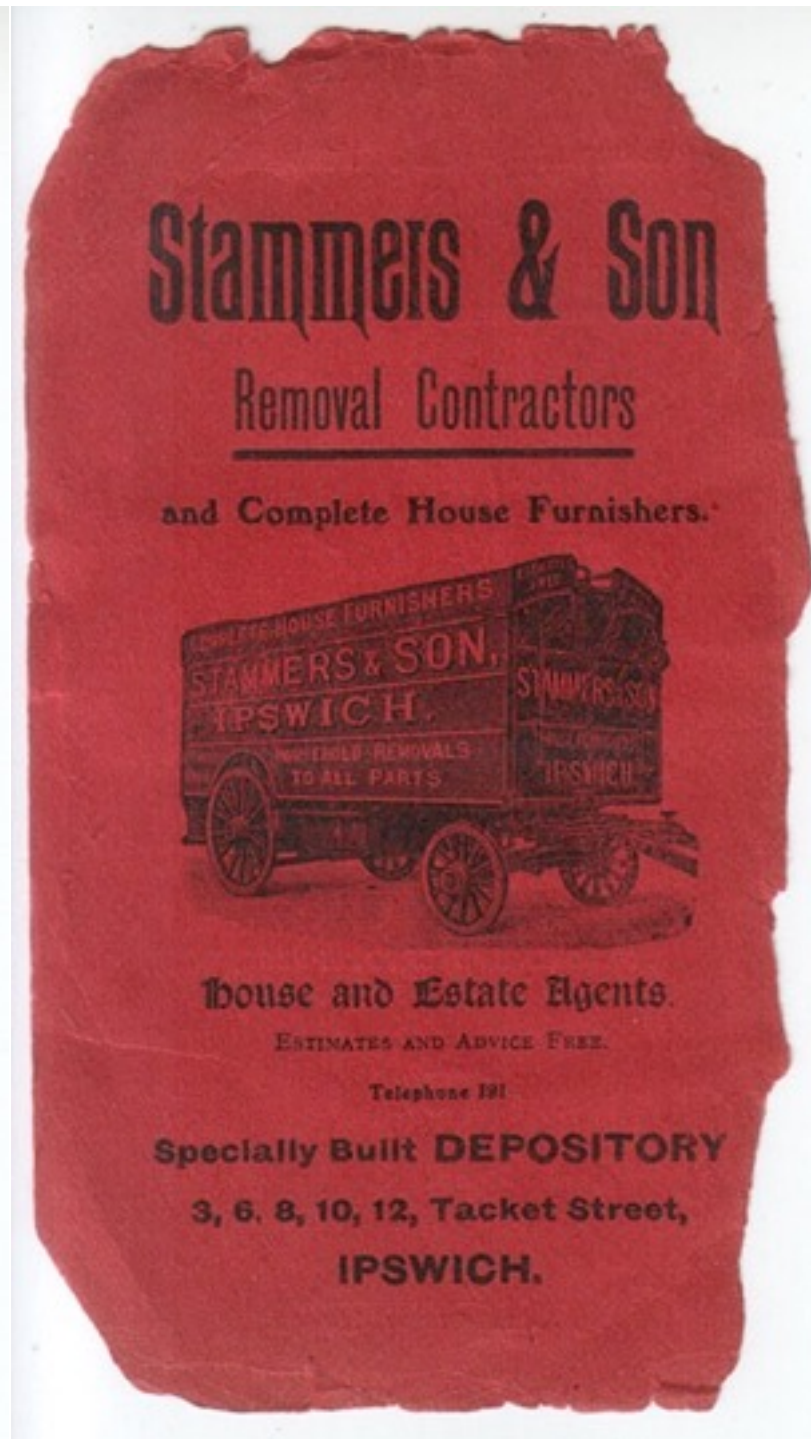
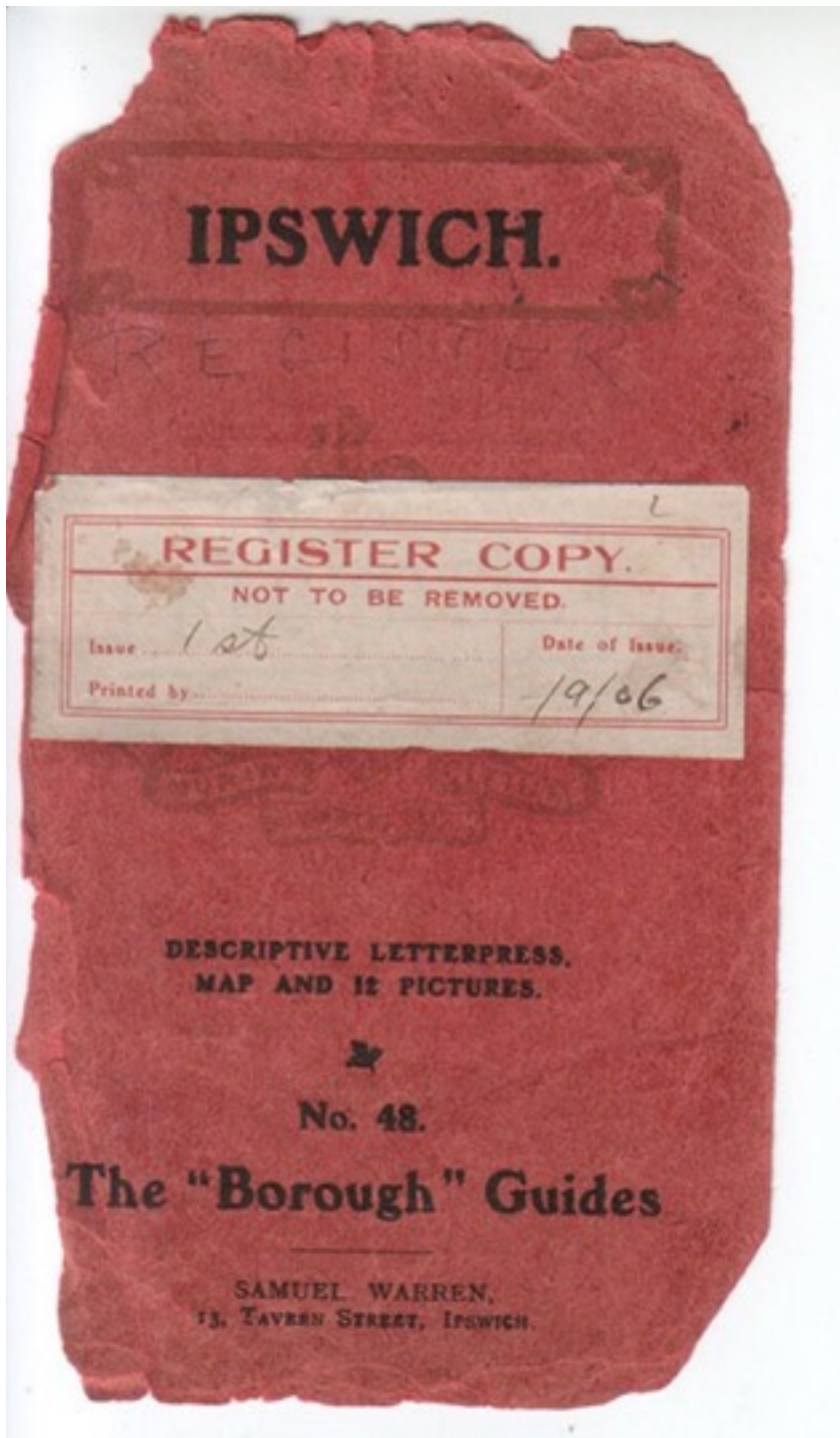


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IPSWICH.



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A Street Plan of the Town,
12 Pictures,
and Descriptive Letterpress.



