SKIGNAN" (Diffusion)
30 Place des Lices - RENNES - 35

BRITANNIA

BRETAGNE

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accommodation

- NUMBER OF CLASSIFIED HOTELS
- NUMBER OF BEDROOMS
- NUMBER OF ROOMS LET FURNISHED
- CAMPING SITES
- BATHING BEACH
- THALASSOTHERAPY CENTRE
- AIRFIELD

sports

- YACHTING PORT
- SAILING SCHOOL
- BOATING CENTRE

TENNIS
(NUMBER OF COURTS AVAILABLE)



MINIATURE GOLF

entertainments

CASINO

RACE COURSE



173 places to stay

Places at which to stay are shown in alphabetical order.

Each of them possesses at least one classified tourist hotel. In this list you will find the major internationally-known resorts, family beaches, modest places at which to stay: the signs shown above the description of the resorts will enable you immediately to judge of what they consist.

Figures and letters given to the right of the place name are map references.

Note: For fuller information consult:

1. The list of recognised tourist hotels, published each year by the Comité Régional de Tourisme.

This list shows, for each resort, the exact address of hotels with a mention of the amenities they offer and the prices they charge (both in and out of season).

2. Folders published by the Syndicats d'Initiatives and other tourist organisations. The documents are published each year in particular on:

- Côte-d'Emeraude,
- Côtes-du-Nord, or Côtes d'Armor,
- The Bay of Saint-Brieuc,
- Côte de Granit Rose,
- Finistère,
- Cornouaille,
- La Baule and the Côte de Jade.

Many resorts also publish documents relating to themselves.

A

ABER-WRAC'H (L') / FINISTÈRE

■2 ⚓61 ☰200 ⚓2 ↓ ⚓

1 B

This was originally a little port dedicated to the collection of seaweed. Its fine situation has made it a holiday resort. Rocks, seaweed, conger-eel fishing and shell-fish collecting. In the evening, the rising tide is flooded by the light of the lighthouse on the Ile Vierge (highest in the world); lights of the village reflected in the waters remind one of fairyland. The yachting port, being very well sheltered, is a busy one.

ANCENIS / LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

■1 ⚓25 ☰60 ⚓1 ⚓ ⚓

5 C

A quiet little town on the right bank of the river Loire. It still retains the remains of the old castle in which the treaty preparing the way for the union of Brittany to France was signed in 1468. A church of 15th and 16th centuries.

ARCOUEST (L') / CÔTES-DU-NORD

■1 ⚓20

3 A

This is where one takes the boat for the Ile de Bréhat. This rugged peninsula which Pierre Loti loved so well provides magnificent views over an extraordinary conglomeration of islands and islets, of seaweed-covered reefs and sparkling channels which the rising tide fills up.

ARRADON / MORBIHAN

■1 ⚓10 ⚓ ↓

3 C

A little more than four miles from Vannes, on the edge of the Gulf of Morbihan stands this charming resort surrounded by green country.

AUDIERNE / FINISTÈRE

■3 ⚓41 ☰212 ⚓2 ⚓6 ↓

1 B

Audierne is a particularly picturesque sardine — and lobster — fishing port on the estuary of the river Goyen. As it is well sheltered by hills it is also an agreeable bathing resort. One sails from here for the Ile de Sein. (See: Calendar of Events).

AURAY / MORBIHAN

■3 ⚓92 ☰50 ⚓1 ↓

3 C

Certainly Auray is one of the most charming little towns in all of Brittany. It is situated at the inland end of a deep estuary and from the belvedere there is a magnificent view of all the surroundings. Saint-Goustan, the Old Town, has a collection of 15th century houses, which make remarkable illustrations of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The waters are tidal for a long way inland. (See: Calendar of Events).

B

BATZ-SUR-MER / LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

■2 ⚓38 ☰1000 ⚓4 ⚓5 ↓ ⚓ ⚓2 ⚓ ⚓

4 D

On a bare and rugged site stands this town, built in granite. It is the home of the "Paludiers", who work the remaining salt marshes. There are four sand beaches with different characters: Saint-Michel, in the very heart of the town, is shut in by rocks and protected by a jetty; Valentin has more than half a mile of sand beach and sand dunes; La Gouvelle is the beach used by children's holiday camps; lastly, Le Manéric, whose beach is mixed sand and shingle, is a paradise for shrimpers.

BAULE (LA) / LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

■58 ⚓1950 ☰5500 ⚓2 ⚓42 ↓ ⚓3 ⚓70 ⚓ ⚓ ⚓2 ⚓ ⚓

4 D

Ⓢ (future intention) Flats to let 2 500

This is one of the most famous resorts on the French Atlantic coast. The de-luxe hotels, the casinos and the famous society and sporting events draw great numbers of those who belong to the world of fashion. In the midst of the pine woods where absolute quiet can be enjoyed there are innumerable bungalows. The splendid fine sandy beach stretches for more than three miles in a single immense curve of the most perfect shape.

A superb seafront overhangs the beach. Cars are allowed to use it. It is edged for all its length with fine buildings of all kinds, particularly villas and hotels. The thousands acres of maritime pines which were planted to fix the shifting sands of the dunes, protect the resort from North winds, whilst Penchâteau and Chemoulin Points shelter it from the west and east. The famous gentle climate makes the resort ideal for holidays from Easter to autumn.

La Baule well merits even the high reputation which it enjoys. Eastwards the resort is prolonged by those of La Baule-les-Pins and Pornichet. (See: Calendar of Events).

BEG-MEIL / FINISTÈRE

■7 ⚓325 ☰150 ⚓4 ⚓3 ↓ ⚓ ⚓5 ⚓ ⚓

2 C

In all that part of Finistère known as Cornouaille, no seaside resort is more delightful than Beg-Meil. There are two bathing beaches, the one looking out towards the Glénans Archipelago, the other towards Concarneau. Not only is the resort attractive in its own situation, but it enjoys also a remarkable beauty in the immediate surroundings, in which the abundance of chestnut trees, cherry trees, apple trees and even palm trees, mimosa and aloes tell of this extraordinarily gentle climate whose warm light has delighted painters.

BELLE-ILE / MORBIHAN

■7 ⚓141 ☰200 ⚓2 ⚓6 ⚓ ↓ ⚓ ⚓

3 D

This is the largest of the Brittany islands, to which there is a regular boat service from Quiberon. The background is magnificent and varied; there are sheer cliffs thrashed by great rollers, the rocks eroded into extraordinary shapes, caves filled at the rising of the tide, little golden sand beaches, well sheltered and warm; shaded valleys, and a plateau covered with pines, from which there are remarkable views over the Atlantic.

BENODET / FINISTÈRE

■19 ⚓641 ☰3 ⚓3 ↓ ⚓2 ⚓5 ⚓ ⚓ ⚓ ⚓2 ⚓

2 C

Bénodet which began to be recognised as a tourist and yachting resort at the beginning of the century grows in reputation each year. It is situated on the estuary of the river Odet, below Quimper. There are three bathing beaches of fine sand, facing south. It enjoys the tonic climate of a seaside resort and all the charm of a well wooded countryside.

The trip up the Odet is entirely delightful. It is a stretch of the sea which winds its way between the trees. On either side are parks and châteaux. The view changes every few moments and the river itself narrows at tight bends or widens out into miniature lakes which shine with remarkable effects of light.

All that sailing can offer can be found at Bénodet. Whether you yourself sail or not, you will delight in the sight of hundreds of multi-coloured sails of all kinds coming and going through the summer days. Everything is to be found there, from the little dinghy to the imposing yacht. Bénodet's regattas are famous.

There are direct connections with Quimper airfield and railway station

BILLIERS / MORBIHAN

■2 ⚓62

4 C

This is a little town on a height. Less than half a mile away is the ancient abbey of Pières, of which a broad tower, much restored, and the dependencies still remain.

BINIC / CÔTES-DU-NORD

■3 ⚓79 ☰400 ⚓4 ⚓2 ↓ ⚓ ⚓ ⚓ ⚓

3 B

In an opening between the cliffs are two long bathing beaches where, at low tide, sky and sea and sand become as one, and a little port.

BREHAT (ILE DE) / CÔTES-DU-NORD

■1 ⚓20 ⚓

3 A

This rose-red island, which is reached by boat either from Paimpol or from the Pointe de l'Arcoest, is really the gem of this part of the coast. It is surrounded by reefs against which the waves break. In the north it is as wild as can be; in the south at Port-Clos, it is as gentle as one could imagine. Everything combines to give this island a certain dream-like quality; red or rose-red rocks, great pine trees, flat moorland touched here and there with the mauve of heather and the gold of gorse, sandy creeks, a fine bathing beach at Guersido. Hydrangeas, geraniums, arum lilies, Spanish-broom, little thatched huts and luxurious villas. The climate is extraordinarily gentle.

about the mediaeval castle in which his somewhat dreamy and melancholy art developed. His room has been made into a museum. It contains many autographs, furniture of extreme simplicity, as well as the little iron bed on which the author died in Paris. (See: Châteaux, and Calendar of Events). Old houses, some of the 14th century and a modern church in an original style.

CONCARNEAU / FINISTÈRE

2 C

11 234 335 6 5 2 2 2 2

This is one of the great tunny fishing ports, and also a base of considerable size for trawlers. It is certainly one of the most picturesque towns in France. The Ville-Close is an ancient fortress enclosing a town in which Duguesclin besieged the English in 1373. It is built on an islet and entirely surrounded by ramparts. It was originally linked to the mainland only by a drawbridge. From high up on the ramparts there is a magnificent view over the port and one can watch with unceasing pleasure the return of the fishing smacks, the trawlers, the tunny fishers the sardine fishers etc. Celebrated fishing museum. Very near by are the bathing beaches of Sables-Blancs, well sheltered, luminous and surrounded by pretty villas. (See: Calendar of Events).

CONQUET (LE) / FINISTÈRE

1 B

1 26 400 2 2

This is a little fishing port specialising in lobster and crayfish. It stands in a situation that is both harsh and grandiose, on one of the uttermost extremities of Brittany. The bathing beach is enclosed by the great rocks of the Pointe Sainte-Barbe. On the other side of the Kermorvan Peninsula are the long, pebbled stretches of Sablons. At night the spectacle of the Ushant, Jument, Pierres-Noires, Vieille, Armen and the Island of Sein lighthouses which floodlight the sea and coast at intervals is most striking.

CORLAY / CÔTES-DU-NORD

3 B

1 23 0

The district around Corlay is renowned for the horses that it breeds. Amongst the breeds are some of the most interesting in Brittany.

CHOISIC (LE) / LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

4 D

3 69 2000 3 2 2 2

This is a clean and white little town, the centre of which is its port divided into a number of basins and edged by 17th century houses. The fine church of Notre-Dame-de-Pitié, in the flamboyant style, was built between 1494 and 1507. There are two bathing beaches, one facing the open sea, the other the roadstead. Underwater fishing club. From Mont Lenigo, which is a long hill, turf covered, there are marvellous views over the bay and out to the open sea.

CROZON / FINISTÈRE

1 B

1 18 150 5 5

This is a little town less than two miles from Morgat which commands views over Douarnenez Bay. Very picturesque lanes lead to the Anse du Frêt, on the Brest roadsteads, to the Pointe de Dinan and to the Cap de la Chèvre.

DAMGAN / MORBIHAN

4 C

1 21 3 1

An agreeable little bathing resort. Fine sand beach.

DAOULAS / FINISTÈRE

2 B

1 22 2 1

In one of the deepest inlets of the Brest roadstead and at the end of the estuary of the Doualas river stands this picturesque and lively little town. At the further end of this peninsula which sticks out into the Brest roadsteads is Plougastel-Daoulas. Near the church is the celebrated Calvary, carved in the year 1604. It shows, with amazing qualities of sincerity and liveliness, the Mystery of the Passion. The countryside with its clear horizons is very agreeable.

DINAN / CÔTES-DU-NORD

4 B

6 162 2 2 2 2 2

The town is built on the river Rance at the furthest point at which it is tidal. At the lower level is the port from which the little motor boats leave for Dinard and Saint-Malo. On the heights of the escarpment which falls to the river is the for-

tified town enclosed in ramparts. After seeing the ancient castle of Duchess Anne (magnificent views from the top of the keep) and the Municipal Museum (See: Museums), the tourist will find it agreeable to wander around the little twin squares of Les Cordeliers and L'Apport, down the Rue de l'Horloge (overlooked by the massive 15th century tower) and the abrupt Rue du Jerzual. There are two fine churches: Saint-Malo (flamboyant Gothic transept), and Saint-Sauveur (parts are of the 12th century in a Romanesque style inspired by the Poitevine). An English-style garden descends in terraces to the river (See: Calendar of Events).

DINARD / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

4 B

34 1261 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2

Dinard is a resort with an international reputation and is particularly interesting because of the contrast it presents with Saint-Malo. The latter is an historic city enclosed within its ramparts, a family bathing resort, yachting and mercantile port. The former is a resort of high standing, with modern equipment, a real social whirl, luxurious villas and splendid parks and gardens, to which can be added nearly five miles of walks edging the sea.

Dinard is very big; it is possible to stay there quietly and discover a new bathing beach every day: these beaches are of fine sand enclosed between rocky points, one of them (Le Prieuré) on the Rance estuary and the others facing the open sea (L'Ecluse and Saint-Enogat are amongst the most frequented beaches).

Dinard has all the amenities and facilities for sports and entertainments that one expects from a great resort. Musée de la Mer and Aquarium (See: Museums). The climate of Dinard benefits by the warm air currents which follow the Gulf Stream, which are particularly appreciable in the sheltered Rance estuary. The winter temperature is higher by several degrees than that of towns in the interior of Brittany, and from this derives the luxuriant floral vegetation which reminds one of the South of France. The tonic and fortifying ozone-laden air is good for everybody and particularly for children.

From Dinard it is easy to enjoy a great number of very varied excursions by land, by sea and by air. Particularly now it is interesting to visit the almost completed tidal power station on the Rance between Dinard and Saint-Servan, of which the dam has now been closed to form a lake upstream. This is the first tidal station of its kind in the world. (See: Calendar of Events).

DOL-DE-BRETAGNE / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

4 B

1 32

Way back in the 12th century the tide beat against the bottom of the cliff on which this town was built. The cathedral of Saint-Samson, built in the 13th century and completed in the following ones, makes a magnificent viewpoint. From the top of the bell-tower there are amazing views over the Bay to Mont-Saint-Michel.

DOUARNENEZ / FINISTÈRE

2 B

2 60 800 4 4 2 2 2 2 2

This important fishing port, ranking fourth in France, is famed for its sardine fishing fleet and more recently for its lobster fishing fleet. Douarnenez is also a busy tourist centre. The resort, which enjoys the advantages of an immense stretch of smooth water, is becoming more and more a centre for water sports and particularly for sailing. Its equipment and the two sailing schools it possesses make it a perfect boating centre, and sporting sailing events are spread out over six months of the year. For bathing, the Plage du Ris is two miles away, and there is also the Plage des Sables Blancs at Tréboul.

The magnificent waterscape of Douarnenez Bay is the site which traditionally was once occupied by the legendary city of Ys, submerged by the sea. (See: Calendar of Events).

ERQUY / CÔTES-DU-NORD

4 A

2 59 200 4 2 2 2 2

A single resort with seven bathing beaches. These are sheltered by tall cliffs which seem to have the effect of concentrating the sunshine on the golden sands. Pretty pine woods. A lively fishing port with a steadily increasing fishing fleet. Many excursions, including the little fishing village of Tu-ès-Roc, Cap Erquy, Lac Bleu, set in a fault in the rock, the Four-à-Boulets, the Château de Bienassis (See: Châteaux), etc...

ETABLES-SUR-MER / CÔTES-DU-NORD

3 B

1 20 24 2 2 2

The town was built round an old and quaint church and has become a seaside resort. There are two immense and well sheltered bathing beaches, Les Godelins and Le Moulin. Fishing.

FAOUËT (LE) / MORBIHAN

2 B

1 35 40 2 1

Faouët is in the very centre of a most delightful region. The landscapes are often gentle but sometimes very wild indeed. Of the works of man, the chapel of Sainte-Barbe, built on the top of vertical cliffs more than 300 feet above a ravine through which flows the Ellé, and the chapel of Saint-Fiacre, situated in a most pleasant and gentle site, point the contrasts of the region. Trout and salmon fishing in the Ellé. (See: Calendar of Events).

FORÊT-FOUESNANT (LA) / FINISTÈRE

2 C

5 89 245 2 2

This is a rural village in the heart of the Bocage country, from which there are surprising and delightful glimpses of the still waters of the estuaries. It is at the very end of the Bay of La Forêt and faces due south. As it is also protected from north winds, its very warm climate allows camellias and mimosa to be grown in the open. The charm of delightful country walks is complemented by the pleasures of the seaside.

FOUESNANT / FINISTÈRE

2 C

3 51 75

This is a country village of some size, less than two miles from the sea amidst the orchards of the southern part of the Cornwall (Cornouaille) of Brittany. Fouesnant cider is considered the best in the country. The fair-sized resort of Beg-Meil comes under Fouesnant, as do Cap-Coz and Moustierlin. There is a regular coach service from the Fouesnant region to the railway station and the airport at Quimper. (See: Calendar of Events).

FOUGÈRES / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

5 B

5 124 1 1

Victor Hugo recalled this ancient fortified town, built on a rocky hill where the river Couesnon joins the river Nançon, with such enthusiasm that he wrote: "I would like to ask everybody... Have you seen Fougères?" A vast surrounding wall encloses an area of some five acres. It is a most remarkable example of military architecture. It was built between the 12th and 15th centuries. (See: Châteaux). Less than two miles away is the State forest with centuries-old beeches.

FRET-EN-CROZON (LE) / FINISTÈRE

1 B

1 17

A little port on the Brest roadstead. Shipbuilding yards.

GOUAREC / CÔTES-DU-NORD

3 B

1 20 1

At the junction of the canal from Nantes to Brest with the river Blavet and not far from the Guerlédan lake, which is a magnificent stretch of water formed by the retention of the waters of the river Blavet, Gouarec certainly occupies one of the finest sites in inland Brittany.

GUIDEL / CÔTES-DU-NORD

2 C

1 17

About six miles from Le Pouldu, this vast tourist complex includes in particular a holiday village and sports grounds.

GUILDO (LE) / CÔTES-DU-NORD

4 B

1 35 5 1

The quiet resort sheltering below the ruins of a mediaeval castle is situated on the deep and winding estuary of the river Arguenon. It has its own bathing beach and, nearby, there are two other bathing beaches of fine sand. The river is rich in fish.

10

GUILVINEC (LE) / FINISTÈRE

2 C

1 18 150 2 1

In this remarkably active fishing port there are five canneries which pack the catch immediately it is unloaded (sardines, mackerel, lobsters, crayfish, shrimps). The bathing beach is an immense stretch of sand strewn with rocks at low tide at the time of the spring tides. Towards the end of the afternoon the return of some 200 fishing boats make a magnificent spectacle full of life and colour.

GUINGAMP / CÔTES-DU-NORD

3 B

1 25 25 1 1

Situated in the valley of the river Trieux, this is a mediaeval city with ramparts, ancient houses and narrow twisting lanes. The basilica of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours possesses a greatly venerated Black Virgin. The "Pardon" takes place on the first Saturday in July. On that night a torchlight procession winds through the streets of the Old Town. (See: Calendar of Events).

GUISSENY-SUR-MER / FINISTÈRE

1 A

1 10 1

A little bathing resort.

HÉDÉ / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

4 B

1 10

This is an inland holiday resort of great charm, built on the side of a hill. All around are gardens, ponds, woods and rocks.

HENNEBONT / MORBIHAN

3 C

3 71 1

At the head of the Blavet estuary stands Hennebont, still protected by its ramparts. Church of Notre-Dame-du-Vœu, built in the 16th century. (See: Calendar of Events).

HUELGOAT / FINISTÈRE

2 B

3 69 18 3 1

On the edge of the Monts d'Arrée, and in a fantastic landscape of rocks, ravines and cascades, amidst the forest trees, is this agreeable inland resort, highly considered for fishing and shooting. (See: Calendar of Events).

ILE-AUX-MOINES / MORBIHAN

3 C

2 33 50 1

This is the biggest of the islands of the Morbihan Gulf and the most picturesque. It is a pleasant seaside resort in a part where the bicycle is still the most agreeable way of getting around from one creek to another, free from the intolerant motor car. The port is very pretty. Bathing beaches. The mainland is reached via Port-Blanc or Baden. The crossing takes 5 minutes. Motor launches leave from Vannes for the Ile aux Moines, Port Navalo and Locmariaquer.

INGUINIËL / MORBIHAN

3 C

1 20 1

This is a town of some little size in the very heart of inland Brittany, near to a natural pool and the forest of Pontkallek. It is built on the side of hill in a most pleasing and picturesque region. Fishing in the river Scorff.

11

JOSSELIN / MORBIHAN

4 C

2 26 20 1

The town is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river Oust. Above the river rise the formidable walls of the old castle of the Rohan family. Behind this stern defensive wall is a very delicately pretty courtyard where may be seen all the curves and patterns characteristic of the architecture of the Middle Ages. (See: Châteaux.) Nearby is the basilica of Notre-Dame-du-Roncier, a fine Flamboyant building. "Pardon", on September 8. (See: Calendar of Events.)

LAMBALLE / CÔTES-DU-NORD

4 B

2 42 12 1 1

The town was once the capital of the Counts of Penthièvre. Now it has become a very important tourist centre and a centre of road communications. The church of Notre-Dame, curiously perched high up, has all the air of a fortress; the church of Saint-Martin is a good example of a rustic church; these should be seen, as should the lovely old houses.

LANCIEUX / CÔTES-DU-NORD

4 B

2 37 30 2

The open bay is protected first by the Pointe de Saint-Jacut, and then by that of Saint-Cast and the Ebihens rocks. This is a peaceful and well arranged resort. The bathing beach has long stretches of sunny sands, and is surrounded by rocks from which useful fishing can be done.

LANDERNEAU / FINISTÈRE

2 B

3 49 1

The lovely old town is prettily situated on the banks of the river Elorn, exactly at the limit of its tidal waters. Quaint old houses, an old bridge with houses on it, and shady quays give it its character. (See: Calendar of Events.)

LANDEVENEC / FINISTÈRE

2 B

1 11 1

A little port at the mouth of the river Aulne, most charmingly situated on a small peninsula. Church with a tall spire of the 17th century. Ruins of an abbey church.

LANDIVISIAU / FINISTÈRE

2 B

1 30 1 1 1

The centre of a cattle breeding region, whose cattle fairs are amongst the most important in France. The church is consecrated to Saint-Thuriaff (or Thivisiau), who was Bishop of Dol in the 8th century. It has been reconstructed in a Gothic style, but preserves a fine old side porch in carved granite.

LANESTER / MORBIHAN

3 C

1 16

One of the suburbs of Lorient.

LANNILIS / FINISTÈRE

1 B

1 13 1

A peaceful little village, on a height between the estuaries of the Aber-Wrac'h to the north and the Aber-Benoît to the south.

LANNION / CÔTES-DU-NORD

3 A

3 61 10 1 1

On the side of a valley stands Lannion, a town full of charm. It has shady quays, old houses and, on the heights above, the Old Town of Brélévenez, which is the most interesting part of the present town. The 12th century church was rebuilt in the Gothic era. Excellent excursion centre for Château Tonquédec and the bathing beaches of the Rose-Red Granite Coast. Pleumeur-Bodou, the first European Spatial Telecommunications Centre, is a few miles from here. It links France and Europe to the United States.

LARMOR-BADEN / MORBIHAN

3 C

1 16 125 1

A little fishing port and agreeable bathing resort on the edge of the Morbihan Gulf.

A few minutes crossing takes one to the Island of Gavrinis, famed for its nearly 30-foot high tumulus which measures some 350 feet round and is particularly fine megalithic monument.

LARMOR-PLAGE / MORBIHAN

3 C

2 74 150 6 1 1

A little town of 4200 inhabitants, a sea port and a bathing resort on the Lorient roadstead. Church of 15th and 16th centuries. The Flamboyant porch has carvings of twelve apostles in polychrome stone.

LESCONIL / FINISTÈRE

2 C

2 43 195 2 1 1

A lively little fishing port on the edge of the Bigouden country, famed for its shellfish and for the tall cylindrical coiffes of the women. The beaches are of the finest sand and well sheltered below picturesque rocks. Very colourful fishing boats.

LESNEVEN / FINISTÈRE

2 B

1 14 1

This is a substantial country town in the heart of the Léon region. Well under two miles away is the Folgoët basilica, where the "Pardon" is held on September 8. (See: Calendar of Events.)

LIFFRE / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

5 B

1 20 1

The pleasant village has a modern church of interesting design and is admirably situated between the forests of Sevailles and Rennes, and near to the little lakes the outflow from which once provided power for the forges of Sérigné.

LOCMARIAQUER / MORBIHAN

3 C

2 26 1500 2 2 1

On a long peninsula between the Gulf of Morbihan and the Atlantic Ocean, prehistoric men left the impressive megaliths which are amongst the very biggest and most celebrated in the world. Outstanding is the Mener-Hroëc'h or Fairy Stone, which weighed over 200 tons, but has since been struck by lightning; and "Dol-ar-Marc'hadourien" or the Merchant's Table, a most impressive dolmen. The landscape is delightful. The little port gives on to the Morbihan Gulf and its well wooded islets are strewn with megaliths. The church is of the 12th century. Ruins of an antique theatre.

LOCMINÉ / MORBIHAN

3 C

1 14 1

Locminé is a very agreeable summer resort of inland Brittany, situated in a hilly and picturesque region. The church and a number of houses are of the 16th century.

LOCQUIREC / FINISTÈRE

2 A

3 156 130 2 9 1 1 1 1

The pretty little summer resort is situated on a point near the estuary of the Douron. Behind a long jetty, only just short of 400 feet in length, there are a number of bathing beaches. The church has a pretty galleried bell tower and a pierced spire. Nearby is the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie. Towards Saint-Jean-du-Doigt, is the point of Beg-an-Fry.

LOCTUDY / FINISTÈRE

2 C

2 57 200 2 1 1 1 1

A typical fishing port of Cornouaille, the Cornwall of France, situated on the narrow mouth of the otherwise wide estuary of Pont-l'Abbé, which is strewn with green islets.

The family bathing beaches are edged with pretty villas. Magnificent views over the wide and sunny Bay of Bénodet. The climate is luminous and warm.

Facing Loctudy on a narrow peninsula which half shuts in the estuary of Pont l'Abbé is Ile Tudy, a fishing village which has been transformed into a pleasing little bathing resort. The immense sands provide an inexhaustible supply of sea-shells.

LORIENT / MORBIHAN

3 C

24 505 1 1 2 1 1

In 1666 the Compagnie des Indes chose the fine, wide, joint estuary of the rivers Scorff and Blavet as the departure point for their expeditions. The choice proved to be a happy one and from it grew the great port and town which now stands there. Greatly damaged during the course of the 1939-1945 war, they have been

to Beg-Meil and Concarneau, and Loctudy and the Bigouden area. Many yachts use this luminous and safe port. Much of the attraction and the charm of southern Cornouaille is to be found in this little resort.
A superb sandy beach nearly four miles long links Sainte-Marine to Ile Tudy.

SCAER / FINISTÈRE

1 810 10 P

A little town between the banks of the Isole river and the edge of the Cascade forest.

2 B

THARON / LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE

1 820

An irregularly curved beach of fine sand is edged by rocky flats covered with seaweed. Fishing is a rewarding pastime here.

4 D

TINTÉNIAC / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

1 815 1 2 P

It is a pleasant little place full of flowers, on the banks of the Ile-to-Rance Canal. It is a stopping place for yachtsmen, and a camping site has been arranged alongside. The church is floodlit. A circuit of some forty odd miles, the Tinténiac-Montmuran circuit, has been most adequately signposted to enable the visitor to enjoy, on almost traffic-free roads, a country of woods and valleys, of châteaux, and churches rich in statuary.

4 B

TRÉBEURDEN / CÔTES-DU-NORD

1 8488 600 5 2 1 2 P 5 6

Trébeurden is an elegant resort much frequented by sportsmen and well known for the comfort of its hotels. It is close to Lannion and all the marvels of the Rose-red Granite Coast. The actual town is situated on a plateau and the villas and their gardens are scattered down the slope towards a coast made interesting by promontories, islets and reefs. The Rocher du Castel is joined to the mainland by a thin strip of sand. Further out, Miliiau Island looks as if it were falling into the sea. A little more than a mile away, from the Pointe de Bihit, the lovely narrow bay of Lannion and the majestic estuary of the river Léguer can be seen.

2 A

TRÉBOUL-EN-DOUARNENEZ / FINISTÈRE

6 8386 (See Douarnenez)

The gentle climate, the utterly safe bathing beaches of fine sand, the many hotels and boarding houses, the villas and camping sites, the walks and all the possibilities for sea and river fishing, together with the great number of entertainments and other amenities, combine to make this one of the most agreeable of the resorts of Cornouaille close to Douarnenez. (See: Calendar of Events).

2 B

TRÉDION / MORBIHAN

1 810

There is a pretty little chateau at Trédion, in whose grounds are a dolmen and two menhirs.

4 C

TRÉGASTEL / CÔTES-DU-NORD

11 8308 450 4 2 1 2 P 6

The landscapes of the Rose-red Granite Coast continue on past here. There are the same ups and downs of the moorlands, strangely shaped rocks, peninsulas and unexpected little bays with warm sands. Whatever may seem hard, such as the rocks which edge the sea, is tempered by the softness of the climate and the charm of the ever-changing light. On the plateau is a little typically Breton village, with a tiny church (complete with a pierced spire), a rustic cemetery, and a granite ossuary.

2 A

TRÉGUNC / FINISTÈRE

1 816

In the church is a processional cross of the year 1610 and a silver cross of 1611. All around, strange, immense blocks of granite are strewn over the moorland.

C 2

24

TREZ-HIR (LE) / FINISTÈRE

1 824 500 2 3 1 2 P

A very long beach (the name in fact, means "the long sands") is backed by many villas in their own gardens. The beach is warm and safe and very pleasant.

1 B

TRINITÉ-SUR-MER (LA) / MORBIHAN

3 874 300 2 3 1 2

This splendid and very well sheltered yachting port is able to accommodate a very great number of yachts of all sizes. The Kérisper bridge looks out over the port and from it there is a superb view. Fine bathing beaches join La Trinité to Carnac.

3 C

VAL-ANDRÉ-PLENEUF / CÔTES-DU-NORD

10 8236 1500 4 2 1 2 P 6

There is a magnificent bathing beach of fine sand running for nearly a mile and a half between the Pointe de Pléneuf and the Pointe de Dahouët. The distinction of the villas and their gardens add to the beauty of the landscape. All the attractions of a fashionable resort are here joined to those of one largely given over to sport.

4 B

VANNES / MORBIHAN

14 8300 150 2 3 1 2 P 6

This is a very lovely town in its own right as well as being an excursion centre for the whole district around. It is from here, too, that the little launches leave for magnificent excursions on the waters of the great gulf. It is an historic town, and of its military past it has retained a ring of ramparts at the foot of which is a series of remarkable gardens which are floodlit during the season. The old town had delightful houses and the narrow lanes typical of towns of the Middle Ages. The corbelled houses reach nearer and nearer to each other as they grow higher until at the top storey they all but meet. In the centre of the Old Town is the cathedral, whose two fine towers (one Gothic, the other Romanesque) stand up above the lovely old roofs around. (See: Museums, and Calendar of Events).

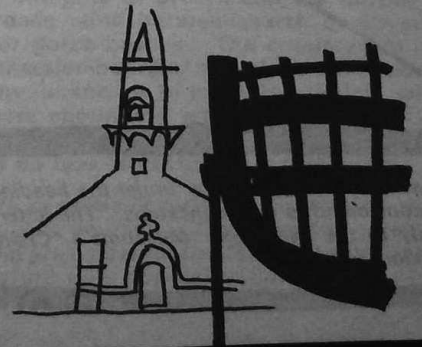
3 C

VITRÉ / ILLE-ET-VILAINE

3 861 P 2 1 2

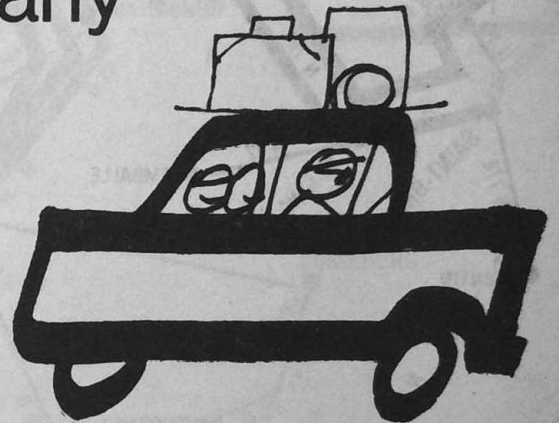
This is certainly one of the towns in Brittany which has best kept the appearance of the past. One is not likely to forget the charmingly old-world picture of its ancient castle, ramparts, and narrow streets. The old "closed town" and the castle were built on a rocky spur above the shut in valley of the river Vilaine. The castle stands proudly on the extreme point of the promontory. One excursion that should be made nearby is to the Château des Rochers, where the famous Marquise de Sévigné lived. (See: Châteaux, Museums).

5 B



25

2 motoring tours in brittany



SECTIONS 1 TO 6 - THE COAST: "L'ARMOR" 690 miles.

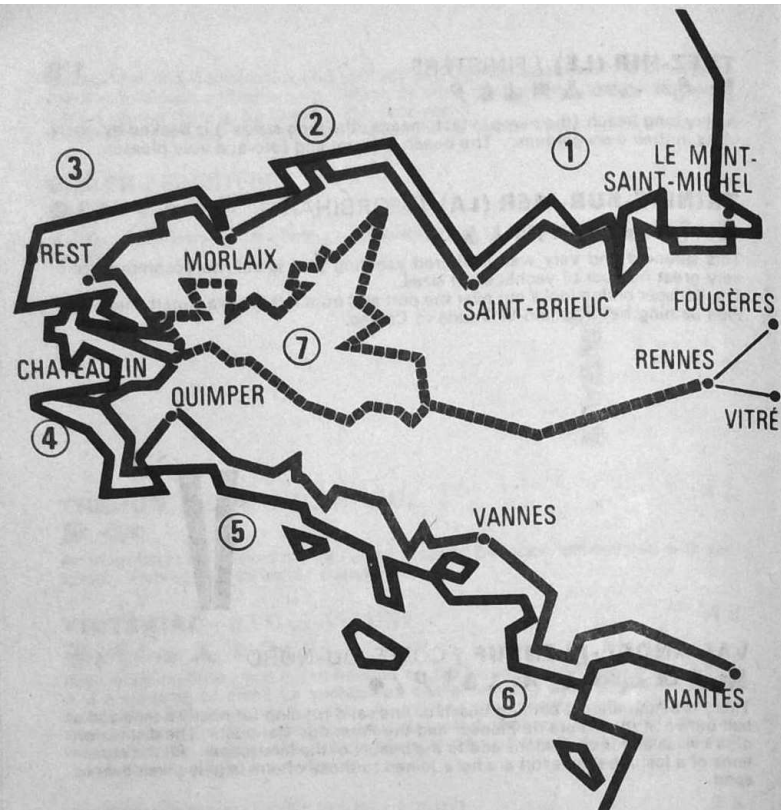
Brittany projects into the sea like the prow of a ship. It is 375 miles as the crow flies from Mont-Saint-Michel to Brest and from Brest to Nantes. But by road, following the indentations of the coast-line, it is 750 miles. It is a land of the sea, "L'ARMOR" in the Breton tongue. This tour is divided into six sections.

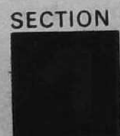
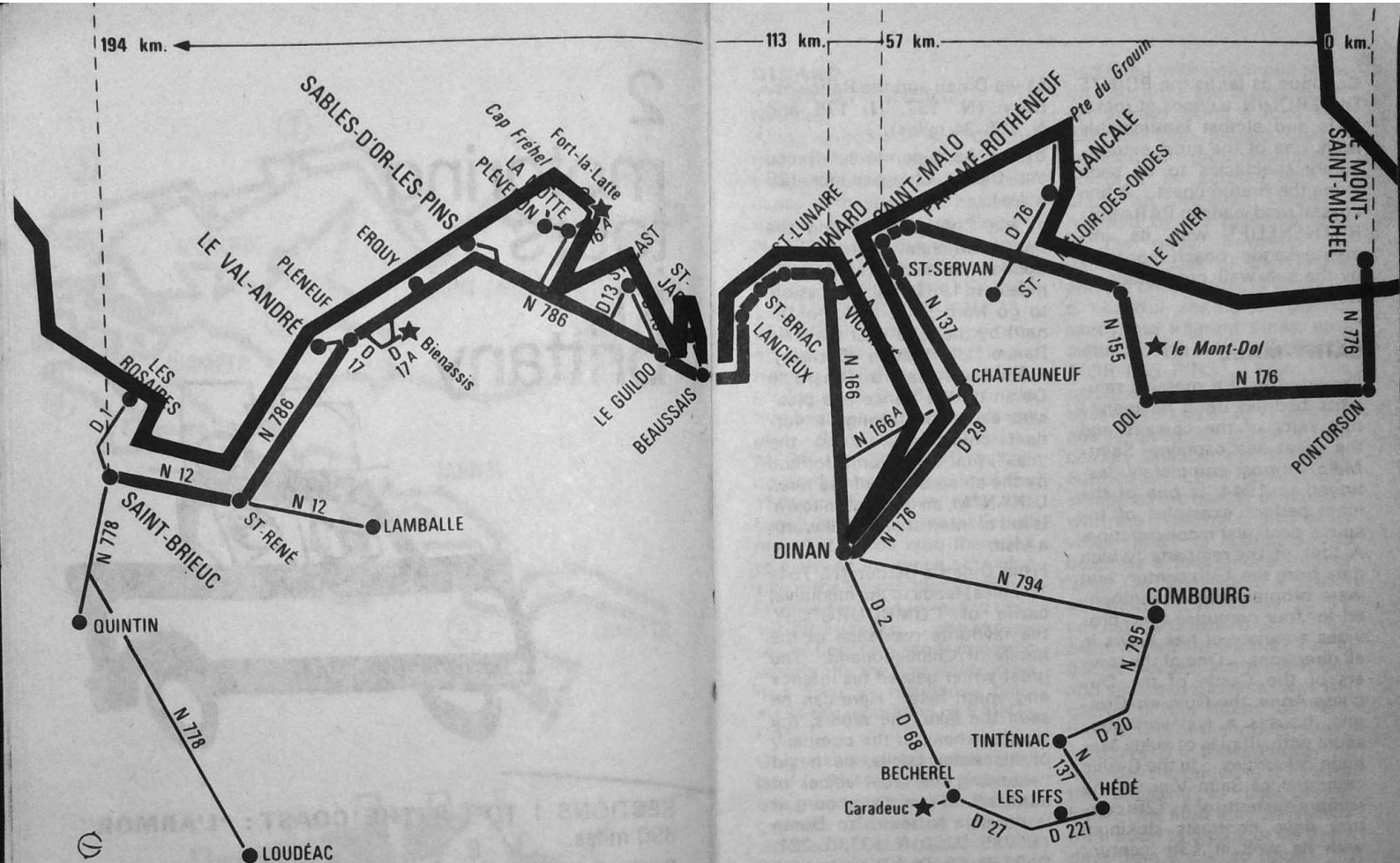
SECTION 7 - THE INTERIOR: "L'ARGOAT" 380 miles.

The interior of Brittany is a country of wooded hills, hence its Breton name "L'ARGOAT" or country of the woods. In olden times an impenetrable tangle of immense forests of oak and beech covered the whole country. But forests and undergrowth have now given way to fields and wild moors enlivened by the gold of broom and the purple of heather. Sunken roads wind between earth banks surmounted by trees or gorse bushes. The countryside resembles one great chequer-board of grassland and woods. It is another Brittany, unknown to many but which, with its streams and rivers abounding with fish, its rocks its moors and pleasant valleys, its châteaux, its old chapels, its quiet villages, is no less attractive than the coast.

These two tours are essentially outlines which you may enlarge and vary to suit yourself. The mileages given in each chapter heading are calculated according to the coast route and are therefore only approximations.

Towns marked (*) appear under the heading of Resorts and can be considered as overnight stops. The letters M.C.P. refer respectively to the headings, "Museums", "Châteaux", "Pardons and Folklore events".





SECTION
MONT-SAINT-MICHEL TO SAINT-BRIEUC : 114 miles

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL

"MONT-SAINT-MICHEL seen from afar looks like the Great Pyramid of Cheops rising not from the desert but from the sea" (Emile Mâle). Over the shining emptiness of these infinite wastes of sand, the monastery stands out in all its magnificence. Above its protective circle of quicksands, above its ramparts crowned and decorated by machicolations as with an ornamental moulding, the slender lines of its buildings soar to the skies. They rise in almost rhythmic tiers to their climax above, to that architectural masterpiece with its airy forest of pinnacles, flying buttresses, peaks and ridges,

which is the Marvel of the West.

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL TO SAINT-MALO : 47 miles

After passing through PONTORSON with its admirably proportioned Romanesque church, the road, N. 176, leads through wooded country to DOL*. Here the cathedral of the 13th century, Gothic in style, is one of the finest in Brittany, with its carved portal (a veritable forest of slender colonella) its stalls and its stained-glass windows which soften the harshness of its grey granite lines. From Dol one takes N. 155 which passes at the foot of MONT DOL. This outcrop of

granite 272 ft. high (fine view from the summit), unlike Mont-Saint-Michel, has been left high and dry to dominate what was once a bay of the sea but which has since been reclaimed and now grazes the sheep providing the famous présalé mutton (see Gastronomy, page 70). Beyond LE VIVIER the road follows the sea along an immense golden-tinted grey beach. A detour of just over a mile by the D. 16 leads to SAINT-MÉLOIR-DES-ONDES* (ruins of a priory) and another of about 3 miles by the D. 76 to CANCALE* renowned for its oysters. From the tower of the Church of Saint-Méen there is a fine view across the bay to Mont-Saint-Michel.

Continue as far as the **POINTE DU GROUIN**, a chaos of rocks, reefs and almost innumerable islets, one of the most extraordinary spectacles to be seen along the Breton coast. A fine coastal road leads to **PARAMÉ-ROTHÉNEUF*** with its immense sandy beach bordered by the sea-wall promenade of Rochebonne.

SAINT-MALO * M.P.

Crowded within massive ramparts bedded upon its granite rock, city of the corsairs and the great sea captains, Saint-Malo, almost completely destroyed in 1944, is one of the most perfect examples of inspired post-war reconstruction. A tour of the ramparts (which date from the 13th century and were progressively strengthened for four centuries after) provides a variety of fine views in all directions. One of the towers of the Castle of the Duchess Anne, the Quic-en-Groigne, houses a waxwork museum with effigies of many Malouin celebrities. In the Gothic cathedral of Saint-Vincent the sombre austerity of its 12th century nave contrasts strikingly with its well lit 13th century choir. In the rampart wall, near the beach called l'Eventail, is an aquarium. Saint-Malo is a first-class touring centre and its yacht harbour is very well equipped.

SAINT-SERVAN*, a quiet resort built along the shores of the River Rance amongst parks and gardens, is a suburb of Saint-Malo. From the hillside promenade of Aleth there is a comprehensive view of the new tidal power station built across the estuary of the Rance. Solidor tower (14th c).

SAINT-MALO TO DINARD

- by the car-ferry from Saint-Servan to Dinard (in 15 mins., every 20 mins.).

- by the motor launch service between Saint-Malo and Dinard (in 10 mins., continuous from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

b) via Dinard and the Rance estuary (N. 137, N. 176 and N. 166-34 miles).

b) via La Vicomté-sur-Rance and the Le Châtelier lock (25 miles).

c) via Châteauneuf* and the fine Port-Saint-Jean bridge opened in 1959 (N. 166-24 miles). In 1967 it will be possible to go from Saint-Malo to Dinard by the road over the new Rance Tidal Station (5 miles). From Saint-Malo or Dinard to Dinard by the Rance is a pleasant excursion through a verdant countryside, along the "rias", real little fjords formed by the steep banks of the river. **DINAN*M**, an old Breton town, is full of interest and well worth a visit.

From Dinard a detour (N. 794-15 miles) leads to the mediæval castle of **COMBOURG*C.P.**, the favourite residence of the family of Chateaubriand. The great writer passed his infancy and youth here. Here can be seen the lake, the moors, the woods where, in the company of his sister Lucile, he heard "sounding the great voices of autumn". From Combourg it is possible to return to Dinard (N. 795, D. 20, N. 137, D. 221, D. 27, D. 69, D. 2-32 miles) via **TINTÉNIAC***, **HÉDÉ*** (Romanesque church and graceful hanging gardens), **LES IFFS** (Gothic church with fine Renaissance stained-glass windows and the mediæval castle of **MONTMURAN**), **BÉCHEREL** (fortifications), one of the highest points in the area, **CARRADEUC C** with its pleasant park in the French style.

DINARD*M is the most fashionable resort in Brittany. The delightful site upon which this "Pearl of the Emerald Coast" was founded a century ago and has since flourished, fully justifies the popularity Dinard now enjoys.

No other resort in fact rivals all its attractions: its incomparable charm, the captivating beauty of its beaches and the spectacular scenery to be enjoyed from its magnificent promenades and walks.

DINARD TO SAINT-BRIEUC

(69 miles)

Along a coast which by the richness of its vegetation, the colour of its sea and the brilliance of its sunshine, has been named the "Emerald Coast", N. 736 passes through resorts popular with both families and the world of fashion; **SAINT-LUNAIRE***, **SAINT-BRIAC***, **LANCIEUX***, and the long sunny beaches framed by rocks from which fishing is rewarding. At Beauvais D. 26 leads to the two beaches and fishing village of **SAINT-JACUT-DE-LAMER***. At **LE GUILDO** the ivy-covered ruins of a castle of the 15th century overlook the beach and revive memories of one of its lords who there led so merry an existence as to give rise to the French saying "courir le guilledou", since used to describe the gay life. Long expanses of fine, firm sand, romantic woods and the fine views to be had from its headlands have made the reputation of **SAINT-CAST***.

Only a short distance away inland is **PLANCOËT**, a picturesque, romantic place on the Arguenon, dominated by the wooded hill of Brandefer (300 ft.), an old Roman look-out post. Chateaubriand describes it in these words "My grandmother occupied a house in the Rue du Hameau de l'Abbaye where the garden sloped down in terraces to a small valley at the bottom of which there was a spring surrounded by willow trees. If ever I have seen happiness, it was certainly in that house". About two miles distant are the ruins of the castle of La Hunaudage which in the 13th century was the lair of the terrible Lords of Tournemine. At La Motte, D. 16 leads to the **FORT LA LATTE**, a grim and imposing fortress built facing the sea on the extremity of a peninsula separated from the mainland by two deep abysses. At Plévenon, D. 16 forks to **CAP FRÉHEL** one of the great natural beauties of France—heathland, golden gorse, pink heather, a coast sown with reefs

and lined with enormous rocks on which the sea breaks in never ending foam, a rock wall 220 feet high, jagged, honey-combed with grottoes strangely coloured in purple, grey or black, an immense panorama haunted by the plaintive cries of the gulls. Between the daunting mass of Cap Fréhel and the promontory of Erquy, in a cheerful setting of golden sands and fragrant pines, protected by high cliffs, is **SABLES-D'OR-LES-PINS***. From the resort of **ERQUY* C** (7 beaches-D. 17 and D. 27A) an avenue leads to the graceful 17th century Château de Bienassis. Further on **LE VAL-ANDRÉ*** combines the beauty of scenery with the pleasing charm of its villas and its gardens. Its beach is a mile and a quarter long. At Saint-René a detour of about 12 miles by N. 12 will lead to **LAMBALLE***. This old town with its Gothic church, gabled houses, silent mansions and secluded gardens, was the capital of the duchy of Penthièvre, one of the most powerful domains in the province. It is to-day the principal centre for the breeding of the Breton horse (the stud may be visited from noon to 5 p.m. or on Sundays from 9 a.m. to noon). **SAINT-BRIEUC* M.P.**, business town, important touring centre, capital of the *département des Côtes-du-Nord*, is a fine modern city, which by the building of viaducts and of wide roads has turned to account its position between two deep valleys. It has the sea for background and has managed to preserve, grouped around its cathedral, one of the rare fortified churches of the 12th century, old town mansions and more humble dwellings and a delightful 15th century fountain.

Six miles away by D. 1, framed in wooded hills is the small seaside resort of **LES ROSAIRES***. Twelve and a half miles to the south of Saint-Brieuc by N. 778 is **QUINTIN P**, a noble town on an important Roman road, which is a centre of excursions to all parts of Brittany.

and in particular the very fine specimen of Breton furniture in the sacristy: to the picturesque Pointe du Château: to PORT BLANC* P (D. 70 and D. 74 - 6 miles) a delightful little fishing village and quiet family resort: to the hamlet of PLOUGRESCANT (D. 8 - 4 miles) with its curious chapel.

PERROS-GUIREC TO LANNION (18 miles)

The old town of PERROS-GUIREC* P is built on high ground around a very curious 12th century church whence avenues descend between villas and pleasant parks to the roadstead. The whole locality has been developed with such good taste that it gives a distinct impression of considerable elegance, which is in complete contrast with the wild beauty of its surroundings. A few hundred yards from the fashionable beach the Breton cornice or CÔTE DE GRANIT ROSE begins. Here the sea, the soft hues of the pink granite, the sands, the fantastic shapes of the massive rocks make up a scene out of fairyland. The Pardon of the nearby Notre-Dame de la Clarté takes place on AUGUST 15. Not far away is PLOUMANAC'H* where can be seen, scattered in marvellous confusion, great masses, of rose-pink granite rocks which range from rounded boulders to fantastically weathered shapes, many fancifully named such as "the Rabbit", "the Silhouette of Saint-Yves", "Napoleon's Hat" and so on, while around well-tended peninsulas and isthmuses the sea caresses the warm golden sands of sheltered little coves.

This perpetual and sudden contrast between the fearsome wildness and the smiling beauty of this coast is one of its most captivating features. The same type of scenery is to be found also at nearby TRÉGASTEL*. Here is a landscape which might have been lifted out of the cataclysm of Genesis were not the severity of rock and sea tempered by the

mildness of its climate and soft brilliance of its sunshine. Higher up, on the plateau behind, is a small village typically Breton, a tiny church with an open belfry, a rustic cemetery of irregular graves and a low granite ossuary. At TRÉBEURDEN* where the Route des Grèves leads down through villas to the sea, the coast is still rugged and fringed with headlands, small islands and reefs; a long beach stretches around the peninsula of Le Castel. At LANNION*, old Brittany is still very much in evidence. To be convinced of this one has only to stroll around its streets and the main square (the Place Général-Leclerc), or climb the 142 steps up to the Church of BRÉLEVE-NEZ whose fine 15th century belfry salutes the Renaissance tower of Saint-Jean-du-Baly, or follow the deep valley of the River Léguer which leads to the sea. Excursions can be made to the Château of KERGRIST, an elegant manor-house of the 17th and 18th centuries: to the Calvary and Chapel (very fine rood-loft) of KERFONS (D. 11, V.O. 1) and to the ruins of the mediaeval castle of TONQUÉDEC, demolished in the 17th century by order of Richelieu.

The Chapelle des Sept-Saints (D. 11-6 miles) at VIEUX-MARCHÉ P is of unusual interest particularly for historians and especially for orientalisks. The south aisle is built on a crypt formed by a dolmen. Under the dolmen, old wooden statues represent the Seven Saints and the Virgin. The Seven Sleepers were immured alive and awoke to bear witness to the Resurrection of the Dead. Nearly five miles from Lannion is PLEUMEUR-BODOU. Here is situated the space communications station of the Centre National d'Etudes des Télécommunications which established the first intercontinental television link via the earth satellite Telstar on July 11, 1962. Its equipment is most impressive especially the "radome", an immense cupola of white plastic protecting the aerial, un-

der which there is sufficient space to accommodate the Eiffel Tower.

Visits to the station can be arranged:

- daily (except Wednesday) from June 1 to September 30 from 8.30 to 11 a.m and from 2 to 5 p.m.

- on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays only from October 1 to May 31 during the same hours. Applications to visit should be made to the Pavillon d'Accueil of the Station (telephone number Lannion 35-01-49).

LANNION TO MORLAIX (24 miles)

Between SAINT-MICHEL and SAINT-EFFLAM, PLESTIN-LES-GREVES displays, at the foot of green cliffs, the "Lieue de Grève", a magnificent expanse of sand two and a half miles long, so firm that horses can be ridden over it. In striking contrast not far away are the precipitous rocks of the "Corniche de l'Armorique" or of the headland of LOCQUIREC* (D. 64), a small fishing village where the church has a charming Renaissance bell-tower. MORLAIX* MP is a town both lovely and lively which lies in a deep valley spanned by the impressive arches of a spectacular granite viaduct. The river, formed by the confluence of the Queffleut and the Jarlot, is tidal. Situated at the junction of the provinces of Trégor and Léon and the heights of the Arrée, it was a prosperous port, well-sheltered at the extremity of an estuary which down as far as Carantec is exceedingly beautiful. The town still possesses many old houses remarkable for their fine slate gables, wooden beams carved with grotesque figures, high dormer windows and overhanging storeys. The Church of Sainte-Méline built in 1489 in the Flamboyant style has a curious tower overlooking a picturesque stepped alley. The Church of Saint-Mathieu is equally worth a visit. There are some interesting modern paintings to be seen in the Mu-

seum. A detour of 7 miles by D. 9 leads to PLOUGONVEN where the church, the ossuary with trefoil windows and the beautiful calvary - one of the oldest in Brittany (1554) - with exquisitely carved figures, together form a remarkable example of what is known in Brittany as a "parish enclosure". Another detour (D. 46-11 miles) leads to PLOUGASNOU (Renaissance church), to SAINT-JEAN DU-DOIGT* P (D. 46, D.79, parish enclosure, Gothic church with a treasury of unsurpassed richness, and a lovely Renaissance fountain), and to PRIMEL-TRÉGASTEL* celebrated for the chaotic rocks of its beach, its jagged headland, and the superb view over the bay, the Château du Taureau, the Ile de Batz and the Sept-illes on one of which there is an important seabird sanctuary.

SAINTE-BRIEUC TO MORLAIX inland (54 miles)

CHÂTELAUDREN is famous for its cider and its trout. The Church of Notre-Dame du Tertre is renowned for the very fine paintings which decorate its wooden vaulting. GUINGAMP* P where the two Brittanys, Armor and Argoat meet, an important agricultural market town, has grown up around the remains of the foudal town (ramparts, old houses and alleys). Its Pardon of Notre-Dame de Bon Secours, which includes a celebrated torchlight procession, takes place on the first Saturday in July. About a half a mile before Louargat, a road leads to the eminence of the Ménez-Bré (991 ft. high). "Anyone who has seen Brittany from the top of the Bré on a clear day is assured the memory of a very lovely picture" (Anatole Le Braz). Its great blue summit is crowned by the Chapelle Saint-Hervé, the patron saint of wandering ballad singers. Near BELLE-ISLE-EN-TERRÉ is LOC-MARIA where there is a church with a fine 16th century rood-loft. Nearby is KERMANAC'H with a 15th century chapel.

of market-gardens (several thousand acres) favoured by the climate and by the fertility of the soil which is further enriched by that marine fertiliser - seaweed gathered by the market-gardeners from the coast at low tide. The coming and going of the growers taking their crops to the market in the main square whence they are despatched to all parts of France and abroad, regularly brings a certain animation to the surrounding countryside. There are potatoes and artichokes in June and July and cauliflowers throughout the winter.

The town possesses two remarkable religious buildings - the Cathedral, well-proportioned in every respect (remarkable stalls), and the Kreisker, an old municipal chapel formerly used for meetings of the Town Council, dominated by the famous granite tower (253 ft. high) which is a marvel of "balance and daring".

The little town of ROSCOFF* P is renowned for the mildness of its climate. Here Mediterranean trees and shrubs flourish in the open (in particular a famous fig-tree three centuries old and covering an area of 718 square yards). Here the beaches are peaceful and worn. This old lair of corsairs has preserved much that is picturesque, its ramparts with elegant watch-towers, its church, an ossuary and some fine Renaissance houses in one of which stayed the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots when first she landed in France. Lobster fishing is the principal occupation of the little harbour, but ships call there regularly for cargoes of early vegetables. Worthy of a visit also are the aquarium and the Marine Biological Station - one of the first in Europe—and a sea-water cure clinic.

A quarter of an hour away by boat is the ILE DE BATZ where the sea gives occupation to the men, and the women cultivate the land. There are many fine sandy beaches and an exotic garden bearing witness to the extreme mildness of the climate. Four miles from Roscoff by D.10 is the feudal castle

of KEROUZERE C, remarkable for its fine state of preservation. At PLOUESCAT a visit should be paid to the timber market-hall—a monument to the skill of the 16th century carpenters. The Château of KERJEAN C recalls that of Anet, which Henri II had built at the same period (1560), not far from Dreux, for Diane de Poitiers. Half feudal, half Renaissance, this château is the most remarkable in Lower Brittany. Legend has it that Françoise de Kelen, wife of the Seigneur of Kerjean, here confined the gallants who came to seduce her during her husband's absence, and made them spin flax—a fantasy which is the subject of Alfred de Musset's novel "Barberine". The Church of LE FOLGOËT P whose towers covered with yellow lichen can be seen from afar, is remarkable for its solitary beauty, its pleasing proportions and its soaring spire. Its principal Pardon is held on September 8 and 9 in the market square with its picturesque inns.

At BRIGNOGAN* (7 miles) there is a succession of pleasant beaches, picturesque rocks scattered as if at random and a celebrated menhir the "Men Marz", or Miracle Stone. In front of the church at LOCMAIRIA there is a remarkable Cross decorated with human figures. The 17th century Church of GOUESNOU has recently been restored.

BREST • P

The roadstead of Brest presents a panorama of remarkable variety. To the right is the narrow entrance channel, to the left is the Plougastel bridge which marks the mouth of the River Elorn, as background there are the verdant settings of Plougastel, of Lanvéoc and Roscanvel where the houses stand out detached from or recede into the background according to the play of light upon them; in the centre, beyond the merchant port, are the silhouettes of the men-of-war.

The town, thanks to Richelieu and Colbert became, in the 17th century, the first naval base in

France. La Fayette landed here on his first homecoming from America. Here Fulton built the submarine "Nautilus". The second world war almost entirely destroyed the town. Within 10 years it was completely rebuilt. The new Rue de Siam runs between fine big buildings. From the Cours Dajot there is an excellent view of the roadstead where the channels are deepest, the estuary of the Elorn, and the Albert-Loupe bridge. The old castle with its mysterious staircase and deep crypt, the ramparts and the great naval dockyard will also be visited. A number of excursions can be made around Brest.

EXCURSIONS AROUND BREST

The Pointe Saint-Mathieu
Leave Brest by N. 789. At Goasmeur take the turning to the left leading to the pretty beaches of PORSMILIN and LE TREZ-HIR*. At the village of Saint-Mathieu, battered by the winds from the sea, rise the imposing ruins of the Abbey Church. From the edge of the cliff or better still from the top of the lighthouse the view is superb: the Island of MOLENE and OUESSANT* (Ushant), the Pointe du Raz P and the immensity of the ocean which encompasses this Land's End of France. Not far away in a setting both severe and imposing is the seaside resort of LE CONQUET*. Boats from its fishing harbour make the shortest crossing to the island of Ouessant.

The island of Ouessant*

By boat: from Brest (3 1/2 hours) or from Le Conquet (2 1/2 hours).

A small island of only 2,000 inhabitants, five miles long. The boat lands at the tiny harbour of LAMPAUL at the apex of a fine deep bay, where in this mild moist climate the little gardens bounded by dry-stone dykes shelter fig-trees and enormous spindletrees. These are the only trees to be seen on the island. Everywhere else there is only a meagre covering of grass grazed by sheep. Just over a mile away the west coast

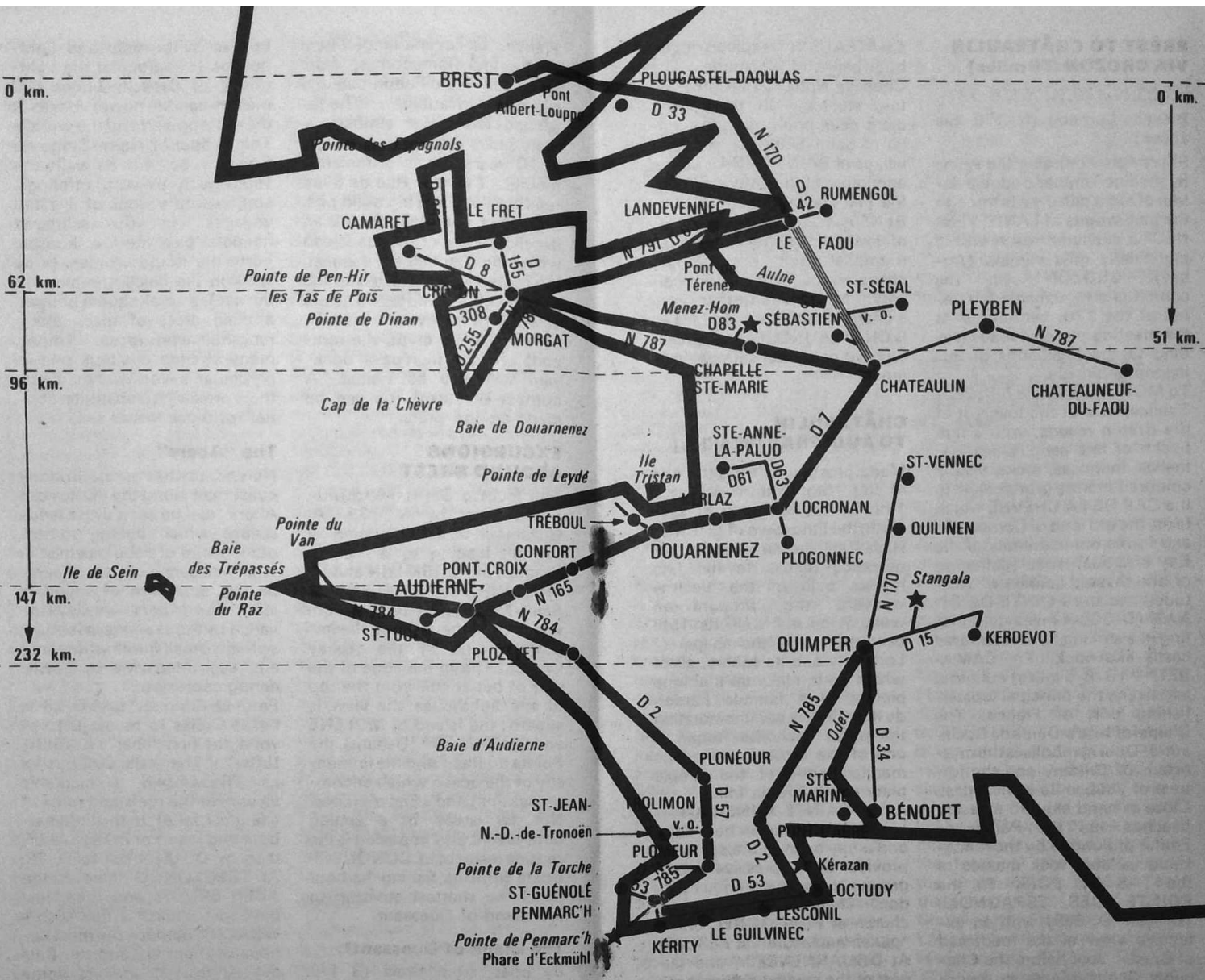
bristles with reefs and lighthouses (in particular the lighthouse of Créac'h whose 500 million candle-power makes it the most powerful in the world). The Chapel of Notre-Dame du Bon Voyage, with its walls covered with ex-voto offerings, conjures up visions of ill-fated voyages. In the scattered hamlets, past the low houses, hurry the island women (they work in the fields, the men on the sea), a small square bonnet, a plain dress of black cloth, long hair worn loose. Among many strange customs one in particular is worthy of mention—the "prœlla" a substitute "burial" of those lost at sea.

The "Abers"

Nowhere better on the Brittany coast than along the "Côtes des Abers" can be seen those landscapes which belong to another world of nebulous mist in which all sense of size, of perspective and even of sound is lost. The "Abers"—valleys invaded by the sea—are in fact just so many small fjords where land and sea intertwine in bewildering confusion.

From Le Conquet* take D. 28 as far as Brêles to meet, just beyond, the first "aber": L'ABER-ILDUT. Then take D. 27 as far as TRÉMAZAN (remarkable view over the reefs and ruins of a feudal castle), to the little harbour and resort of PORTSALL*, then by D. 168 back to D. 28. At TRÉGLONOU there is the ABER-BENOIT and then, just beyond Lannilis* is the ABER-WRACH*, perhaps the most curious of them all, and the Baie des Anges. It shelters some lobster-fishing boats but its principal industry is that of the gathering and burning of seaweed which is nowhere more abundant than along this low coast, bestrewn with half-submerged rocks and covered with abundant algae.

At PLOUGUERNEAU P is held, on the last Sunday in June, the curious pardon of Saint-Michel (called the Pardon des Petits Saints) when small painted wooden figures of Saints mounted on poles are carried in procession.



BREST TO QUIMPER : 200 miles

BREST TO CHATEAULIN direct (32 miles)
(D. 33 and N. 170)

Leave Brest (D. 33) by the splendid Albert-Loupe bridge over the wide estuary of the Elorn. From the road leading up towards PLOUGASTEL-DAOULAS* P the view is splendid. Close to the church is the

calvary built in 1604 and modelled on the one at Guimiliau. It recalls with astonishing sincerity and animation the Mystery of the Passion. All around is a pleasant countryside, covered with fields of strawberries. Here, better perhaps than anywhere else, the traditional life of Brittany has been maintained, particularly in the furniture of

the houses and the vividly coloured local costumes worn to church on Sundays and feast days. Continue through LE FAOU, built at the end of a verdant estuary (old 16th century houses), to RUMENGOL^P where a famous Pardon is held three times a year. The one on Trinity Sunday is outstanding.

BREST TO CHÂTEAULIN VIA CROZON (60 miles)

(D. 33, N. 170, N. 791, N. 787).

Brest to Le Faou (N. 170, see above).

Shortly after crossing the Aulne by the fine Térénez bridge a detour of eight miles leads through the pine woods of LANDÉVEN-NEC* a sheltered resort with a particularly mild climate (Abbey). CROZON* (in the church is a remarkable bas-relief of the 17th century) is at the meeting place of roads leading to the headlands of this jagged peninsula.

To MORGAT* (N. 787, D. 255-7 miles) one of the loveliest of the Breton resorts, with a firm beach of fine sand, pines, camelias, mimosas, rocks, vividly coloured marine grottoes and to the CAP DE LA CHÈVRE which faces the old land of Cornouaille and forms one extremity of the Bay of Douarnenez (gathering of amethysts; dolmen of Ros-tudel): to the POINTE DE DINAN (D. 308-4 miles) terminating in a striking, wave-battered castle-like rock. To CAMARET* P (D. 8-5 miles) colourful and lively, the principal lobster-fishing port of France. The Chapel of Notre-Dame de Roc'h-am-à-Dours symbolises the mysticism of Brittany and the fortress of Vauban its warlike past. Close at hand are two pleasant beaches and the Pointe de Penhir prolonged by the remarkable isolated rock masses of the TAS DE POIS. To the POINTE DES ESPAGNOLS (D. 155, D. 355) with an extensive view of the roadstead of Brest. Just before the Chapelle Sainte-Marie a detour (D. 83-1 mile) leads to the MENEZ-HOM one of the finest view-points along the whole European coastline. From a height of 1082 ft. the view ranges over the whole of Finistère, the moors of the Arrée, the Montagne Noire, the rich farmland of Léon, Breton fields patterned with hedgerows, and the Brest roadstead, the islands and the glistening bays, the infinite sea. Below there is an interesting Gothic-Renaissance chapel and a calvary of 1544.

CHÂTEAULIN* is spread out on both banks of the Aulne. The Chapelle Notre-Dame (interesting statues). In the immediate neighbourhood the hamlet of Saint-Sébastien near the village of SAINT-SÉGAL has an admirable 16th century calvary. Six miles away (N. 787) PLEYBEN* has a "parish enclosure" of exceptional merit—church, triumphal arch, ossuary and above all the 17th century calvary. Nine miles further on in a charming little wooded valley is CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-FAOU* a noted centre for salmon-fishing.

CHÂTEAULIN TO AUDIERNE (48 miles)

Made prosperous from the end of the 15th century until the 18th by the weaving of sailcloth, the little town of LOCRO-NAN P still has an attractive appearance thanks to the fine houses built by the wealthy weavers, the wrought-iron work of its old well, its 15th century church, the chapel of Le Pénity and its square, all of which go to make up a unique picture. The famous Pardon de la Troménie commemorating the pious anchorite Ronan is one of the most characteristic manifestations of the simple piety of the Breton folk.

At SAINTE-ANNE-LA-PALUD* P dunes, open heathland and a bay open to the sea wind provide an impressive background to another famous pardon. There is a 16th century church at PLOGONNEC and a "parish enclosure" at KERLAZ. At DOUARNENEZ* P the largest of the sardine-fishing centres in France (more than 250 boats and 20 canneries) can be seen the picturesque animation of its ports, tortuous alleys with unusual names (Rue Monte-au-Ciel), whitewashed gables displaying signs, lobster and tunny boats and, most numerous of all, the open-decked sardine boats to which the voluminous blue nets lend a certain light grace. To neighbouring TRÉBOUL* looking out over the blue waters of this lovely bay, King Mark, unhappy

husband of Iseult, is supposed to have come to nurse his grief. Opposite, the little Ile Tristan recalls the legend of the lovers. Beyond, there is a vast panorama from the POINTE DU LEY-DE; monumental calvary at CONFORT, in a very small village, near to a graceful Flamboyant church. Of considerable interest also is the church at PONT-CROIX with its Romanesque nave and above all an extraordinary Flamboyant porch of unrivalled virtuosity. A picturesque corniche road leads to AUDIERNE* P where blue nets and multicoloured sails stand out against the whiteness of the walls. ILE DE SEIN (excursions Audierne-Ille de Sein: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from September 1 to June 30 and daily from July 1 to August 31). This quite small island (under half a square mile with only 1,200 inhabitants) is flat and bare, surrounded with terrible reefs, battered by the winds, cut up into tiny fields which are tended by the women uniformly clad in black; all the men are fishermen. On June 18, 1940, all the men old enough to bear arms replied to the appeal to continue the fight by joining "en masse" the Free French Forces in England. In 1945 General de Gaulle went to Sein to confer the Cross of Liberation on the island. From Audierne, after the interesting Chapel of SAINT-TUGEN P (Flamboyant porch), N. 784 runs across a landscape made up of small fields bordered by low stone walls which give the countryside the appearance of a chess-board. It is a land of fishermen-peasants who cultivate their plot of land when they are unable to go lobster-fishing. Soon there are no more habitations and in the middle of wild moorland there appears the famous POINTE DU RAZ, a jagged promontory thrusting out into the heaving sea which even in calm weather breaks upon it in muted thunder, and surges around it in currents like the terrible Raz or Race of Sein "which no one has met except

to his sorrow". It is an unforgettable spectacle when gales whip up the waves to a frenzied assault on this desolate chaos of rock which is the Land's End of France. To the right, the calm but treacherous Baie des Trépassés or "Bay of the Dead" is only too well named, while as night falls no less than fifteen lighthouses shine out from these savage shores. Nearby is the Pointe du Van from which the Pointe du Raz can be seen in detail.

AUDIERNE TO QUIMPER VIA SAINT-GUENOLÉ AND PONT L'ABBÉ (62 miles)

No description is given here of the journey by the direct road which if shorter is rather featureless (N. 784-22 miles).

At PLOZÉVET (with a delicate spire, and roofs prolonged to the ground, a sculptured cross and a sacred fountain), leave N. 784 and take D. 2 across a countryside neat with fields of early vegetables. Then at Plonéour-Lanvern (menhir) take D. 57. At SAINT-JEAN-TROLIMON P (15th century church) a detour of 5 miles there and back leads to TRONOËN P whose calvary is the oldest and perhaps the most moving in Brittany; the sea, the desolation, the ruined chapel, figures covered in lichen and blurred by the corroding salt spray, crosses tilted by the force of the gales, and the drum-roll of pebbles on the shore.

Shortly after Plomeur a detour of about 5 miles there and back leads to the POINTE DE LA TORCHE where there is an extensive view over the Bay of Audierne. Continue by N. 785 towards PENMARC'H MP (typically Breton church of Saint-Nonna).

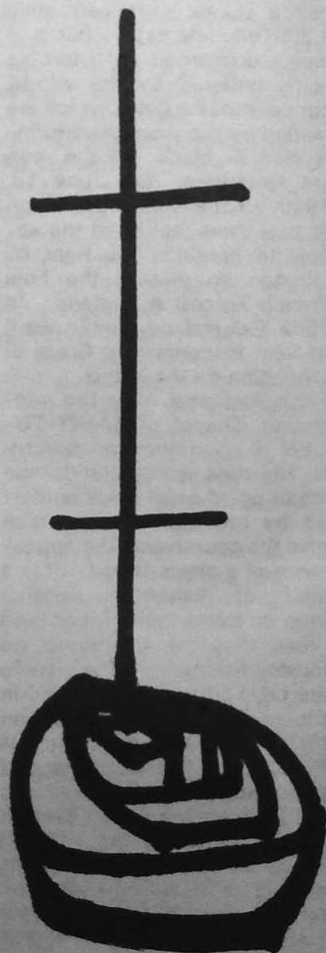
At SAINT-GUENOLÉ* M (sandy beach, a confusion of rocks; fishing harbour and fish cannery)—very interesting Museum of Prehistory. Half-way to the Pointe de PENMARC'H P is the Chapel of Notre-Dame de la Joie (15th century piety and calvary). The Pardon held on August 15 displays local cos-

tumes of singular beauty. On the Pointe de Penmarc'h itself, the 213 ft high granite lighthouse of Eckmuhl which has a visibility of over 75 miles provides a magnificent view-point. From the top there is a superb panorama: out to sea, the vast Bay of Audierne*, the Pointe du Raz*, the Sein lighthouse, the coast at Concarneau*, Beg-Meil*, the Glénans archipelago and, close at hand, the Penmarc'h peninsula with numerous small houses scattered among fields divided up into parcels by low stone walls. There is not a tree, not even a bush, growing on this windswept soil. A succession of coast roads leads to the little harbours of KERITY, LE GUILVINEC* (famed for lace), LESCONIL* and LOCTUDY* (pleasant seaside resort, Romanesque church). Nearby (D. 2) is the Château of KERAZAN (18th century). PONT-L'ABBÉ* MP is the capital of a small country, the Bigouden country, famous for local costumes: including a tall lace head-dress for the women, an embroidered waistcoat for the men. The old Castle of the Barons du Pont is now used as the Town Hall. Its tower houses the Bigouden Museum. In the neighbourhood is the curious menhir of Kerdavel on which can be distinguished the sculptured figures of Roman and Gallic gods.

QUIMPER* MP

Quimper is situated at the point where two rivers, the Odet and the Steir, meet (Kemper is the Breton for confluence). It is a beautiful place to which the numerous foot-bridges crossing the river give a certain resemblance to Venice. There is much to be seen: the 13th century cathedral with its two 19th century tall openwork spires, its rich works of art and 15th century stained-glass windows, the Rue Kéréon and the Rue du Guédot, the Place Terre-au-Duc, the manufactories where the famous pottery is made, the Breton Museum, the Fine Arts Museum (see the chapter on

Museums). In the neighbourhood there are many excursions to be made: the Chapels and the Calvaries of SAINT-VENEC (several rather naive statues) and of QUILINEN (sculptured rood-beam, curious ex-voto offerings, some naive statues): the Defile of LE STANGALA (D. 15 and V.O.-4 miles) where the River Odet flows between precipitous but picturesque banks: the Chapel of KÉRDÉVOT (D. 15 and V.O.-9 miles) with its very fine Flemish altarpiece: and, to the south, the ESTUARY OF THE ODET, a charming little fjord with wooded banks which are dotted with châteaux and manor houses, and BÉNODET* (excursions by boat) with its yachts, its lighthouse, its beaches, its verdant surroundings. (Ferry to Sainte-Marine).



SECTION

QUIMPER TO VANNES: 89 miles

QUIMPER TO CONCARNEAU (22 miles)

The countryside between Quimper and Concarneau is one of the most attractive in Brittany. Hidden among orchards of cherry and apple trees are the villages of FOUESNANT* P which produces the best cider in the province, LA FORÊT-FOUESNANT* (fine "parish enclosure") and BEGMEIL* with its beaches of fine sand, dunes, pines, sheltered walks, hotels and rose-decked villas. Surrounded by ramparts of granite and built on a small island whose only link with the mainland is a drawbridge, CONCARNEAU*, the "Walled Town", like Saint-Malo is an old coastal fortress. It is the most important tunny-fishing port in France (over 70 per cent. of the total sold in France, with eight canneries employing 2,000 men and women) and one of the most remarkable ports in Brittany. And how interesting is the life of its quays, with the fishermen in jackets, blue or smoked-salmon in colour, the unloading of the catches, the auctioning of the fish, the noisy activity of the canneries, the clatter of clogs and the care-free laughter of the workwomen. Quite close are the beaches of Les Sables Blancs, bright, sheltered and warm.

CONCARNEAU TO LORIENT (32 miles)

The white houses of PONT-AVEN* MP, its Chapels of Trémor and Trémalo, its rural calm, its Bois d'Amour, its rippling river, the lovely costumes of its women, attracted such painters as Maurice Denis, Sérusier, Emile Bernard and Gauguin, who at the end of the last century founded the School of Pont-Aven. Gauguin who found his inspiration in simple,

primitive art, here painted his famous canvases of "The yellow Christ" and "The Lovely Angela" before going to Tahiti. A Pardon is held on the first Sunday in August when the women wear their lovely brocaded and embroidered aprons, their head-dresses and lace collarettes. The beach of PORT-MANECH* is enclosed as in a screen of verdure; from the cliffs the Ile-de-Croix can be seen in the distance. RIEC-sur-BELON* and BELON, famed for their oysters with flat shells and unsurpassed flavour, are two of the most important oyster-breeding centres in France. QUIMPERLÉ* P built on a hillside, is a cheerful town of old houses, of convents, gardens, orchards and belfries. In the valley the rivers Isolé and Ellé (which abound in fish) join to form the Laita. The Romanesque Church of Sainte-Croix, whose plan is in the form of a Greek cross, is imitated from that of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. In the immediate neighbourhood (D. 49-2 miles) is the mysterious forest of CARNOËT* P with the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Saint-Maurice (Gothic Chapter House): LE POULDU* a fishing village and pleasant family resort: MOËLAN (calvary) and KERFANY, a hamlet where thatched roofs can still be seen. There is a very interesting excursion (N. 790-14 miles) to the village of LE FAOUËT* P and to its two masterpieces of Breton art, the Chapels of Saint-Fiacre and Sainte-Barbe (See route on page 1). Arriving at LARMOR* (pleasant little beach) there is an excellent view of the Ile-de-Groix. LORIENT* M was in the 18th century the port of the French East India Company. The disappearance of the latter did not prevent this new town from developing and becoming an important naval base. Bet-

ween 1940 to 1944 it was a shelter for submarines (visit to the submarine base) but was progressively destroyed. Now completely rebuilt (fine modern church) it shares with Boulogne-sur-Mer the distinction of being the most modern fishing port in France.

Leave LORIENT by D. 194 and N. 781 as far as PORT-LOUIS where the citadel still boasts some very fine 17th century ramparts. Six miles further on by N. 871 a detour of 2 miles

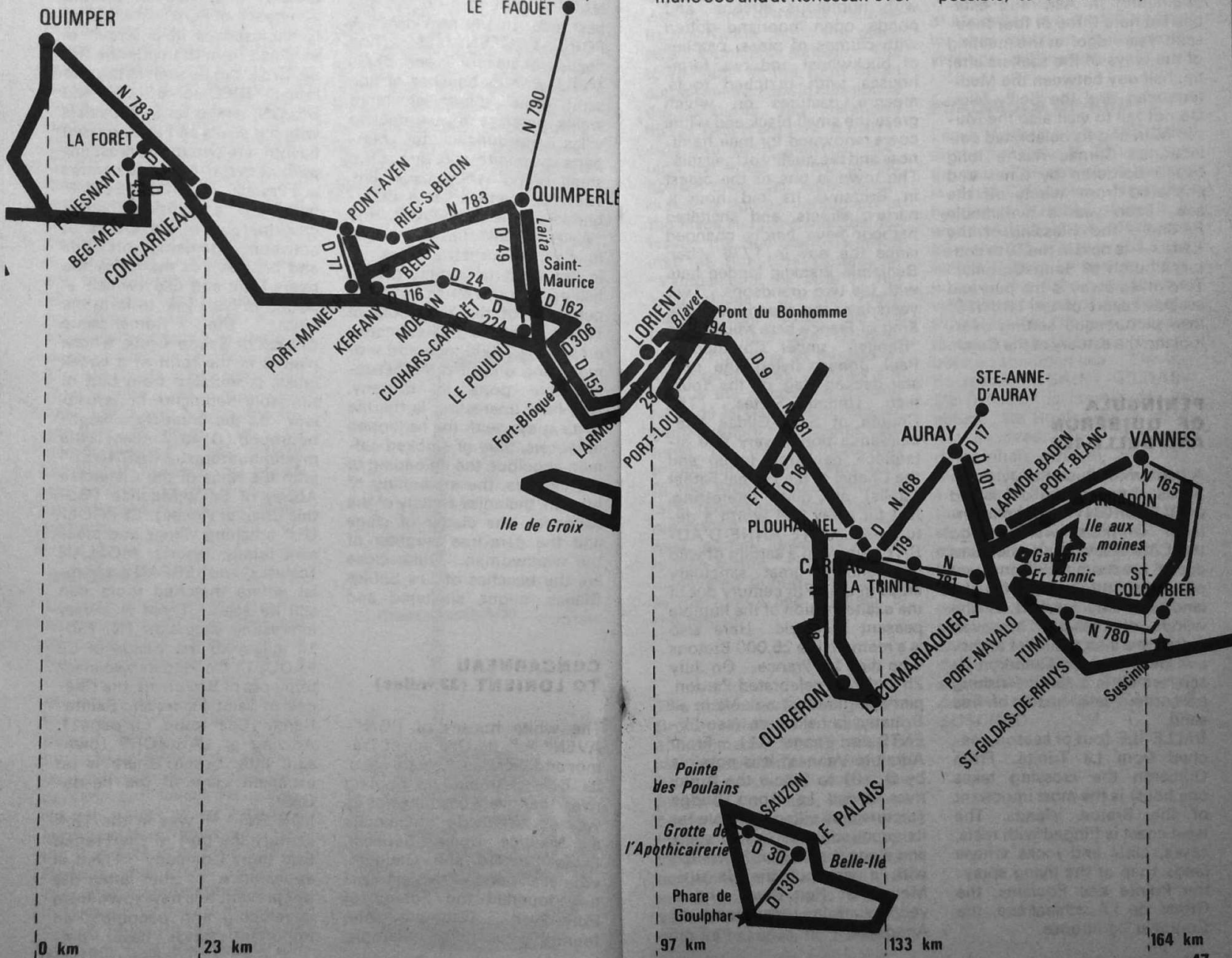
leads to ÉTEL P a busy little port. Beyond, on N. 781, ERDEVEN famous for its megalithic alignments, PLOUHARNEL* and CARNAC* follow in quick succession.

CARNAC

CARNAC* M P is at the centre of an immense area of megaliths which along 15 miles of the coast are scattered over field and moorland. The menhir is a stone standing vertically

on its end; a lech is a menhir which has been hewn and polished by human hands; the dolmen is a flat stone resting horizontally on two or more vertical stones; the gallery grave, a series of dolmens placed end to end; the cromlech consists of a series of menhirs placed at intervals round the circumference of a circle. At Le Ménéac the alignments comprise 1,099 stones in 12 lines each over a quarter of a mile in length; at Kermario 999 and at Kerlescan 579.

At LOCMARIAQUER* a gigantic menhir, the "Mener-Hrœc'h" felled to the ground by lightning now lies in four pieces, the largest of which measures nearly 40 ft. long. Originally it measured 65 feet in height, only 10 feet less than the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Alongside is the dolmen known as the "Dol'arc-Marc'hadourien" or "The Merchants' Table" weighing approximately 100 tons. It is difficult, almost impossible, to conceive by what



means a prehistoric people succeeded in lifting, transporting, and erecting such prodigious masses. Stylised inscriptions (as are all those of the later Stone Age—suns, and ears of corn) ornament the supports of the funeral chambers. The sight of all these great blocks of granite standing in desolate moorland is particularly impressive in the rays of the setting sun, when their long shadows fall across the heather. They are relics of a civilisation, probably originating in Asia and established here three or four thousand years ago, at the meeting of the ways of the seekers after tin, halfway between the Mediterranean and the Scilly Isles. Do not fail to visit also the Musée Miln and its celebrated collections. Carnac has a long beach bordered by pines and sheltered from winds off the sea. Each year a remarkable Pardon - the Blessing of the Beasts—is held in the 17th century church of Saint-Cornély. Two miles away is the port and seaside resort of LA TRINITÉ* in a picturesque setting overlooking the estuary of the Crach.

PENINSULA OF QUIBERON AND BELLE-ILE

A narrow tongue of alluvial deposits connects the old island of QUIBERON* with the mainland. On the seaward side, on the Côte Sauvage, a relentless ocean breaks on cliff and reef or surges into caves. On the landward side washed by the waters of the bay however, there are a succession of attractive beaches. At Quiberon itself, which is a sardine-fishing port, there is a beach of fine sand.

BELLE-ILE (out of season, reached from La Trinité. From Quiberon the crossing takes one hour) is the most important of the Breton islands. The west coast is fringed with reefs, caves, cliffs and rocks whose fangs snap at the flying spray: the Pointe des Poulains, the Grotte de l'Apothicaire, the Goulphar lighthouse.

CARNAC TO VANNES (19 miles)

Inland is a large plateau, decked with golden gorse, and quiet valleys where crops of various kinds ripen in the sunshine. On the eastern side are beaches, including that of Les Grands-Sables. LE PALAIS is an international yachting centre. SAUZON on the banks of a river is a fishing harbour (lobsters, sardines).

AURAY* is reached by N. 168 through undulating country with numerous streams and ponds, open moorland dotted with clumps of pines, patches of buckwheat and rye, farmhouses with thatched roofs, meagre pastures on which graze the small black and white cows renowned for their hardiness and the quality of their milk. The town is one of the oldest in Brittany. Its old houses, narrow streets, and sheltered harbour have hardly changed since the day in 1776 when Benjamin Franklin landed here with his two grandsons. Two years later the squadron of the King of France here saluted the "Ranger" under Commodore Paul Jones, flying the new star-decked flag of the fourteen United States. The Church of Saint-Gildas (Renaissance porch, very fine altarpiece, baptismal fonts) and the Chapel of the Eternal Father (stalls) are quite interesting. Not far away and worth a detour is SAINTE-ANNE-D'AURAY* where in a setting of wild moorland a great sanctuary arose in the 17th century out of the exalted vision of the humble peasant Nicolazic. Here also is a memorial to 25,000 Bretons who died for France. On July 25 and 26 a celebrated Pardon, perhaps the most notable in all Brittany, is held here (see EVENTS on page 11). From Auray to Vannes* it is possible by D. 101 to follow the Auray river, cross Le Bono bridge (picturesque village notable for its production of oyster spat) and along the Gulf of Morbihan with a view of the Ile-aux-Moines at Port-Blanc and a very charming viewpoint at Arradon.

VANNES

Vannes, another very old Breton town, was the capital of the Veneti who were amongst the richest and most civilised of the Celtic peoples. Coastwise trade and particularly trade in tin brought them into contact with merchants from Great Britain, Africa and Greece. Their fleet, composed of vessels solidly built of oak and rigged with sails made out of skins, long resisted Caesar. Saint Patern, a prelate from Great Britain, was the first Bishop of Vannes. In the Middle Ages the place was a formidable fortress. The town, built in the form of an amphitheatre, rises in tiers above the ramparts and defensive moats which are now transformed into lovely gardens. Behind the walls are old gabled houses decorated with human or animal figures, particularly in the Place Henri-IV, the Rue des Halles, the Rue Saint-Salomon and the Rue Noé (figures of "Vannes and his wife"): old wash-places: in the Place Saint-Vincent-Ferrier, the cell in which this Spanish Dominican, who came to evangelise the region, died. Skirting the port is the handsome Promenade de la Garenne, a terraced garden where the émigrés captured by the Revolutionary troops under Hoche were shot. In the Archeological Museum is a remarkable collection of prehistoric objects: polished axes, pottery, jewellery in turquoise-matrix (Stone Age), discovered during excavations in the tumuli and dolmens of the region.

This small landlocked sea (in Breton, Morbihan) measuring approximately twelve miles by six can be visited by motorlaunch from Vannes. Its waters are furrowed by the handsome boats with red sails (known as "sinagots") and dotted with innumerable islands (as many, according to tradition, as there are days in the year). The largest, the ILE-AUX-MOINES*, with its beaches, its woods, its

flower-decked streets and its steep paths, is a delightful place in which to stay. The one called GAVR'INIS has what is probably the most interesting tumulus left by the Stone Age. On the islet of ER LANNIC are two cromlechs, impressive stone circles, which give the place a rather weird and uncanny appearance. Boats for the Ile-aux-Moines leave from PORT BLANC*. Gavrinis and Er Lannic can be reached from LARMOR-BADEN* (very fine view over the Gulf). The Gulf of Morbihan is a stretch of water very much in favour with yachting enthusiasts.

PENINSULA OF RHUYS

Leave Vannes by N. 165 then on the right take N. 780 skirting the sea. The peninsula begins at Saint-Colombier. Near the hamlet of TUMIAC there is a wonderful view of Morbihan from the top of a tumulus from which Caesar is said to have watched the fight between his vessels and those of the Veneti. PORT-NAVALO* is a seaside resort with a picturesque harbour on the open sea. The little resort of SAINT-GILDAS-DE-RHUYS* is famous for its abbey. Its Romanesque choir has survived intact from the days when Abelard preached there. He was Abbot from 1126 to 1136 and depicted in the most sombre colours the slackness in discipline of the monks and the intrigues of the local lords who tried to have him poisoned on more than one occasion. The church possesses a rich treasury (bust, arm and leg, reliquary of Saint-Gildas). Quite close to the sea in a desolate setting are the impressive ruins of the Castle of SUSCINIO.

SECTION

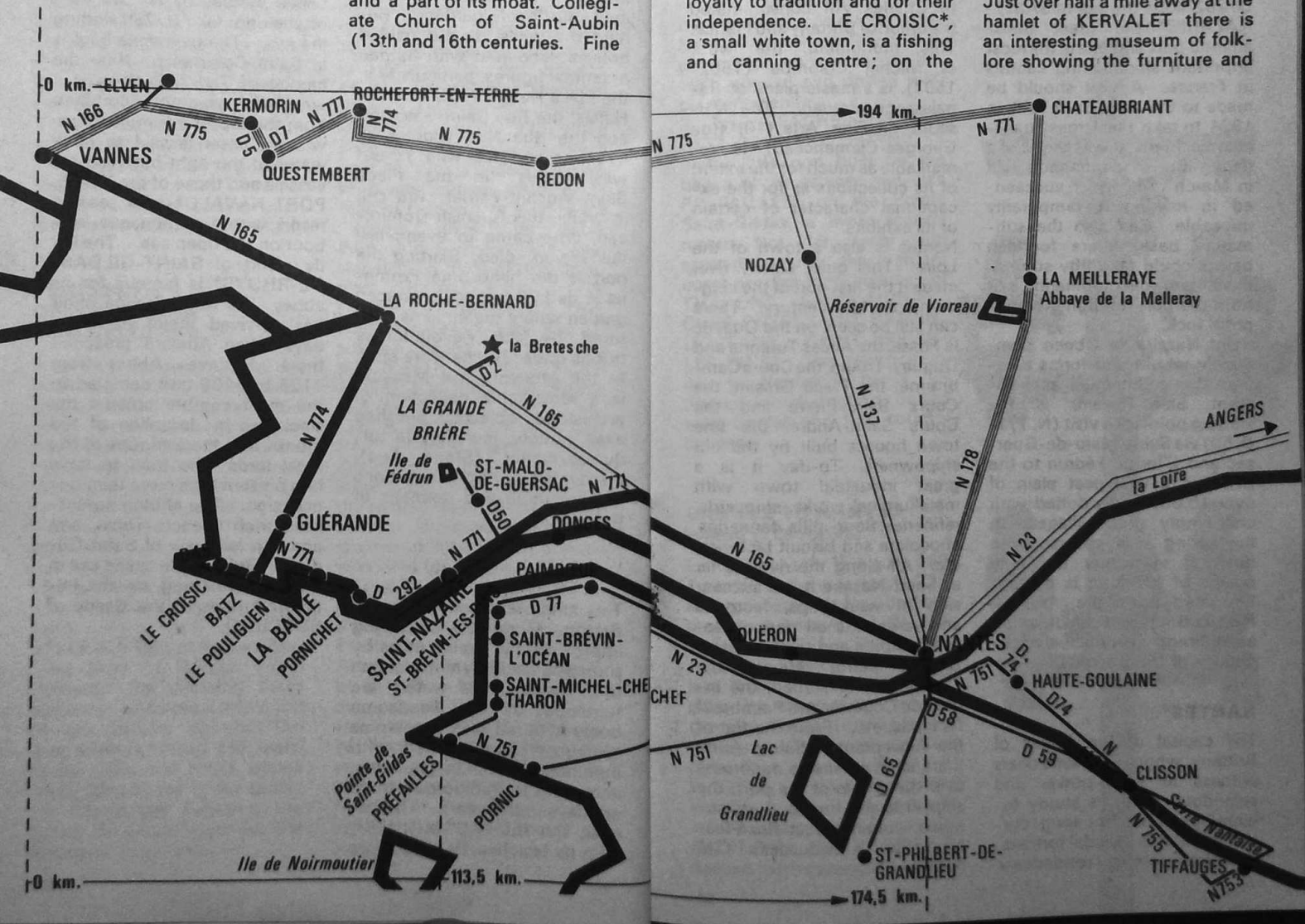
VANNES TO NANTES : 122 miles

**VANNES (52 miles)
TO SAINT-NAZAIRE**

Built on a hillside overlooking the confluence of the Vilaine and another smaller river, LA ROCHE-BERNARD*, a quiet fishing port, was famous in the 17th century for the quality of its shipbuilding. Fine bridge over the Vilaine. A detour of 6 miles (N. 165, D. 2) leads to the Château de la BRETECHE (15th century restored in the 19th) with its park, tapestries, furniture and works of art. GUERANDE C, a mediaeval city, has preserved its walls almost intact, its towers, its four gates and a part of its moat. Collegiate Church of Saint-Aubin (13th and 16th centuries. Fine

stained-glass windows). What remains of the castle houses a small museum displaying old furniture and costumes of the salt-panners, who inhabit the salt-marshes which cover the Guérande peninsula. It is a vast bare region where only a few algae grow between the salt-pans. The play of light, often wonderful on this stretch of water divided up into squares as far as the eye can see, imparts a charm all its own to the landscape. On a former islet is SAILLÉ, a typical small village of salt-workers who have long been known for their loyalty to tradition and for their independence. LE CROISIC*, a small white town, is a fishing and canning centre; on the

quays, lined with typical old houses, the colourful auction of catches takes place daily. There are some pleasant walks around the town, by D. 45, in particular the corniche road around the peninsula (called Côte Sauvage). To BATZ a small town of granite houses where Balzac wrote "Béatrice", with its interesting Church of Saint-Guénolé (15th and 16th centuries) of which the tower (1677) is nearly 200 ft tall. From the top there is a magnificent panorama. Charming Chapel of Notre-Dame du Mûrier (Pardon on September 8). Just over half a mile away at the hamlet of KERVALET there is an interesting museum of folklore showing the furniture and



costumes of the old-time salt-workers (the costume worn on feast days was among the finest of any of the French provinces). After LE POULIGUEN*, a seaside resort with a fishing and yacht harbour, comes LA BAULE* P with its immense, gently curving beach, one of the finest in Europe (over 4 miles of fine golden sand and 111 acres of woods), lined with luxury hotels and elegant villas. The very mild climate makes a stay here agreeable from Easter to October. The villas of LA BAULE-LES-PINS are dotted about the pine wood which separates La Baule from PORNICHET*, another attractive seaside resort. The picturesque D. 292 skirts the sea to SAINT-NAZAIRE* the great transatlantic port and one of the most important shipbuilding centres in France. A visit should be made to the main dock built in 1934 to take the largest transatlantic liners. It was target of a daring British commando raid in March 1942 which succeeded in making it temporarily unusable. See also the submarine base where fourteen basins could take fifty submarines, and the submarine exit from the port through a bomb-proof lock.

Saint-Nazaire has been completely rebuilt and forms a remarkable architectural achievement. Saint-Nazaire is the starting point for a visit (N. 771-D. 50) via Saint-Malo-de-Guersac and L'Île de Fédrun to the BRIÈRE, a vast peat plain of over 15,000 acres dotted with charmingly rural villages. In the spring it is covered with flowers; in winter the only means of transport is by flat-bottomed boats the "blains". Peat-cutting and wildfowling are amongst the principal occupations of the Briérons.

NANTES* C M

The capital of the Dukes of Brittany, whose old castle bears witness to their power and splendour. With its sturdy towers, its moat, its long curtain walls, it is a feudal fortress; it is also an elegant residence—

a prelude to the Renaissance. The Duchess Anne of Brittany was born in this castle in 1476. Inside, the Museum of Popular Art is one of the richest and best arranged in France, while the Museum of Decorative Arts houses a remarkable collection of toys of other days and of Napoleonic relics. The Maritime Museum (Salorges) in the castle revives memories of the industrial past of the town (printed fabrics, pottery, etc.). In the Palais Dobrée is a museum of art and archeology. Not far from the castle is the cathedral—wonderful Gothic nave—which houses the tomb of the last Duke, François II, the father of Duchess Anne whose marriage to Charles VIII consummated the union of Brittany and France. This monument, the work of Michel Colombe (1502-1507), is a masterpiece of Renaissance statuary. The Museum of Fine Arts (10, Rue Georges-Clemenceau) is remarkable as much for the extent of its collections as for the exceptional character of certain of its exhibits.

Nantes is also a town of the Loire. This quiet stately river made it the first port of the kingdom in the 18th century. There can still be seen, on the Quai de la Fosse, the Allées Turenne and Duguay-Trouin, the Cours Cambonne, the Place Graslin, the Cours Saint-Pierre and the Cours Saint-André, the fine town houses built by the old shipowners. To-day it is a great industrial town with metallurgical works, shipyards, refineries, flour-mills, canneries, chocolate and biscuit factories, etc. All along the river as far as Saint-Nazaire it is a succession of workshops, factories and yards: the oil port of Roche-Maurice and the impressive Donges petrol refinery, the Chevire power-station, the Indret, de Couéron and Paimbœuf factories, etc. From the top of the view-point at Sainte-Anne there is an extensive panorama over the whole of the port, the shipyards and the southern suburbs, dominated at Rezé-les-Nantes by Le Corbusier's "Cité Radieuse".

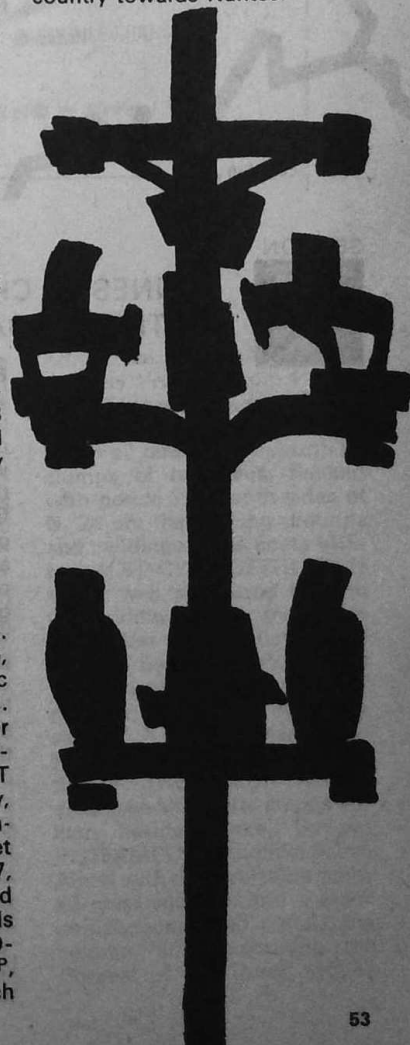
EXCURSIONS AROUND NANTES

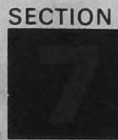
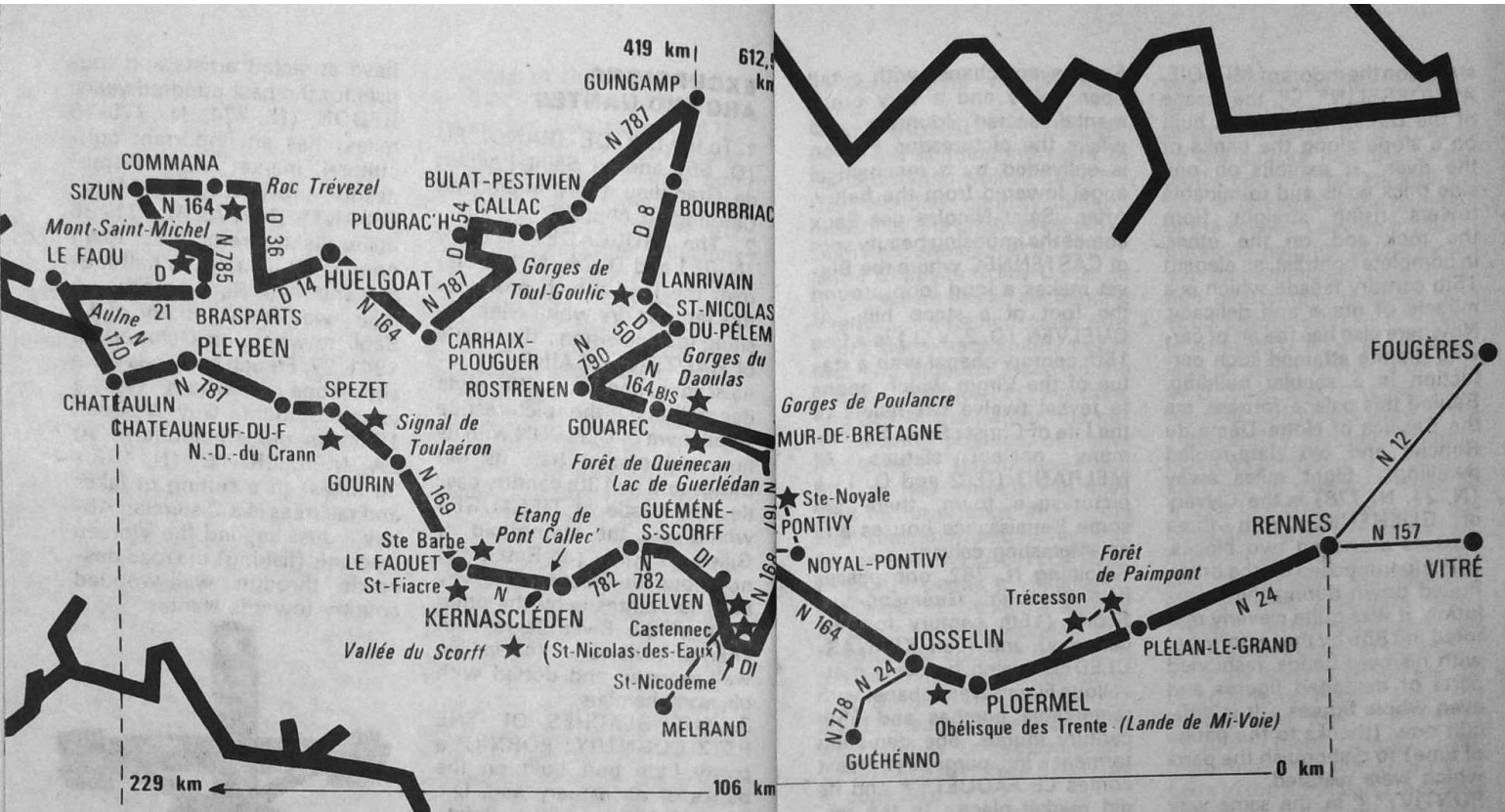
1. To the LAC DE GRANDLIEU (D. 65) and to Saint-Philbert de Grandlieu (very interesting Carolingian church).
2. The MUSCADET country (N. 751 and D. 74 - N. 148 bis) over the land which produces this famous dry white wine, visiting in succession: the castle of HAUTE-GOULAINNE C (Renaissance, fine Louis XIII - style decorations): the picturesque small town of CLISSON with its timbered market hall, its old bridge and its 13th century castle: the castle of TIFFAUGES which was the stronghold of Gilles de Rais, (or Retz), the notorious Bluebeard. The way back to Nantes is by the other bank of the River Sèvre with charming views of the valley, well-wooded and dotted with pleasant hamlets.
3. THE BEACHES OF THE RETZ COUNTRY: PORNIC* a pretty little port built on the banks of an estuary and, like PREFAILLES* on the Pointe Saint-Gildas, a lively seaside resort. Not far away and scattered along the verdant coast are the long beaches of THARON*, SAINT-MICHEL-CHEF-CHEF*, SAINT-BRÉVIN-L'Océan*, SAINT-BRÉVIN-LES-PINS*. The return journey to Nantes is by N. 23 through wooded country dotted with castles and fine country houses.

VANNES TO NANTES inland (124 miles)

Leave Vannes* M by N. 166. Two miles after crossing N. 775, a detour leads to the romantic mediæval towers of ELVEN. Return to N. 775. Shortly after Kermorin, a detour (D. 5-2 miles) leads to QUESTEMBERT with its interesting calvary, graceful chapel (15th-16th centuries), and fine wooden market hall. Six miles later (D. 7, N. 777) in a setting of rocks and woods, ravines and orchards are the white houses of ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRE* P, decked with geraniums, which

have attracted artists and tourists for the past hundred years. REDON (N. 774, N. 775-18 miles) has an important agricultural market; fine Romanesque tower. CHÂTEAU-BRIANT* (N. 775, N. 771-36 miles) is a pretty little town dominated by a castle half feudal and half Renaissance. A mile away is the quarry of La Sablière where on October 22, 1941, 27, French hostages were shot, one of whom was a young student, Guy Moquet, 17 years old (memorial). At LA MEILLERAYE (N. 178 - 39 miles) in a setting of lakes and tall trees is a Cistercian Abbey. Just beyond the Vioreau reservoir (fishing) the road descends through well-wooded country towards Nantes.





**RENNES TO CHÂTEAULIN
BY THE ARGOAT : 378 miles**

RENNES* M
Wide streets, tall houses set upon arcades, give space and dignity to the whole town, which was entirely rebuilt in the 18th century after the great fire. It is the historical capital of Brittany, its administrative and intellectual centre, the seat of the old "Parlement", an august and powerful assembly which, under the "Ancien Régime" was often in conflict with the Throne. Its fine palace, now the Law Courts, was designed by Salomon de Brosse the architect of the Luxembourg in Paris. The main rooms inside can be visited: the Salle des Gros Piliers, a huge pillared vestibule, and a succession of rooms magnificently decorated, particularly the Grand-Chambre, the Chamber of the old "Parlement". Its panelled ceiling, paintings, woodwork and walls covered with ten modern

tapestries depicting scenes from the history of Brittany, are of an astonishing splendour. In the town a visit should be made to the Jardin du Thabor, famed for its trees and lawns, the Hôtel-de-Ville (the work of Jacques Gabriel), the Hôtel de Blossac (18th century) etc., The Museum has one of the richest picture galleries in France with works by Jordaëns, Rubens, Veronese, Georges de La Tour, etc. It is 23 miles to VITRÉ* CM (see page 6) and 29 miles to FOUGÈRES* C (see page 4). (66 miles)

**RENNES TO PONTIVY
(66 miles)**

Just beyond Plélan leave N. 24 for the time being at Les Forges de Paimpont. A detour by N. 778, D. 40 crosses the poetic FOREST OF PAIMPOL, the ancient Brocéliande which mediæval legend links with King

Arthur, the wizard Merlin and the fairy Vivien. From PAIMPONT* many roads, uneven but quite passable for vehicles, run in all directions through its clumps of tall trees, flanked with ponds. On both sides of N. 24 are the training grounds and buildings of the Ecole Militaire of ST-CYR-COETQUIDAN which was transferred here, in the middle of the moors, in 1945 after the destruction during the Second World War of the venerable buildings occupied by the School near Versailles. A little farther on to the right is the picturesque castle of TRÉCESSON whose dreamlike silhouette stands solitary beside a lake. Beyond PLOËRMEL* (Church of Saint-Armel with eight very fine stained-glass windows and a wonderfully sculptured portal), the column commemorating the Combat of the Thirty (1351)

stands on the moors of MI-VOIE. At JOSSELIN* CP the castle of the Dukes of Rohan is built on a slope along the banks of the river. It exhibits on one side thick walls and formidable towers rising straight from the rock and, on the other, in complete contrast, an elegant 15th century façade which is a miracle of grace and delicacy. Nowhere else has the art of carving granite attained such perfection in a secular building. Behind this palace-fortress, are the Basilica of Notre-Dame du Roncier and old slate-roofed dwellings. Eight miles away (N. 24, N. 778) is the Calvary of GUÉHENNO with three Crosses crowning two blocks, one superimposed on the other. Pulled down during the Revolution, it was quite cleverly restored in 1855 by the rector who, with his own hands, fashioned parts of damaged figures and even whole figures. It is difficult now (thanks to the patina of time) to distinguish the parts which were restored.

PONTIVY* P in the same way as Guingamp is a gateway to the tour of the Argoat, which includes so many of the places of interest in the hinterland of Lower Brittany. Bathed by the tranquil waters of the Blavet, Pontivy is divided into an Old Town (Castle, Place du Martray) and a New Town with rectangular avenues designed by Napoleon, who wanted to turn the place into a military centre. There are numerous excursions into the very charming country around: NOYAL-PONTIVY (D. 2-4 miles), a church in the Flamboyant style with a beautiful porch; about a mile away is Sainte-Noyale, with a Flamboyant chapel decorated with remarkable frescoes and a large calvary of 1871. At STIVAL (N. 164-3 miles) there is a 16th century chapel. (76 miles)

PONTIVY TO CHÂTEAULIN (76 miles)

A dazzling rosary of chapels. Take N. 168 to SAINT-NICODÈME (8 miles) which has a

Flamboyant chapel with a tall open belfry and a very ornamental sacred fountain and where the picturesque Pardon is enlivened by a mechanical angel lowered from the belfry. After Saint-Nicolas-des-Eaux comes the imposing beauty spot of CASTENNEC where the Blavet makes a long loop around the foot of a steep hill. At QUELVEN (D. 2, V.O.) is a fine 16th century chapel with a statue of the Virgin which opens to reveal twelve bas-reliefs of the Life of Christ; Scala Sancta, many ancient statues. At MELRAND (D. 2 and D. 1) a picturesque town, there are some Renaissance houses and an interesting calvary.

Rejoining N. 782, one passes first through Guéméné-sur-Scorff (15th century fortified gateway) and then KERNAS-CLÉDEN which boasts a marvellous Flamboyant chapel with remarkable porches and 15th century murals, one depicting torment in purgatory. Next comes LE FAOUËT* P and its old market-place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the Chapelle Saint-Fiacre (N. 790-1 mile) with its marvellous rood-screen carved with scenes sacred and profane: the fox preaching to the chickens, the apple harvest, lovers walking, etc. Half a mile away by D. 132 and then a half-hour's walk up a steep footpath lead to the astonishing setting of the Chapelle Sainte-Barbe. Amid a maze of oaks, water courses, staircases, balustraded bridges - an ideal backcloth for a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" - the openwork pinnacles of a Flamboyant chapel rise above the wild and narrow valley of the Ellé whose slender ribbon sparkles in the distance. Nearby, in a little belfry, hangs a heavy bell which each pilgrim tolls in supplication for divine blessing. Take N. 169 to GOURIN P in the centre of a region of slate-quarries which are now in decline but at one time employed 500 workers in the deep cuttings. Close by is the tree-girt Chapelle Saint-Hervé where the Pardon is known for

its Breton-style wrestling matches.

At the SIGNAL DE TOULAE-
RON the culminating point of the Montagne Noire (1,070 ft.) the wooded country around looks like one great forest when seen from above. At SPÉZET P is the Chapelle Notre-Dame du Crann which has an enchanting interior. Its stained-glass windows are extraordinarily beautiful and together make up the finest collection in Finistère. The day of the Pardon the pilgrims bring offerings of butter and money. It is moreover one of the few churches to have kept its furnishings intact: the high altar, shuttered niches, etc. Beyond CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-FAOU* P, a centre for fishing on the banks of the Aulne and for holidays in well-wooded and picturesque country (nearby is the magnificent view-point of Laz, D. 36-4 miles), N. 787 and 170 lead to Brest via PLEY-BEN famous for its calvary, and CHÂTEAULIN* (see SECTION 4, page 38).

CHATEAULIN TO GUINGAMP (118 miles)

Takes N. 170 (see Section 4, page 37) as far as QUIMERC'H whence there is a magnificent view over the Brest roadstead and Le Faou river. In the neighbourhood is the fine church at RUMENGOL P, profusely decorated and famous for its Pardons. Forest of Le Cranou, hilly and picturesque. Take D. 21 to BRASPARTS whose parish enclosure is one of the most impressive in Brittany. The Pietà of the Calvary directly inspired the famous calvary by Gauguin (now in the Museum of Fine Arts in Brussels). From N. 785 there are impressive views of the Monts d'Arrée. Thus at the MONT-SAINT-MICHEL-DE-BRASPARTS and on Le Tinckinkador (the highest point in Brittany, 1,260 ft.), one looks-over the melancholy landscape of the open, windswept moorland, whilst to the west, seen between the peaks and beyond a fertile plain, are the changing colours of the

sea. To the east are the forbidding peat-bogs of Yeun Elez, once considered by Bretons to be the gate of hell and to-day partly covered by an artificial lake which adds to the grandeur of the scene. Leaving these lugubrious heights, below which the thermonuclear power-station of Brennilis is being built (ELA atomic pile), it is a relief to arrive by D. 42 at the little village of Saint-Rivoal and then by D. 30 at SIZUN where there is a fine parish enclosure of the 16th century, including magnificent examples of a triumphal arch and an ossuary. Then by N. 164 to COMMANA and another fine parish enclosure (ossuary, triumphal arch, calvary and a Breton Renaissance church with elaborate altarpieces). In the neighbourhood is the gallery grave of LE MOUGAU the walls of which are covered with carvings. From the Pass of the ROC TRÉVEZEL (1,260 ft.) there is a magnificent panorama over the country of Léon to the north and the Monts d'Arrée to the south and east. Instead of taking the direct road from Huelgoat to Commana (N. 164-13 miles) it is better to make the detour (D. 36, D. 14) which leads in the hollow of a small valley to the Chapelle de SAINT-HERBOT: sturdy but elegant, adorned with Gothic arches and stained-glass, it possesses one of the finest carved wood rood-screens of the Renaissance and beautiful interior decorations. Outside there is a Cross with carvings of an astonishing richness and delicacy. Each year on the Friday before Trinity Sunday there is a very remarkable Pardon. The farmers come to pray for good health for their cattle, placing a tuft of hair from each beast on the stone tables against the choir screen. Nearby is the old castle of Le Russec where, according to legend, the giant Ghewr lived. The picturesque D. 14 leads to HUELGOAT* P an ideal place for a country holiday with everything to make it beautiful: forest, rocks, a lake, streams well stocked with trout. After Poullaouën, a country whose

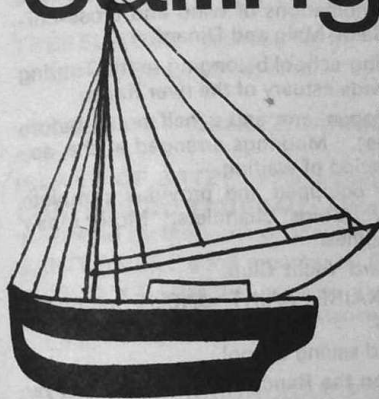
folklore is very much alive, comes CARHAIX* with its beautiful old houses. Situated at the centre of the Poher country, reputed for its cattle and the fish of its rivers, Carhaix is a place for both holidays and touring. In the immediate neighbourhood at SAINT-HERNIN (N. 169, V.O.-6 miles) on a pedestal of schist is the Calvary of KERBREUDER with bas-reliefs covered with grey lichen, blending perfectly with the countryside: sunken roads, high bush-covered slopes, fields so small as to appear to have been hewn out of the woods, farms of which only the blue slate roofs can be seen. From Carhaix N. 787 follows the valley of the HYERE, crossed at 2 miles by the Gallic bridge of Sainte-Catherine. At Le Pénity take D. 97 to Carnoët and its chapel of Saint-Gildas with astonishing gargoyles. From D. 54 there is a magnificent panorama over the forest of Fréau. At PLOURAC'H there is a remarkable church with a finely carved porch, a Pietà agonising in its sincerity, and a calvary. Thence D. 28 leads to CALLAC a touring and fishing centre. The Breton spaniel originated in this excellent game country. In the neighbourhood (D. 28, D. 31) is the Chapelle de BURTULET in a desolate setting in the Georges du Gorong, a prodigious chaos of rocks. The detour by BULATPESTIVIEN (D. 50) is imperative. Here is a magnificent church of the Breton Renaissance, adorned with over a thousand different sculptured motifs. At Pestivien in a charmingly wooded enclosure is a fine 16th century calvary. Then by N. 787 to GUINGAMP* P, where the Armor and the Argoat meet. (121 miles)

GUINCAMP TO PONTIVY (121 miles)

A picturesque wooded road (D. 8) leads to BOURBRIAC where the church has a remarkable tower and a 10th century crypt. In the neighbourhood is the wood of Coat-Liou or wood "of the Colours" and the

valley of the Trieux. After passing through Kérien D. 8 leads to LANRIVAIN with its calvary surrounded by tombs, an ossuary and a church with remarkable gargoyles. In the vicinity is the rocky gorge of Toul Goulic and also the chapel of Le Guiaudet which has a curious recumbent Virgin. Through a magnificent countryside of woods and heaths D. 50 leads to SAINT-NICOLAS-DU-PELEM* with 15th century stained-glass windows and near by a fine fountain. ROSTRENEN is a fishing and excursion centre: the Nantes-Brest canal, the Calvary of Kergrist-Moëlou. There is a vast panorama from the top of the hill of Le Miniou (meteorological station). After GOUAREC* N. 164 bis reaches the magnificent Forest of QUÉNÉCAN: on the banks of the canal are the romantic ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of BON-REPOS: the charming village of LES FORGES: the lakes of Le Fourneau and Les Salles: the Chapelle Saint-Ignace in the depths of the forest. On the other side of N. 164 bis are the wild GORGES DU DAOULAS a veritable natural lock cut by the river. From CAUREL there is a splendid panorama over the LAC DE GUERLEDAN which can also be reached from LOUDEAC* an ancient rendez-vous for hunting in the Forest of Brocéliande (rivers abounding in fish) or from MUR DE BRÉTAGNE where Corot stayed. On the road from SAINT-GILLES-DU-VIEUX-MARCHÉ are the deep GORGES DE POU-LANCRE. The country is characteristic of the Argoat: few villages, sparse and barren fields, some pines, almost everywhere heathland with heather and stunted gorse bushes and pointed blocks of quartzite protruding like the teeth of a saw. From Mur-de-Bretagne N. 168 leads through wooded and undulating country to PONTIVY*.

sailing



SAILING SCHOOLS are clubs, open during the season, which allow learners to acquire the techniques of yachting whilst enjoying sailing on the sea.

YACHTING CLUBS (clubs nautiques) provide those who have their own yacht all that they need in the way of help and advice for navigation on various waters. Certain clubs also have sailing craft for hire.

It would be impossible to over-emphasize the need for caution while yachting. Never fail, before setting out, to find out the conditions in the particular area in which you intend to sail.

There are three main regions of Brittany for the yachtsman.

NORTH BRITTANY

The coast is a high one, consisting in the main of tall granite cliffs with much-eroded points projecting far into the sea. The tides are amongst the most extreme in the world, reaching nearly fifty-six feet in the bays of Mont-Saint-Michel and Saint-Malo. The ebb and flow of this enormous mass of water inevitably produces strong currents. The dominant winds are moderate ones from West to North and raise considerable swell whenever they blow against the current. Canoes and other light craft of the kind should not therefore stray beyond the bathing beaches, which generally are enclosed and protected by rocky promontories. Navigation from cape to cape should be done only by those with some experience and who can read a chart. In themselves the wide bays give excellent facilities for sailing small boats, as well as for sea-fishing. Well sheltered, they have encouraged a very rapid development of boating in bathing and summer-resorts. Many thousands of light craft of many kinds criss-cross their waters in perfect safety. Much of the sailing is of a highly sporting description, providing useful experience for beginners. Many sailing schools are open; regattas take place each year under the supervision of sailing clubs. Along the whole of the coast of Brittany there are many cruising races in the season; Cowes to Dinard. Plymouth to Saint Malo, Dinard to the Island of Bréhat, sea races to the Channel Islands, and so on. Nearly all the ports on this northern coast witness arrival and departure of outstanding races of this kind. Sailing clubs are established along the coast and provide yachtsmen with all required facilities.

Bay of Mont-Saint-Michel :

CANCALE: the Pointe du Grouin very adequately protects this club. Anchorage in the bay of Port-Mer, in deep water. Club-house. Sailing school recognised by the Haut Commissariat à la Jeunesse et aux Sports and by the F.F.Y.V. (Fédération Française du Yachting à Voile).

Bay of Saint-Malo :

ROTHENEUF : sailing club and sailing school. Sailing is possible in any weather in the protected seas at Rothéneuf, but can be made difficult at times by certain combinations of wind and cross-currents in the passes leading to Saint-Malo and Dinard.

SAINT-SERVAN : large sailing school belonging to the Touring Club de France, based on the wide estuary of the river Rance.

SAINT-MALO : tidal basin (open one and a half hours before and after the flood of high tide). Moorings arranged at the approaches to the locks for the period of waiting.

The yachting port is perfectly equipped and provides complete safety. Sailors always on duty. Ships' chandlers. Motor repair yards. Servicing of marine engines.

DINARD : sailing school, Dinard Yacht Club.

SAINT-BRIAC - SAINT-LUNAIRE - SAINT-JACUT : clubs for cruising yachts and small boats.

SAINT-CAST : sailing club and sailing school.

RIVER RANCE : navigation on the Rance is now made easy by a lock forming part of the tidal power station which entirely closes the river. Behind is a magnificent stretch of water nearly fourteen miles long which is maintained at an average level of 28 feet. This will be maintained up to some period in 1965 whilst work still continues on the power station. As soon as the latter comes into use in 1966, Electricité de France will give specific instructions as to navigation close to it.

Bay of Saint-Brieuc :

VAL ANDRE - ERQUY - SAINT-BRIEUC - BINIC - SAINT-QUAY - PORTRIEUX - and Bréhat Island : yachting clubs, sailing schools.

PAIMPOL - LEZARDRIEUX : Yachting club of Le Trieux.

PENVENAN (Port Blanc) : sailing school.

PERROS-GUIREC : port, active yachting club, on a very wide bay; sailing school.

Lannion Bay :

TRÉBEURDEN : yachting centre.

TRÉGASTEL : yachting club.

Morlaix Bay :

LOCQUIREC - TÉRÉNEZ-CARANTEC - ROSCOFF : yachting clubs.

ISLAND OF BATZ : yachting club and sailing school.

CHATEAU DU TAUREAU : sailing school, taking boarders, administered by the town of Morlaix.

SAINT-YVES : good mooring on Penzé river.

MORLAIX : good wet basin on a well buoyed bay, uncovered at low tide for a considerable distance and for a considerable period of time.

From Roscoff to Brest :

PLOUESCAT - BRIGNOGAN-PLAGES - GUISSENY - PLOUGUERNEAU - KERSAINT-PORTSALL - ARGENTON - LE TREZ-HIR : have a yachting centre and a sailing school.

L'IROISE: BREST ROADSTEAD, DOUARNENEZ BAY AND AUDIERNE BAY.

Brest roadstead and the bay of Douarnenez provide yachtsmen with magnificent stretches of water. Tide levels vary only by 25 to 30 feet and currents are very minor affairs. Better-than-average record for mist near the coast with dominant westerly winds



BREST: Town possessing a club.
SAINT-CAST: Club with sailing school.
STROUB: Club.
QUIMPER: Landmark town.
 locked river.

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 Guides and navigational charts by Bourdeaux, Coles, Blonder-La-Rouge, Merrien. Technical books, travel books and guides are on sale at specialised book-sellers: Le Yacht, 55, Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris; Touring Club de France, 65, Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris and 13, Place du Champ-Jacquet, Rennes; Librairie Maritime, 18, rue Jacob, Paris. For navigation on the inland waterways: Guide des Canaux Bretons à l'usage de la Navigation de Plaisance; Règlementation de la Navigation de Plaisance sur les voies intérieures (Touring Club de France).

blowing moderately for twenty days and strong for six days during each of the summer months.

Brest roadstead :

BREST : yachting clubs, which provide for all the needs of yachtsmen, and two sailing schools.

PLOUGASTEL - DAOULAS - LOGONNA - DAOULAS - LE FRET - CAMARET-SUR-MER : each have a yachting centre and a sailing school.

Brest roadstead provides many worthwhile places to which to make excursions along its edges, and others are to be found on the Lanterneau and Châteaulin rivers. A tour of the Crozon peninsula is a sight for everybody to see. The exit through the neck at Brest needs some care as there are strong tidal currents.

Douarnenez Bay :

This is as big and magnificent a stretch of absolutely safe water, without any currents at all, as one can imagine. Two places at which to stay are Morgat and Douarnenez.

CROZON-MORGAT : yachting centre and sailing school.

TELGRUC-SUR-MER : sailing school.

DOUARNENEZ : yachting centre: two sailing schools, one accepting boarders.

Audierne Bay :

AUDIERNE : moorings in deep water. Port with yachting club.

SOUTHERN BRITTANY

Loctudy is the gate to the paradise of small boats and light craft in general. The tides are from 13 to 19 feet, the current generally feeble, except on the edge of the estuary of the river, where basins almost enclosed have resulted in the formation of a river bar (such as the Aven, the Belon, the Pouldu, and the Etel).

The summer climate is particularly mild and dependable (temperature 20 °C - 68 °F.) Rainfall slight (four days at Belle-Ile). No mist and very rare storms. Prevailing moderate westerly winds, backing to strong from the south-west, four days per month. It is possible to sail from one bay to another behind the sheltered archipelagoes and isolate islands which protect the coast from the ocean swell. Walking and excursion centres on the coast are numerous and close together, which helps to give this region a very high degree of safety. Sailing is highly developed here and greatly on the increase. Navigational problems are easy to solve and buoying has been well maintained. This is an ideal stretch of coast in which to begin one's apprenticeship to sailing the seas and to accustom a family to life on a boat. It is easy to find a different place to journey to each day, to link sailing with sightseeing, with bathing on a sandy beach, or an excursion to some little island, difficult or impossible to reach by any other means of locomotion. All the facilities and amenities of a number of ports and many boatyards are at the service of the users of pleasure boats. Here too are to be found the oldest of schools teaching sailing and cruising, at the now famous Glénans sailing centre which is on the archipelago of the same name (embark at Concarneau).

LE GUILVINEC - LESCONIL - LOCTUDY - L'ILE TUDY - BÉ - NODET - BEG-MEIL - CONCARNEAU - POULDOHAN - TREGUNG - ROSBRAS-EN-RIEC-SUR-BELON - LE POULDU : each have a sailing school, some with boarding facilities, and a sailing club. At Le Letty-en-Bénodet the Union Nautique Française has a teaching centre, with a substantial number of boarders.

CONCARNEAU and, in particular, **BENODET** are yachting centres of international standing.

GLENANS ISLANDS : sailing schools and yachting centre. The situation of the school is unique and its services in great demand. Boarders only are accepted and names must be put down at least six months in advance for a minimum of a fortnight (bookings can be made at the Ponton des Glénans, Quai Louis-Blériot, Paris). The season is from June to September, lodging is under canvas, all must take part in the daily work. The rates are very moderate. Age 18 years minimum.

A school of skin-diving under the management of the Groupe Atlantique de Plongée de Quimper takes boarders on the Ile-Saint-Nicholas in the Glénans archipelago.

Lorient roadstead :

KERNÉVEL (centre for regattas) and **LORIENT**, departure point for visiting the island of Groix. Yachting clubs.

Quiberon Bay :

SAINT-PIERRE - QUIBERON (Touring Club de France). **CAR-NAC** and **BELLE-ILE-EN-MER :** yachting clubs.

LA TRINITE : centre for cruising and departure point for the islands of Houat and Houédic. The bay is well sheltered, without currents, and very suitable indeed for very light craft. La Trinité port is equipped to accommodate all pleasure boats, even those of substantial tonnage.

Gulf of Morbihan :

VANNES : Navigation is very easy in the gulf among the very great number of islands which are made pleasant by the rise and fall of the tides which sweep the entire gulf. Lovely excursions to be made on the Auray and Bono rivers.

La Baule Bay - Le Pouligen :

This is a little sea on its own, protected from dominant winds by, and in part enclosed between, the immense sandy beach of La Baule the Pen-Château point, the Evens islets and Pornichet. Well known as a regatta centre. The port is very animated and constantly being improved. It is accessible from half-to full-tide.

INTERIOR WATERWAYS IN BRITTANY

Brittany can be crossed on a north-south axis by the canals between Saint-Malo and Redon, Nantes or Lorient (See general map on page 53). The crossing is used above all by the owners of pleasure craft who, wishing to sail from the Channel to the bay of Biscay or to the Mediterranean via the Canal du Midi (or vice versa), fight a little shy of the races and rocks of northern and western Brittany. The canal crossing is a very picturesque one and should take from four to ten days according to the amount of time which can be devoted to it. The maximum draft permissible at the present time is four feet one inch only, which will undoubtedly be increased at least to four feet seven inches as the result of developments very shortly to be put in hand. Practical maximum height above water line is seven feet ten inches. The minimum size of the locks is eighty-four feet eight inches by fifteen feet eight inches. Request for a Permis de Circulation (authorising the journey) should be made to the Ingénieur-en-Chef des Ponts et Chaussées, Boulevard de la Liberté, at Rennes.

It is also useful to have a bicycle on board to precede the arrival of the yacht and inform lock keepers of its pending arrival, and also help in getting the lock ready to receive it. This saves a great deal of time, and the passage of the lock should not, in these circumstances, normally exceed ten minutes. It is also possible to sail to the centre of Brittany on the artificial lake of the Guerlédan dam, where the French canoe and kayak championships are held each year. There is a yachting centre there, as well as on the stretches of water at **ROPHEMEL**, **JUGON** and **GLOMEL**. Nearly all the Breton rivers are practicable for at least light craft and are very picturesque. The going is often very sporting.

angling

SALM AND TROUT STREAMS

The Aulne - Between its source and Spézet-Landeleau, this little river is punctuated by the weirs of a number of water-mills. From thence onwards it is canalised as far as Châteaulin, from whence it becomes a tidal river. It is considered the richest Breton river for fish. The canalised part is particularly favourable for salmon fishing. Salmon reach there at the end of December or in January. They can be fished until April in the Châteaulin area. After April 15, they are to be found in considerable numbers at the Châteauneuf-du-Faou dam, and then about a month later in the upper waters of the Aulne. All the tributaries of the Aulne are rich in trout: the Squiriou, Rivière d'Argent, the Ellez, and the Doufine. Salmon swim only up the Ellez and the Rivière d'Argent. The main fishing centres are Le Huelgoat and Carhaix for the upper Aulne, the Ellez and the Rivière d'Argent; Châteauneuf du Faou (at the Prat-Pourric and Roseveguen dams);

Châteaulin (Coatigrach, Toularodo and Prat-Hir dams); Braspart for the Doufine and the rivulets of that region.

The Trieux - The Trieux, together with its tributary the Leff, offers excellent salmon fishing. The centre for this is Guingamp.

The Léguer - The same as for the Trieux and the Leff, but the fishing centre is Lannion.

The Elorn - This stream runs through Sizun, Landerneau and Landivisiau, and though much less rich in salmon that it used to be, is still full of trout.

The Odet - In February salmon swim up the Odet and can be fished in particular from around Langolen. The Odet and its tributaries, The Jet and the Steir, are rich in trout of good size.

The Aven - This river also is well stocked with trout and few salmon may occasionally be taken there. The best fishing centres are Rosporden and Pont-Aven.

The Ellé - River worthwhile fishing for salmon and trout. Salmon is above all

to be caught upstream from Quimperlé or downstream from Locunolé at the point known as the Roches du Diable.

The Laïta - This is a tidal river and is good for salmon fishing, for which the centres are Quimperlé, Querrien and Le Pouldu.

The Scorff - Salmon fishing.

Many other streams and rivers are rich in trout. The Douran (from Plestin-les-Grèves), the Rivière de Morlaix, the Penzé (at Carantec) the Rivière du Léon, and those of Plouescat, Lesneven, Aber-Benoit and Aber-Ildut, the Goyen, the Scorff, the Blavet, etc.

Generally speaking, salmon fishing will be good if the waters have been high in November and December. In these circumstances, the best period for fishing is during the first fortnight in March. Bait will be shrimps at the beginning and end of the season, artificial flies from February to April, minnows and spinners in May and June. February and March are the most favourable months for trout fishing. When the water is high, the smaller streams are more profitable than the bigger rivers.

FISHING FOR SHELL-FISH AND CRUSTACEANS

On all the bathing beaches and all the sand banks, there is good fun to be had in looking for shell-fish and the like. Below are the principal ones which may be looked for in Brittany. In each case the French name is given, followed by the English equivalent (where there is an exact one).

Moules (mussels). To be found attached to rocks at many places along the coast.

Palourdes (Clams). Oval shell-fish below the surface of muddy sands, whose presence is betrayed by two little round holes in the sand.

Praïres. These wrinkled shells buried in the sand are abundant locally in the neighbourhood of Roscoff and Brest.

Coques. The shell is almost round and this shell-fish is very plentiful just below the surface of the sand wherever the latter has any kind of a muddy character.

Couteaux (Razor Shell). This shell-fish has long semi-cylindrical valves and lives in the sand at the lowest limits of low tides. Its presence is made known by a hole in the sand which takes the form of a figure eight.

Coquilles Saint-Jacques and Pétoncles (Scallops and Pectanculus). Generally to be found in deeper waters but may nevertheless be discovered at spring tides on some sand banks and sea edges.

Ormeaux or Ormiers. The shell is in a single piece which has holes along its edge. This shell-fish is one of the lamellibranchs and is related to the oyster and pecten families. It is to be found at the spring tides tightly fixed by suction to the furthest rocks.

Buccins. This is a gastropode whose shell is often to be found occupied by the hermit crab. This shell-fish also is uncovered usually only at spring tides.

Bigorneaux (Winkles). These shell-fish are abundant almost wherever there are seaweed-covered rocks.

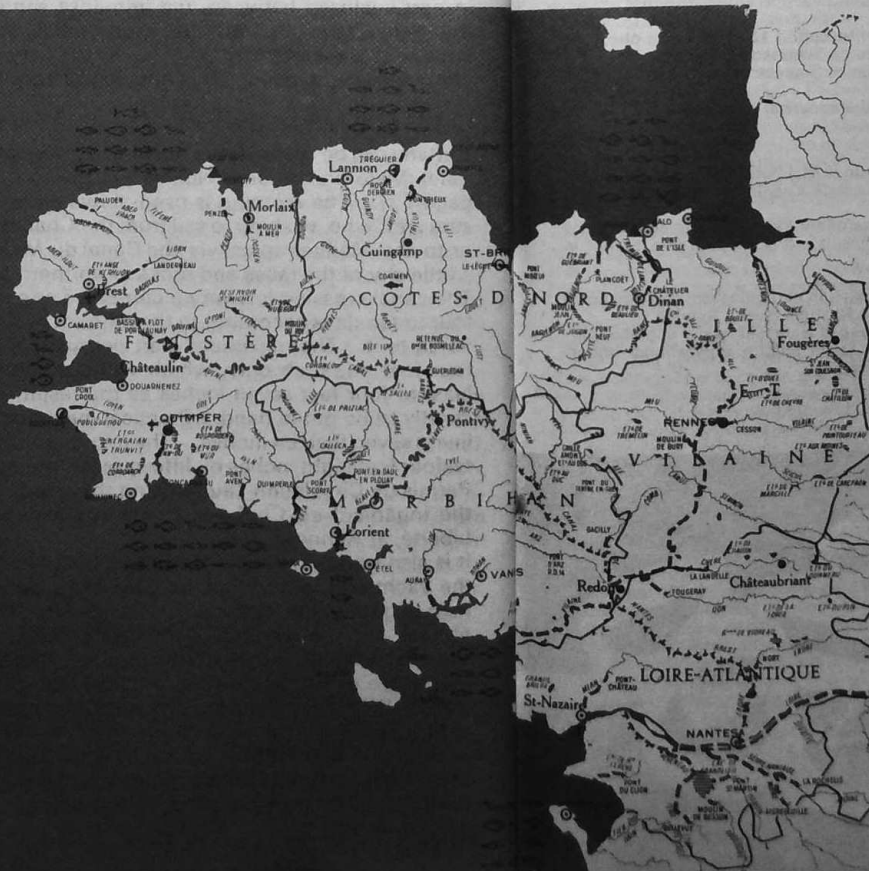
Seiches (Cuttle-fish). Often to be found on the edge of the sea after there has been a heavy swell.

Homards (Lobsters), **Langoustes** (Crayfish) and **Langoustines** (prawns sometimes known as Norway Lobster). These are fished in lobster pots around rocks close to the coast but remaining covered at low tide. It is almost always necessary to have a boat to place and recover the pots. Crayfish are to be found particularly on the Atlantic coast of Brittany.

Crabes (Crabs). Great variety of species, some of which are abundant. There is the common crab, the edible crab, the swimming crab, the spider crab (found usually in banks of seaweed) etc.

Crevettes (Shrimps). The grey shrimp is to be found above sandy beaches and the one which the French call the "Crevettes rose" or "bouquet" around rocks covered with seaweed.

Langons or Equilles (Sand-Lance or Sand-Eel). Silvery white fish, very long drawn out, which burrow down in the sand at low tide.



thalassotherapy

By reason of geography and climate, Brittany is particularly suitable for the practice of thalassotherapy, which consists in using to the fullest the therapeutic qualities of sea-water and sea air and a seaboard climate. There are three establishments in which it is practised.

PARAMÉ - SAINT-MALO (ILLE-ET-VILAINE)

The establishment is in Paramé, where it occupies the premises of a former "de luxe" hotel standing on the sandy beach which extends from Saint-Malo to Rothéneuf.

It is open for nine months in the year, from March to November, under Dr. Héger.

Therapeutic Indications.

The centre is for the treatment of rheumatism, traumatic sequelae and respiratory defects; it helps in biological renovation and the prevention of senility.

ROSCOFF (COTES-DU-NORD)

The Rockroum Marine Institute, founded in Roscoff in 1889, is in the charge of Dr. Bagot, President of the Société Française de Thalassothérapie.

It is open for five months in the year, from May to September.

Therapeutic Indications.

Sea-water therapy, massage and physico-therapeutical re-education.

QUIBERON (MORBIHAN)

The promotor of the establishment at Quiberon is M. Louison Bobet, whose contacts with numerous practitioners led him to create a centre of functional re-education by the therapeutic use of sea-water.

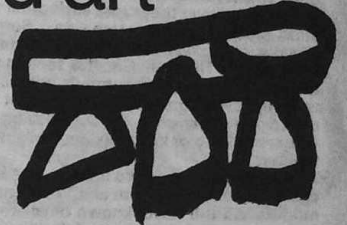
The institute occupies a site of 400,000 square feet, between Quiberon and the Pointe de Goulvars at the far end of the peninsula. It is open for five months in the year from May 11 to September 30.

Therapeutic Indications.

The institute is concerned solely with the alleviation of rheumatism and functional re-education. It is recognised by the French National Health Service.

To alleviate pain, the treatment includes the use of warm sea-water in baths (partial or total immersion), carbonic gas baths, jet or filiform applications, underwater sprays and, when prescribed, fangothérapie.

history and art



ME GALITHS

More than anywhere else at all, mysterious megaliths are to be found in Brittany. These are records come down to us from pre-history. The menhirs are great stones pointing towards the sky, so heavy as to be immovable and regarded therefore as a symbol of Eternity. The dolmens and covered alleys seem to have been altars or tombs or both. The avenues of stone, in particular at Carnac, are grandiose in their effect.

CELTIC MIGRATIONS

Brittany is the land of Celtish emigrants driven by the Angles and the Saxons from their native Britain. During the sixth and seventh centuries they took possession of lower Brittany, which was being abandoned by the Gallo-Romans in the face of attacks by Scandinavian pirates. Here the exiles from Great Britain made their home in Little Britain, or Brittany. They came in such numbers that they took over old Armorica and imposed their own civilisation upon it. Even today, thanks to a somewhat isolated situation, it remains specifically a Celtic land. "It is not sufficiently appreciated", said Ernest Renan, "how strange it is that an antique race continues into our own days and under our very eyes a life which belongs to a few islands and peninsulas of the west, remaining faithful to its own language its own memories, its own customs and its own particular genius".

THE BRETON SAINTS

It must be admitted that the Breton saints, "numberless as the grains of sand on the sea-shore", are not quite orthodox. The Church has avoided being too specific about them and chooses to tolerate them because they provide opportunities for prayer. Some of them have become very popular, in particular the seven who, were the founders of the original sees: Malo, Brieuc, Corentin of Quimper, Paul Aurélien of Saint-Pol-de-Léon, Patern of Vannes, Samson of Dol and Tugdual of Tréguier, to whom must be added the most eminent of them all, good Saint Yves, the defender of the poor, who lived in the 13th century.

Alongside these major saints, there are countless minor ones, who gave their names to the villages they protected. You will find them by hundreds along the roads and in the middle of moorlands, which thanks to them are transformed for the faithful into the roads and the meadows of Heaven. These saints were the heads of clans, they were the principals and the guides of the Celtic communities on their arrival in Armorica, and they continue to have substantial spiritual influence in Brittany. In their honour, the people of Brittany have built a multitude of chapels, of churches and of oratories which are to be found throughout its length and breadth.

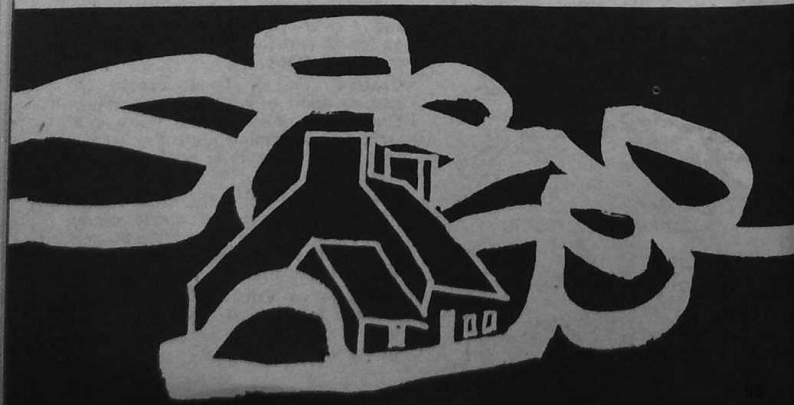
CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

The Church is looked upon as the house of the living and the house of the dead. It is at one and the same time the centre of village life and the centre of the cemetery. The Celtic genius is concerned very largely with those who arrive and with those who go, and this accounts for architects and sculptors having done so much to decorate porches through which go children, married couples and coffins of the dead. The nave of the churches is often surmounted by tall granite bell-towers. The gables are pierced with rose and lancet windows, filled with stained glass, masterpieces of colour, grace and lightness.

Amongst the innumerable chapels there are many which are more interesting than all but a few of the much bigger churches. There is Notre-Dame-de-la-Clarté at Perros-Guirec, Kermaria-an-Isquit near Plouha, Le Folgoët, Kernascléden, and Sainte-Barbe at Le Faouët, whose architecture has become an integral part of the natural background. Many others are no taller than a farmhouse, with their gables in the form of a cross. These are humble houses of prayer dedicated to local saints.

Within them the atmosphere becomes almost a tangible expression of prayer and faith. There are many with altar screens carved in wood and stone and ancient altars in gilded wood. Great beams, ill-squared, support the roof or cross the nave for its entire width, resting at their ends in the mouth of green dragons with dulled eyes. Rood-screens separate the choir from the rest of the church and are often so delicately carved as to look like lace. Many coloured pieces of woodwork still exist in the form of carved pews and choir stalls and stoups which were once prebendary measures, altar vases in old silver or tin, wheels hung with cattle bells which are made to ring at the time of the offertory or for baptisms, and many humble and very touching ex-votos.

None of the cathedrals represent one particular age. At Tréguier and Saint-Pol-de-Léon and Saint-Brieuc, alongside examples of flamboyant Gothic, are Romanesque remains which seem mainly to have been built in the 12th century although elsewhere the Gothic arch had already made its appearance particularly in the Ile-de-France. The originality of these cathedrals is above all in the materials used. In the local granite, the Gothic style gives an unusual impression of everlasting strength.



CALVARIES

To see the calvaries, main roads must be left behind and you must take the local ones which run between high banks, topped by gorse bushes and covered with ferns. Wherever they cross each other you can be certain of seeing a stone cross moss-grown on the western side. Some of them are very simple indeed, cut out of a piece of schist with arms that widen out. Others are carved with figures on both sides. The Holy Ghost is seen in the shape of a dove; God the Father with the face of an old man supports with extended arms the cross on which His Son is dying. The other side will represent the coronation of the Virgin, and Religion destroying paganism. On some, saints and angels are grouped below the cross wither standing or kneeling, and collecting in a calyx the blood that runs from His wounds.

These figured crosses are in a way the beginning of a style which led to the great calvaries built in the 16th and 17th century in Finistère and Morbihan. The more modest and the lesser known ones are often the most beautiful. Nowhere else is the sorrow of the womenfolk more moving, or more poignant the suffering of the robbers in agony on their crosses.

This almost exclusively religious art is truly popular and indeed a democratic art. Here there is no rich tomb of the overlord of the region as elsewhere in France. The graveyards are reached through monumental gateways and triumphal arches, a form of collective homage to the memory of everyone buried within. This egalitarian spirit can also be found in the mortuary chapels and the ossuaries in the cemeteries on the front of which can often be read either in the native Breton or in bad Latin, and applying equally to the greatest noble and the humblest peasant, "remember that what has happened to me will happen to you".

CASTLES AND MANOR HOUSES

Magnificent old fortresses are spaced along the old eastern frontier of Brittany and show powerfully how it was guarded in earlier days: Saint-Malo, Fougères, Vitré, Josselin, Châteaubriant and Nantes. Almost everywhere else the fortress gives place to the residential château or the simpler manor house. Sometimes they have been converted into farmhouses though still preserving a certain noble aspect with escutcheons over the doors, porches decorated with heraldic emblems and pepper-pot turrets roofed with slate. The basic material is the heavy local granite which, being difficult to work, inevitably produced an architecture robust in form and rare in ornament. This circumstance overrides all temporary fashions still and continues in traditional forms (See: Châteaux open to the public).

COSTUMES

The continuing power of old customs can be seen in the abundance and variety of traditional local costumes. Each region, sometimes each parish within a region, has its own particular fashion. The variety of feminine clothing, and particularly of the lace coiffe (head gear), is extraordinarily rich. Around Tréguier, the coiffes are white, with wings. Then there is the tiny coiffe which comes to a sharp point and is held by a broad chin strap. Along the banks of the rivers Odet and Ellé here is the tiny pleated lace collar. At Pont-Aven there are lace wings again, with an enormous starched collar completely covering the shoulders. There is the coiffe of Auray, very light and airy, and the little square tulle bonnet with ribbons of Ille-et-Vilaine. Again, there is the shawl of Léon, the great cape of the Baud region, and many, many other graceful costumes and coiffes of which the best known undoubtedly is the white mitre of the Bigouden country (which seems to grow taller year by year), with which go bodices heavily embroidered in orange and gold.

If the feminine costume is of extraordinary richness and is still widespread, the masculine costumetends to disappear and to be worn only on Sundays and holidays. The classical Breton figure of days gone by with an enormous hat with velvet ribbons dangling from it, the short coat and the wide knee-breeches, has become very rare in daily use today. What tends to be seen fairly frequently is the black hat (size and shape varies from region to region) and the traditional embroidered waistcoat (See: "Pardons" and Folklore Events).

THE LANGUAGE

The purely Celtic Language has given rise to highly original literature, represented by the old songs which are infinitely numerous and varied but have one thing in common always, the expression of the singer's love for his native land.

Music and dancing are another form of its expression. They are part and parcel of every phase of the traditional life of Brittany. Gavottes and Jabadaos are danced to the sound of the Breton bagpipe (which is without drones) and bombarde, (which is, as it were, a drone played as a separate instrument). They are not only part of the celebrations which follow the religious side of a "Pardon" but equally of family celebrations and meetings.

HOME AND FURNITURE

The most typical Breton house is not to be found in towns, whose mediaeval appearance has nothing specifically local, but is likely to be the little rural cottage occupied by fishermen or farmers. It is to be found everywhere along the coast and on the moorlands, either singly or forming little hamlets, the "Plous" which are scattered throughout the Bocage country. These little houses are very simple, being all on one floor with a fairly steeply sloping roof, above which tower two chimneys, each rising directly above the side walls. The walls are in granite, whose dull grey tone gives the somewhat stern appearance to the building, but this is usually attenuated by the use of whitewash which gives the whole country a luminous appearance. The old architectural style has not disappeared for it is still employed for the building of elegant modern houses and even public buildings, amongst which those of Dinan are particularly worth seeing.

This simple and anonymous art is carried on in the furniture. It is to be seen in the design of a cabinet, in the doors of one of the traditional enclosed beds, the design of a chest and the unexpectedly graceful carving of a humble wooden spoon. In fact it is to be found in every aspect of Breton life.

châteaux

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC



* "D.H.": "Demeure Historique"

ANTRAIN-SUR-COUESNON Ille-et-Vilaine

5 B

Château de Bonnefontaine (Mediaeval, Renaissance). D.H. On road D. 313 near N. 776 and 155. The gardens as well as the outside of the château may be visited on Sunday afternoons from Easter to All Saints Day.

The vast 16th century main body of the château has towers and elegant turrets and is pierced with great windows. The dormer-windows are richly carved. There are two machicolated and crenellated cylindrical towers, with pepper-pot roofs, one at each end of the château. A park of considerable size gives it a framework of natural beauty.

BERRIC Morbihan

4 C

Château de Trémohar. D.H.-Access: on N. 165, near Theix and D. 7; 10 miles from Vannes and 60 miles from Nantes and from Rennes.-Coach service from Vannes.-Railway station at Questembert.-May be visited every day from 2.30 to 6.00 p.m. from April to October.

The Château de Trémohar with its very fine dependencies is a most delightful example of the dwelling of a country noble. The dependencies, with their three towers and two turrets, the courtyard of honour, the main rooms and the park around the château may all be visited. Note the Renaissance well, surmounted by a little protective building in sculptured oak, a very charming flight of steps of the 18th century and a magnificent cedar.

BROULAN Ille-et-Vilaine

5 B

Château de Landal (Renaissance). D.H.-D. 28 and D. 87 near to D. 83 and N. 155. The courtyard of honour and the ramparts and the exterior of the château may be visited. The fortress of Landal played an important part in the many wars in Brittany. The towers and ramparts of the 15th century have been well preserved against a remarkable background of woods and pools (protected site).

CLISSON Loire Atlantique

5 D

Ruins (13th to 16th century)-N. 148 bis-May be visited every day except Tuesdays. Floodlit.

In a most picturesque situation, where the river Maine meets the Sèvre Nantaise, a ruined château stands high above the little town. 15th century monumental entrance. The oldest part, to the left on going in, dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. The west part was built in the 15th century by François II, Duke of Brittany. Towards the south, other buildings were added in the 16th century to strengthen the fortress still further.

COMBOURG Ille-et-Vilaine

4 B

Château de Combourg (Medieval).-D. 13, D. 82, N. 794, N. 795, N. 796. -Inside and outside may be visited on Wednesdays between 2.00 and 5.00 p.m.

The rough mediaeval fortress in which Chateaubriand spent his childhood and which he has described in well-known pages of his "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe" rises massively above the village and the lake. The oldest part of the castle goes back to the 11th century. The Moor's tower was built in 1016 by Junken, Bishop of Dol. The other buildings were built up to the 15th century. It is a four-square castle with crenellated and machicolated round towers at each of the four angles. In the room that was Chateaubriand's is a little museum concerned with his life.

COUYERE (LA)

5 C

Château du Plessis (18th century). D.H.-D. 47, N. 163. Interior and exterior may be visited every day on request, except during the month of September.

It was built in 1724 by Gilles Gardin du Boishamon, who bequeathed it to his daughter. It remains the property of his descendants. Inside, the original 18th century woodwork has been retained. It is surrounded by an enormous park dotted with pools.

ERQUY Côtes-du-Nord

4 B

Château de Bienassis (Renaissance). D.H. - N. 736-Interior and exterior may be visited every day from 3.00 to 6.00 p.m., Sundays and holidays excepted.

Built by Jean de Quénélec at the end of the 15th century and restored in 1620 following damage suffered during the Wars of Religion. Bienassis still keeps its fortified surroundings and its corner pavilions. The main building is sectioned by turrets.

FOUGERES Ille-et-Vilaine

5 B

Château de Fougères (Mediaeval). - N. 155, N. 798, N. 178, N. 171, N. 12. The interior and exterior may be visited every day, except from December 25 to January 31. From November 1 to December 24 and from February 28 to March 31, the visiting hours are from 10.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. From April 1 to 15, from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. From April 15 to September 15, from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. From September 15 to 30, from 9.00 a.m. to 5.15 p.m. In October, from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Most illogically, the Fougère citadel is built on a rocky spur which in every direction is overlooked by the higher town and surrounding hills. This is so because, in the 12th century when it was built, it was entirely surrounded by running water and marshes and out of reach of any existing weapons which could be used from the surrounding heights. It is still entire, with long curtains, crenellated and machicolated, eleven towers, round, square and horse-shoe shaped, which date from the 13th to 15th century.

GUÉRANDE Loire-Atlantique

4 D

Château de Careil (Mediaeval). D.H. - N. 771, D. 99, a mile and a quarter from La Baule. Interior and exterior may be visited every day from Palm Sunday to October, 1 from 10.30 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 8.00 p.m. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, visit by candle-light from 9.30 to 11.00 p.m., from June 15 and during Easter week.

Careil shows the evolution of Breton architecture from the end of the 14th century up to the 16th, in its long fortified wall which remains intact, and the inner courtyard. It was a military place of some importance and took a leading part in the history of the Wars of Religion. The remarkable rafterwork of the 15th century, the chimney pieces, the ceilings and the well-furnished interior evoke the past with considerable charm and present great historical interest.

HAUTE-GOULAINNE Loire-Atlantique

5 D

Château de Haute-Goulainne (Mediaeval, 17th century). D.H. - N. 148 bis, N. 751, 9 miles east of Nantes. Interior and exterior may be visited all the year round from 11.00 a.m. to noon and from 3.00 to 7.00 p.m. (Sunday mornings and Tuesdays excepted).

Goulainne dates from the second half of the 15th century. It is a splendid example of the last stages of Gothic immediately preceding the Renaissance. The elegant frontage ends in two fine towers with flat sides. There are moats round three of its sides. The wings date from the beginning of the 17th century. Both by its size and its architectural and decorative value, it can stand comparison with the great châteaux of the Loire. It is lived in and furnished with period furniture. It still belongs to the descendants of the founders.

NANTES Loire-Atlantique

5 D

Château de Nantes (Mediaeval, Renaissance). - N. 165, N. 137, N. 178, N. 23, N. 148 bis. Interior and exterior may be visited every day except Tuesdays, from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m. Floodlighting.

Once the river Loire ran at the foot of this magnificent fortress which has retained its wide moats, drawbridges, enormous towers and curtain walls, crowned with crenellations and machicolations. The present château was built in 1466 by the Duke of Brittany, François II. Anne of Brittany was born in it in 1476. In the main building is the Musée des Arts Décoratifs. It is joined to the tower of the Golden Crown and ends in loggias one above the other. To the right, the wing called the "Grand Gouvernement" contains a Museum of Regional Folklore. In the courtyard there is a remarkable 15th century well. In this impressive feudal castle distinguished prisoners such as Cardinal de Retz, Fouquet and the Duchess de Berry were imprisoned. When the good King Henri IV, saw this castle for the first time he exclaimed, "Ventre Saint-Gris!" These dukes of Brittany were no small fry". The Salorges Museum, devoted to the navy, is to be found in the building called the "Harnachement" in the courtyard.

PLOUASNE Côtes-du-Nord

4 B

Château de Caradeuc (18th century). D.H. - D. 12, near D. 220 - May be visited every day. The park is open all through the year.

The château, dates from the days of the Regency during the youth of Louis XIV. It is a magnificent building with a main body having a central pavilion and another at the eastern end. It is surrounded by a very fine park which rises over the hills.

TRIGAVOU Côtes-du-Nord

4 B

Château du Bois de la Motte (Mediaeval). D.H. - D. p. D. 28, near N. 166, 6 miles from Dinan. - Interior and exterior may be seen at any time on request to the gardener. This castle was built about the year 1400 for Beaumonoir, the companion of the Duguesclin. Three brothers lived in this same area and one is still shown the place where the Beaumonoir of Bois de la Motte killed his brother. The château was partly rebuilt in the 18th century. The great round towers of the 14th century have been demolished.

SAINT-VOUGAY Finistère

2 B

Château de Kerjean (Renaissance). - N. 778. - May be visited every day except Tuesdays in winter, from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 7.00 p.m. (to 5.30 p.m. only in winter.)

Kerjean was built between 1536 and 1580. The architect remains unknown but there are strong analogies with this work and the plans of the castles of Villers-Cotterets and Saint-Maur which were designed by Philibert Delorme. The decoration of the portico reminds one of Anet. Outside, the château is a fortress: there are moats, curtain walls and towers and a postern gate with a double entrance and a drawbridge. The defences remain intact. Seen from the inside, it is as delightful a palace as the granite of which it is built could permit. On the noble frontages can be seen the evolution of style from the reigns of Henri II to Henri IV. The right hand side of the principal building was damaged by fire in 1719. The interior has been arranged as a Breton Museum.

SARZEAU Finistère

3 C

Château de Kervelehan (17th century). D.H. - N. 780, Vannes-Port-Navalo. - The château may be visited on prior written request.

The present château replaces a building earlier than the year 1600. It was built in classical style and finished about the year 1780, in the times of the Marquis de Gouvello de Kériaval. It stands on the Rhuys peninsula, at the edge of the Morbihan gulf. Its beauty is due to the perfection of its proportions, the excellence of the carvings of the cornice, which is surmounted by a light balustrade in the manner of the end of the 17th century. There is a pretty little chapel and a Chinese pavilion, which is a small 18th century folly. These are to be found in the park which runs down towards the sea.

SIBIRIL Finistère

2 A

Château de Kérouzéré D.H. - N. 169, D. 10 - Coach service from Sibiril. Railway station Saint-Pol-de-Léon. May be visited after written request to the owner made at least a week ahead.

Kérouzéré was built in the 16th century. The château is made up of a main building with four big towers at its angles. The towers are crenellated and machicolated. The walls are of six, ten and thirteen feet thickness, according to their situation, and were able to resist the most determined assaults. Today only three of the towers remain. Two of them have coupled turrets. One of the turrets, joined to the north-western tower, is still called the Watchman's Tower, and is where the castle sentinel, or watch, used to stand. The other, joined to the north-eastern tower and surmounted by a graceful roof of swallows' nest design, was intended to house a bell. The old sentry walk which went right round the fortress on top of the walls has been preserved. From it there is a most agreeable view over the coast and the surrounding countryside, and one can also see the old dove cote in the middle of the meadows, and the woods of Kérouzéré.

TRÉBRY Côtes-du-Nord

4 B

Château de La Touche-Trébray. D.H. - 19 miles from Saint-Brieuc, N. 12, N. 168, D. 6 - May be visited on request.

The chateau was built about 1579 by Guillaume de la Roche, Governor of Montcontour. It then belonged to the Frelon family until the Revolution.

VITRÉ Ille-et-Vilaine

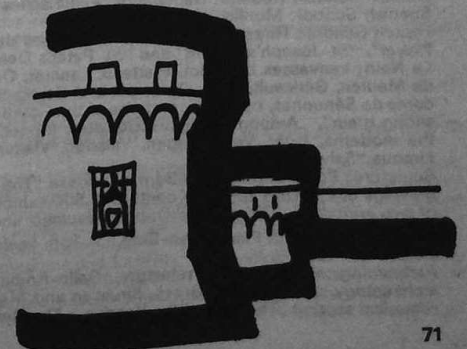
5 B

Château des Rochers (Mediaeval, 17th century). D.H. - N. 157, N. 178, 4 miles from Vitré. - Interior and exterior may be visited every day, all day.

The château is situated on a hill which looks out over the river Vilaine from which in days gone by, the rocks to which it owes its name used to stand out. It is made up of two buildings at right angles; in the angle they make is a broad tower. Madame de Sévigné stayed in this chateau for considerable periods and has made it famous.

Château de Vitré (Mediaeval). N. 178. - Interior and exterior may be visited every day, excepted, from 9.00 a.m. to noon and 2.00 to 5.00 p.m. (From 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. in winter.)

The mediaeval fortress built at the end of the 11th century was taken in hand and partly rebuilt at the end of the 14th. It is of triangular plan and is certainly one of the prettiest of the Breton military buildings, with its crenellated towers ending in candle-snuffer roofs, and its tall curtain walls. The frontages on to the courtyard are Gothic; the loggia belongs to Renaissance days. The frontage of the Hôtel de Ville is modern. As well as this Town Hall, the château includes a Museum, archives, and a Library of 18,000 volumes. The park once belonged to the Princess de Tarente.



museums



CARNAC Morbihan

Miln-Le-Rouzic **PREHISTORIC MUSEUM** at Carnac-Ville. **3 C**
Open without interruption from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. in summer.
 Very fine prehistoric collection: earthenware, polished axe, necklaces, jewellery in gold and agates, all found inside the tumuli at Carnac and immediately around it.

DINAN Côtes-du-Nord

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, in the Château de Dinan. **4 B**
 Keep of the castle of the Duchess Anne (14th century).
In summer open every day from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 1.00 to 7.00 p.m.; in winter, every day except Monday, from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
 Folklore and historical reminders.

DINARD Ille-et-Vilaine

MUSEE DE LA MER and Aquarium, an off-shoot of the National Museum of Natural History. **4 B**
Open from Whitsun to October 1 from 10.00 and to noon and from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m.
 Exhibits relating to the polar explorations undertaken by Commandant Charcot.

LORIENT Morbihan

NAVAL MUSEUM (Arsenal). **3 C**
Open every day in season from 9.00 to 11.00 a.m. and from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m.
 Consists principally of objects and documents relating to the history of the French India Company.

MORLAIX Finistère

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, Rue des Vignes, in the former church of the Dominican friars. **2 B**
Open every day in season from 9.00 to 11.00 a.m. and from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m.
 Art and folklore of the Léon region: chests, box-beds, linen press, artisanal and peasant ware. Religious iconography in polychrome wood. Newel posts of wooden spiral stair-cases carved in the 15th century. Exhibits concerning the fleet, and the models of boats.
 Contemporary paintings and engravings.
 Two fine granite statues of the 14th century; and interesting portrait by Courbet.

NANTES Loire-Atlantique

MUSEE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 10, Rue Georges-Clemenceau. **5 D**
Open every day, Tuesdays excepted, from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 or 6.00 p.m.
 Amongst the museums richest in paintings: 2,000 canvases covering all schools.

Painting:
 Italian School: A rare "Predella of St. Benedictine" by Borgognone; Perugino; C. Tura; Saraceni; and exceptional collection of paintings by Caravaggio; two Guardi paintings in his Carnival series; Canaletto.
 Flemish School: Rubens; Rembrandt; a fine series of still-life pictures.
 Spanish School: Murillo, Juan de Juanes.

French School: Three master works by Georges de la Tour; "The Hurdy-Gurdy Player", "St-Joseph's Dream" and "St. Peter's Denial"; "The Young Prince" by Le Nain; canvases by Gillot, Watteau, Lancret, Oudry, Greuze, Largillière, Van de Meulen, Géricault, Gros, Delacroix and Corot; the celebrated portrait of Madame de Sénonnes, by Ingres, and one of the Courbet's finest paintings, "Women sifting grain". Among the Impressionistes, Monet, Sisley and Maufra. Among the moderns, Dufy, Van Dongen, Valadon, Vlaminck, Rouault and Manessier's famous "Salve Regina".

Sculpture: Pajou and Joseph Bernard's frieze "The Dance". Drawings and engravings of the 19th and 20th century: 3,500 exhibits including the entire works of two engravers of Nantes, Philippe-Beaulieux and Laboureur.

MUSEE DOBREE, Place Jean-Cinq. A 15th century manor house named after Duke Jean V.

Archaeological section: Prehistory, Gallo-Roman, Egyptian and American archaeology, ethnography, Greek, Etruscan and Merovingian ethnography.
 Historical section: The War of the Vendée. The Restoration period.

Open every day, Tuesdays excepted, from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ARTS AND REGIONAL POPULAR ART.

Open every day, Tuesdays excepted, from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m. in winter, 2.00 to 6.00 p.m. in summer.
 In the Château of the Dukes of Brittany, a magnificent 15th century building. Folklore of the Nantes region: dwellings, furniture, pottery and costumes. Breton handiwork. Quaint collection of old toys.
 History of Nantes in pictures: Mediaeval objets d'art.

MUSEE DE SALORGES in the Château.

Is concerned with the merchant marine of Nantes in the time of the slavers (documents, models of ships, slavers' instruments and irons).

PENMARC'H Finistère

MUSEE PREHISTORIQUE FINISTERIEN, Porz-Carn, Saint-Guérolé-Penmarc'h. **1 C**
Open from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 1.30 to 7.00 p.m. in summer.
 A very interesting regional collection of prehistoric material.

PONT-AVEN Finistère

MUSEE PAUL GAUGUIN **2 C**
Open from June 24 to September 30 from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 7.00 p.m.
 devoted to the works of the painter and his friends (Paul Sérusier, Emile Bernard, etc.) who made up the famous school of painting known as the "School of Pont-Aven".

PONT-L'ABBE Finistère

MUSEE BIGOUDEN. **2 C**
Open from 15 June to October 1 from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 7.00 p.m.
 In the château of the barons of Le Pont, four rooms in which is a collection, very clearly presented, of all concerned with the Bigouden country: history, peasant and maritime life, furniture and artisanal industry, costumes and embroidery (demonstration by an embroidress). Recorded commentary.

QUIMPER Finistère

MUSEE DES BEAUX-ARTS, in the Hôtel de Ville, Place Saint-Corentin. **2 C**
Open every day from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. in winter (to 6.00 p.m. in summer.)

Rich in works of the Northern schools of painting: "Adam and Eve" by Cornelius of Harlem; "Flemish Wedding" by Peter Breughel II ("Hellish" Breughel); a series of rare and lovely works by Franken; "Virgin and Child" by Mabuse; "Laying down the Cross" by Daniel Seghers; Rubens; two portraits by Hanneman; landscapes by Paul Brill, Van Goyen, Avercamp, Momper, d Artois. A Siena primitive, "Saint Paul bearing the Epistles". A "Saint Sebastian" by Carrache.
 French School: An agreeable series of the Fontainebleau school; works by Philippe de Champagne, Mignard, Rigaud, Le Sueur, Simon Vouet, Van der Meulen, Fragonard, Boucher, Lépicié, Lancret, Greuze, Hubert Robert, Pillement, Oudry, Joseph Vernet.

Amongst the 19th century painters: Boilly, Corot, Boudin and the portrait of Mlle de Cabarrus by Chassériau.
 Modern works: Sérusier, Maufra, E. Bernard (School of Pont-Aven), Marquet. A cabinet of drawings (fine 18th century collection); a room of mementoes of Max Jacob, born in Quimper; historical pictures and documents on Brittany (Olivier Perrin, Lucien Simon, Cottet, Lemordant); works by the sculptor Quillivic, etc.

MUSEE DEPARTEMENTAL BRETON, Rue du Roi-Gradlon, near the cathedral, in the former Bishop's palace, a fine example of architecture of the times of Louis XII.

Open every day from 9.00 to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4.00 p.m. in winter, from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 1.30 to 3.00 p.m. in summer.

A museums of history, archaeology and folklore.
 On the ground floor. **Sculpture**: The Kernuz menhir, decorated with Gallo-Roman gods; the 16th century tomb of Troilus de Mondragon; carved wooden front of a 15th century house in Quimper; 16th to 17th century wooden chest fronts; Breton saints in wood and stone; 15th century polychrome wood Holy Trinity; reconstruction of the interior of a Breton farm.
 On the first floor. Excellent collection of Breton folk costumes and of Quimper pottery.

RENNES Ille-et-Vilaine

MUSEE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 20, Quai Emile-Zola. **5 B**
Open every day, Tuesdays excepted, from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

This admirably arranged museum has a collection of very famous works: "Christ on the Cross" by Jordaens; "The Tiger Hunt" by Rubens; "Perseus and Andromeda" by Véronese; "The Nativity" by G. de la Tour; and a lovely nocturnal figure by his contemporary, the Flemish Mathias Stomer, "Saint John the Evangelist"; Martin Van Heemskerck's "Saint Luke painting the Virgin" (Holland, 16th century); works by Philippe de Champagne and Le Nain. "The Wolf Hunt" by Desportes, painter of the Hunts of Louis XIV and Louis XV. Two delightful still-life pictures by Chardin. Impressionist and post-impressionist painters. Sculpture by Coy-sevox. A rich drawing cabinet, including a wash by Pierre Puget of the "Milon

de Crotoné" statue at Versailles; charming black and sanguine work by Watteau, "Young Violonist tuning his Instrument", etc. Gallery of ceramics. Egyptian, Greek and Etruscan antiquities.

MUSEE DE BRETAGNE, 20, Quai Emile-Zola. Archaeology and popular art. Gallery of Breton costumes. Popular art and documents concerning the history of Brittany.

SAINT-BRIEUC Côtes-du-Nord

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, in the Hôtel de Ville, Place du Général-de-Gaulle. Open every day on request. Interesting tombstones; fine collection of polychrome statues, particularly that of Saint-Gilles of Brittany (15th century). Some paintings. Room devoted to local history.

SAINT-MALO Ille-et-Vilaine

MUSEE MUNICIPAL, in the Château de la Duchesse Anne, the Great Keep and the Tour des Moulins (15th century). Open every day from April to October from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 6.30 p.m. Splendid specimen of mediaeval military architecture. The museum is given over to a history of the town and its celebrated sons and shows the evolution of this great maritime city from its origin to our own days. The wars of the corsairs, long distance fishing expeditions and ship building are all illustrated, as well as the lives of Jacques Cartier (discoverer of Canada), Duguay-Trouin, Surcouf, Châteaubriand, Lamennais, etc.

SAINT-VOUGAY Finistère

MUSEE BRETON, in the Château de Kerjean (16th century), one of the finest castles in Brittany. Open every day from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.30 p.m. in winter (to 7.00 p.m. in summer). Collection of old Breton furniture, cupboard beds, slatted coach-beds, old chests of drawers, wooden statues, etc.

VANNES Morbihan

MUSEE DE LA SOCIETE POLYMATHIQUE DU MORBIHAN, 2, Rue Nue, in the main building of the 15th century Château Gaillard. Open every day from October 1 to March 22 from 10.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m.; from March 23 to October 1 from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m. Closed on Sundays from October 1 to March 22 and on Mondays from March 23 to October 1. Local pre-history and ethnography. Natural sciences.

VITRÉ Ille-et-Vilaine

MUSEE MUNICIPAL, Château de Vitré (14th-15th century). Open every day from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 to 5.00 p.m. Sculpture, tapestries, pottery. Costumes. Paintings. Drawings and paintings of old Vitré. Reconstruction of a typical interior of a Vitré house.



calender of events

"pardons" - folklore events - entertainments

BRETON "PARDONS"

One of the most attractive features of Brittany is the series of religious festivals called "Pardons". On dates fixed in advance, often hundreds and sometimes thousands of pilgrims in their traditional clothes collect together around a chapel. Each town, each village and each hamlet has its own. We give below the dates for the most important amongst these festivals.

PARDONS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

May 19 TREGUIER

Men of the Law come to honour Saint Yves, the righter of wrongs and consolator of the poor. Having studied Law, he became a priest and, first, a magistrate then an advocate in Tréguier.

Trinity Sunday RUMENGOL

When King Gradlon, saved by a miracle from the overwhelming of the town of Ys by the furious sea, arrived at the top of Menez-Hom he saw a fire lit by Druids who were making sacrifices to their own gods. King Gradlon destroyed this pagan meeting place and on its site built a chapel to Notre-Dame de Tout Remède.

Second Sunday in July LOCRONAN

A long and silent procession winds its way across moorlands, following the path which Saint-Ronan took every day during his lifetime. Whoever says the old history, does not follow this path, the Troménie, during his life will be obliged to do so after his death, and then only be able to progress the length of his own coffin each day.

July 26 SAINTE-ANNE-D'AURAY

Three miles from Auray lived a farm labourer, one Nicolazic. He saw Saint Anne in a vision, who asked him to bring her cult back to a place of honour. Saint Anne is considered the mother of Bretons. Pilgrimages from March 7 to October 1.

August 15 PERROS-GUIREC

The lovely chapel, in rose-red granite, was built by the master of an English vessel on the site where a sudden flash of light appeared and enabled him to see and avoid the reefs which had been invisible in the fog.

Last Sunday in August SAINTE-ANNE-LA-PALUD

According to Breton legends, Saint Anne was a native of Brittany. Before the Passion, Jesus (according to the legend) came to say farewell to his grandmother and caused a miraculous spring to appear. After the death of Saint Anne, fishermen brought up in their nets a statue in which they recognised her features and built a chapel in her honour close to the spring.

September 8 JOSSELIN

A farm labourer was digging the ground beneath an evergreen thorn tree and unearthed a statue of the Virgin which he took home with him. When he awoke next morning the statue had found its way back to the evergreen thorn. This happened several times in succession, until the man understood that the Virgin wished to be honoured in this particular place under the name of Notre-Dame du Roncier.

September 8 LE FOLGOET

Saluin was known as a simpleton and called "ar foll coat", which means "the simpleton of the woods". He ran along the roads continually repeating "Ave Maria". After his death, a lily bearing the letters of "Ave Maria" in gold sprung up on his tomb in the depths of winter. Jean de Montfort then built a chapel to the Virgin of the Simpleton of the Woods on this site.

INTERESTING "PARDONS"

May 31 SAINT-BRIEUC (Côtes-du-Nord) Notre-Dame d'Espérance (torchlight procession). Sunday after Whit Sunday: SPEZET (Finistère) Notre-Dame du Crann. First fortnight in June: ETEL (Morbihan) "Pardons" of the tunny fishing fleet. June 23-24 : SAINT-JEAN-DU-DOIGT (Finistère).

Last Sunday but one in June: SAINT-TUGEN-EN-PRIMELIN (Finistère).
 Last Sunday in June: LE FAOUEZ (Morbihan).
 PLOUGUERNEAU (Finistère), Pardon de Saint-Michel.
 First Saturday in July: GUINGAMP (Côtes-du-Nord).
 Pardon de Notre-Dame de Bons Secours (torchlight procession by night).
 Second Sunday in July: PLOGOFF (Finistère) Notre-Dame de Bon Voyage.
 Third Sunday in July: POINTE-DURAZ (Finistère) Notre-Dame des Naufragés.
 Third Monday in July: ROSCOFF (Finistère) Sainte-Barbe.
 July 26: VIEUX-MARCHE (Côtes-du-Nord) Islamic and Christian pilgrimage to the chapel of the Seven Saints.
 First Sunday in August: DOUARNEZ (Finistère) Blessing of the Sea.
 in August: HEULGOAT (Finistère) Notre-Dame des Cieux.
 August 15: PENMARC'H (Finistère) Notre-Dame de la Joie.
 First Sunday in September: CAMARET (Finistère) Notre-Dame de Roc'h-amà-Dour.
 Third Sunday in September: SAINT-JEAN-TROLIMON (Finistère) Notre-Dame de Tronoën.
 September 10-13: CARNAC (Morbihan) Saint-Cornély (Blessing of Animals).
 December 8: PAIMPOL (Côtes-du-Nord) Notre-Dame de la Clarté.

OTHER "PARDONS"

Last Sunday in April: VANNES (Morbihan).
 Second Sunday in May: QUINTIN (Côtes-du-Nord).
 Third Sunday in June: CAMARET (Finistère).
 Whit Monday: PORT-BLANC (Côtes-du-Nord).
 June 24: TREBOUL (Finistère).
 SAINT-ÉLOI near LANDERNEAU (Finistère).
 First Sunday in July: BAUD (Morbihan).
 PLOUJEAN (Finistère).
 Third Sunday in July: PONT-L'ABBÉ (Finistère).
 July 26: FOUESNANT (Finistère).
 August 15: MONCONTOUR (Côtes-du-Nord).
 PONTIVY (Morbihan).
 ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRÉ (Morbihan).
 PLOMODIERN (Finistère).
 SAINT-MALO (Ille-et-Vilaine).
 Last Sunday in August: AUDIERNE (Finistère).
 September 8: POULDREUZIC (Finistère).
 Second Sunday in September: ERGUE-GABERIC (Finistère).
 September 29: MONT-SAINT-MICHEL (Manche).
 Third Sunday in September: PONTIVY (Morbihan).
 Last Sunday in September: HENNEBONT (Morbihan).

FOLKLORE FESTIVALS

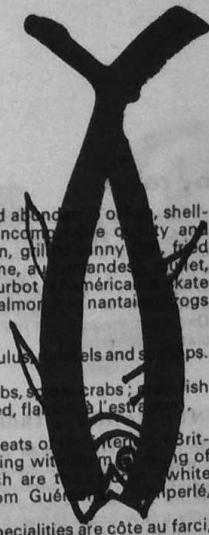
Third Sunday in May: COMBOURG (Ille-et-Vilaine) Flower Festival.
 SAINT-JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU (Loire-Atlantique) Fête du Pée.

Whit Monday: QUIMPERLE (Finistère) Grande Fête de Toulfouën.
 Third Sunday in June: PLOUGASTEL-DAOULAS (Finistère) Strawberry Festival.
 First Sunday in July: DOUARNEZ (Finistère) Seagull Festival.
 Second Sunday in July: PONT-L'ABBÉ (Finistère) Festival of Needlewomen (embroidery).
 Third Sunday in July: FOUESNANT (Finistère) Festival of the Apple Trees.
 PARAME (Ille-et-Vilaine) Carnation Festival.
 August 15: PLOMELIN (Finistère) Festival of the Castles.
 Fourth Sunday in July and third Thursday in July: QUIMPER (Finistère) The Great Festival of Cornouaille.
 August 15: PORT-MANECH (Finistère) Festival of the Aven.
 Third Sunday in August: LA BAULE (Loire-Atlantique) Grand Pardon.
 ROSCOFF (Finistère) Fête de Breiz-Rosko.
 Last Sunday but one in August: CONCARNEAU (Finistère) Festival of the Blue Fishing Nets.
 Fourth Sunday in August: DINARD (Ille-et-Vilaine) Pardon of the Sea.
 Fifth Sunday in August: GUINGAMP (Côtes-du-Nord) Festival of Saint-Loup.
 First Sunday in September: VANNES (Morbihan) Bagpipe Competitions.
 Second Sunday in September: SAINT-BRIEUC (Côtes-du-Nord) Folklore Festival.
 Fourth Sunday in September: GOURIN (Morbihan) Pardon of the Pipers.

ENTERTAINMENTS

From Easter to September 30: CLISSON (Loire-Atlantique) On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: The Good and the Evil Fortunes of Clisson, a "Son et Lumière" performance.
 From June to September: DINARD (Ille-et-Vilaine), three days per week: musical performance by night on the Promenade du Clair de Lune.
 From June to September: FINISTÈRE, in one town or another, a folklore performance every night.
 From July 1 to September 15, the flood-lit circuit of Haut-Léon in the region of Morlaix, with sound effects at the Château de Kerjean.
 From July 1 to September 15, flood-lit circuit of Cornouaille in the region of Quimper.
 From Easter to September 30: FOUGÈRE (Ille-et-Vilaine) "Son et Lumière" performance at the castle.
 Beginning July: SAINT-CAST (Côtes-du-Nord) International Amateur Film Festival.
 First fortnight in July: SAINT-MALO (Ille-et-Vilaine) National Festival of Dramatic Art.
 End July: COMBOURG (Ille-et-Vilaine) Festival of Dramatic Art held at the château.
 July 14: SAINT-BRIEUC (Côtes-du-Nord) International Moto-Cross team competition.

good food



FISH: Nowhere else in France is there such variety and abundance of shellfish and crustaceans. Their freshness gives them an incomparable quality and taste. Grilled sardines, grilled mackerel, grilled salmon, grilled herring, fried whiting, soles and trout (Meunière, poached, à la crème, au beurre blanc), turbot, turbot and pike (au beurre blanc, à la crème, grilled), turbot à la crème, skate au beurre noir, Nantes carp on the spit, quenelles of salmon, Nantais frogs legs à la poulet.

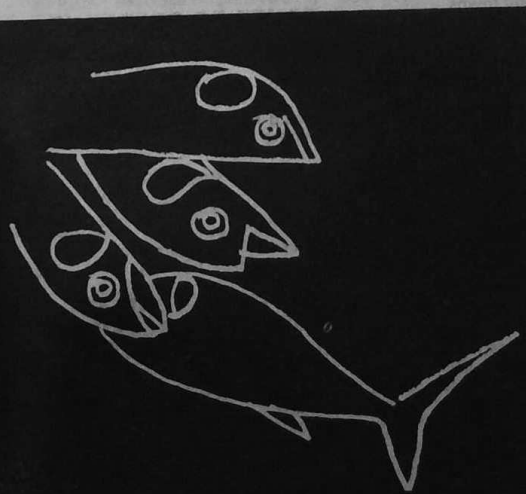
SHELL-FISH: Flat oysters and claires, clams, pectanculus, mussels and scallops.
CRUSTACEANS: Grey and pink shrimps, prawns, crabs, scud crabs, crayfish and lobsters (à la crème, à l'américaine, thermidor, grilled, flambé à l'estragon).

FRESH AND PREPARED MEATS: The prepared meats of Brittany (charcuterie de campagne), well-spiced and bringing with them the flavor of the country-side, are famed throughout France. Such are the jambon blanc (sausages) of Rennes, the andouilles (chitterlings) from Guémené-sur-mer, Auray and Carhaix.
 The country's fresh meat is of very high quality. Some specialities are côte au farci, which is beef roasted with a buckwheat purée, la casse, which is a paté with the crow of veal and ham, gigot de pré-salé, which is leg of lamb from the salt marshes, and lard Nantais, which is roast pork served with the crackling and giblets, herbs and white wine.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT: Cabbage, cauliflower, Roscoff artichokes, Saint-Malo potatoes, Plougastel, strawberries, etc.

CAKES AND SWEETS: Pancakes (crêpes) of wheat flower, and galettes of buckwheat flower which are sold in "crêperies" in almost every Breton village. The crêpes dentelle of Quimper, famous for their lightness, are wrapped up in silver paper and kept in tins. Macaroons of Saint-Brieuc, craquelins of Saint-Malo, maingos of Rennes (a mousse of cherries and raspberries), and the biscuits and caramels of Nantes.

WINES AND CIDER: There are some interesting and very pleasant white wines in Brittany. The best and best-known are the Muscadet, of which there are some twenty-two named varieties, and the Gros Plant which is produced around Nantes. Cider is a drink greatly appreciated in Brittany and there are a number of excellent ones, particularly those of Dinan, Ploërmel, Loudéac, Quimperlé, Pommeret, Fouesnant and many others.



to get to brittany

by rail

Express or semi-express trains connect Paris, Lyon and Bordeaux with Brittany. Most of the trains include either a dining-car, or a meal-on-a-tray service, or a service by vendors of food and drinks who go from carriage to carriage. Overnight trains have first and second class couchettes.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINS

Brittany is linked with the whole of Europe by trains connecting at Paris, Lyon, Toulouse or Bordeaux. Some countries, such as Belgium, are only a few hours by rail from Brittany. From Brussels, via Paris, Rennes can be reached in seven hours. Saint-Brieuc is only 8 1/2 hours away, by way of example.

INSIDE FRANCE

There are two main line services to Brittany from Paris, connecting with the North and the East: Paris-Brest goes via Rennes, Lamballe, Saint-Brieuc, Guingamp, Plouaret, Morlaix, and Landerneau to the North; Paris-Quimper goes via Nantes or Rennes, and serves Redon, Vannes, Auray, Lorient, Quimperlé and the South. Nantes and Rennes are the junctions for the south-west, south and south-east. Branch lines, from these two main lines serve the principal seaside resorts (La Baule and Le Croisic, Quiberon, Roscoff, Lannion, Paimpol, Dinard, Saint-Malo, etc.). Cross-country lines connect with inland towns.

SOME TRAIN JOURNEY TIMES

Paris-Brest	7 hours 30 minutes
Paris-Saint-Brieuc	4 hours 45 minutes
Paris-Rennes	3 hours 30 minutes
Paris-Nantes	4 hours
Paris-Quimper	6 hours 10 minutes
Bordeaux-Nantes	5 hours
Lyon-Nantes	7 hours
Tours-Brest (via Le Mans)	8 hours

MOTOR COACHES

A very closely knit network of coach services corresponding with main line trains ensures that all seaside resorts, towns and other places not directly served by the railways can easily be reached.

by sea by air by coach

Whether it be on regular passenger services or on excursion services, Brittany may be reached and visited in detail with great ease.

by sea

From Jersey to Saint-Malo by Jersey Lines.
Car ferries to Dieppe, Le Havre and Cherbourg.

by air

To Dinard from London by Air France, British Eagle, B.E.A.; to La Baule from London by Air France, British Eagle. From Jersey to Dinard by B.U.A. To Dinard from Cardiff and Bristol by Cambrian.
From Jersey to Saint-Brieuc by B.U.A. From Dublin to Rennes by Aer Lingus. To Quimper from London by B.U.A. To Brest from Jersey by B.U.A. (weekly).

by coach

A very close network of coach services (either regular or excursion) enables tourists to reach Brittany and to visit it at leisure and detail.

S.N.C.F. COACH EXCURSIONS

ROUTE DE BRETAGNE

Dinard - Vannes - Quimper - Dinard	in 5 1/2 days
Dinard - Quimper - Vannes - Dinard	in 4 days
Dinard-Quimper-Vannes in 3 1/2 days	
Rennes - Vannes - Quimper - Rennes	in 5 1/2 days
Rennes - Dinard - Quimper - Rennes	in 4 days
Rennes - Dinard - Quimper - Vannes	in 3 1/2 days

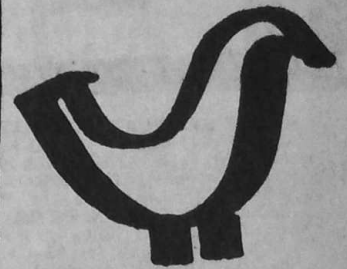
Combined excursion by rail and coach from Paris in 6 days

ROUTE DE NORMANDIE ROUTE DE BRETAGNE

Rouen - Caen - Rennes - Quimper - Vannes - Rouen	in 7 days
Rouen - Caen - Rennes - Quimper - Vannes	in 5 1/2 days
Combined excursion by train and coach from Paris in 7 days	

EXCURSIONS

There are many excursions which may be taken from all the principal holiday resorts by motor coach: from Dinard, Saint-Cast, Binic, Saint-Quay-Portrieux, Perros-Guirec, Trégastel, Trébeurden, Lannion, Morlaix, Carantec, Brest, Quimper, La Trinité-sur-Mer, Carnac, Quiberon, Auray, Le Palais (Belle-Ile) and many other smaller places. Information can be obtained on the regular coach services and excursion services in Brittany from the Syndicats des Transports Routiers: in Morbihan, 3, Place du Commerce Vannes; in Finistère, 21, Rue Anatole-Le-Braz Quimper; in Côtes-du-Nord, at the Caserne des Ursulines, Saint-Brieuc; in Ille-et-Vilaine, 49, Boulevard de la Liberté, Rennes; in Loire-Maritime, 12, Rue d'Orléans Nantes.



for information on brittany apply

OUTSIDE FRANCE

To your usual Travel Agency, and to the Offices, Agents or Correspondents of the French Government Tourist Offices, in:
EUROPE: Austria: 3-5, Opernring, Vienna, Belgium-Luxembourg: 25-27, Boulevard Adolphe-Max, Brussels. Denmark, Amallegade 12, Copenhagen. Germany (Federal): Berliner Allee 26, Dusseldorf; Kaiserstrasse 12, Frankfurt am Main. Great Britain: 178, Piccadilly, London, W.1 Italy: 7, Via Veneto, Rome; 5, Via San-Andrea, Milan. Irish Republic: 10, Grafton Arcade, Dublin. Netherlands: Noordeinde 138, The Hague. Portugal: 234-242, Rua Aurea, Lisbon. Switzerland: Bahnhofstrasse 16, Zurich; 3, Rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva. U.R.S.S.: c/o Air France, Hotel Metropole Box No 305, Moscow.
NORTH AMERICA: Canada: 1170, Rue Drummond, Montreal. United States: 610, Fifth Avenue, New York; 323, Geary Street, San Francisco; 94-118, Wilshire Boulevard (Suite 314), Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, California.
LATIN AMERICA: Argentina: 1218, Avenida Santa Fé, Buenos-Aires. Brazil: Monsieur le Conseiller Commercial, Post Office Box 2266-ZC-00, 58, Avenue Presidente Antonio Carlos, 5.
AFRICA: Republic of South Africa: Suite 632, 6th Floor, B.P. Centre, 36, Kirk Street, Johannesburg.
NEAR EAST AND PACIFIC: Turkey: Ambassade de France, P.K.1. Gankaya Ankara. Japan: 201, Nikkatsu International Building, 1.-Chome, Yurakucho Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

PARIS :

Commissariat Général au Tourisme, 8, Avenue de l'Opéra. Bureau National de Renseignements de Tourisme, 127, Avenue des Champs-Élysées. Syndicat d'Initiative de Paris, 7, Rue Balzac. Paris Welcome and Information Offices at Saint-Lazare, Nord, Est, and Lyon Railway stations (on the arrival platforms of International trains) and at Invalides Air Terminal. The Touring Club de France, 65, Avenue de la Grande-Armée. The Automobile Club de France, Commission du Tourisme, 8, Place de la Concorde. La Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles de France, 51, Avenue Kléber. The Aéro-Club de France, 6 et 8, Rue Galilée. At Travel Agencies and at La Maison de la Bretagne, 3, Rue du Départ.

BRITTANY :

The Fédération des Syndicats d'Initiative de Bretagne, Rennes. Comité Départemental du Tourisme de la Finistère, Quimper. Comité Départemental du Tourisme du Morbihan, Vannes. Office Touristique de la Côte d'Émeraude, Dinard. Union Départementale des Syndicats d'Initiative d'Ille-et-Vilaine, Rennes. Union Départementale des Syndicats d'Initiative des Côtes-du-Nord, Saint-Brieuc. Comité Régional de Tourisme, Rennes. Comité Régional de Tourisme, Nantes.



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