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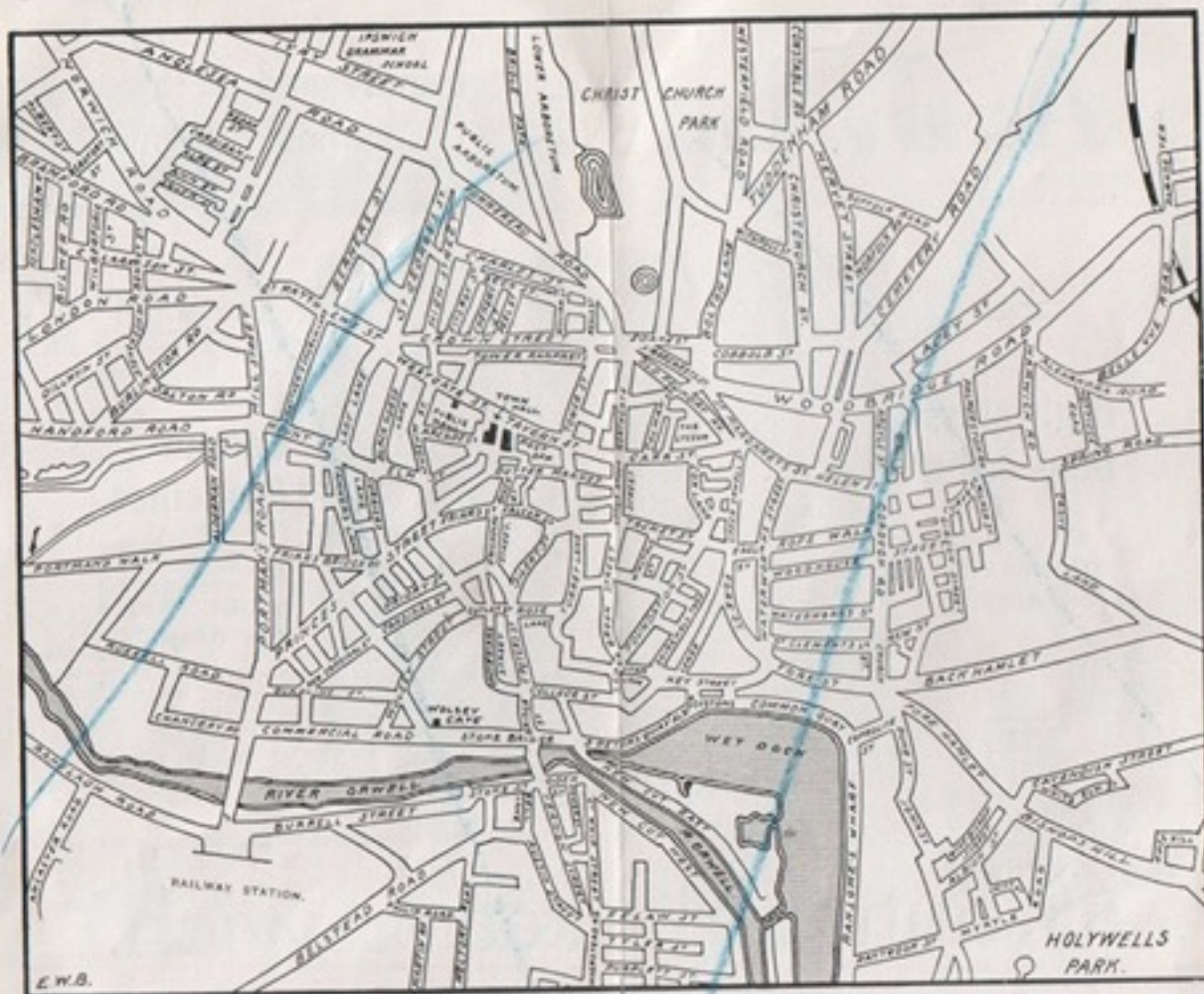
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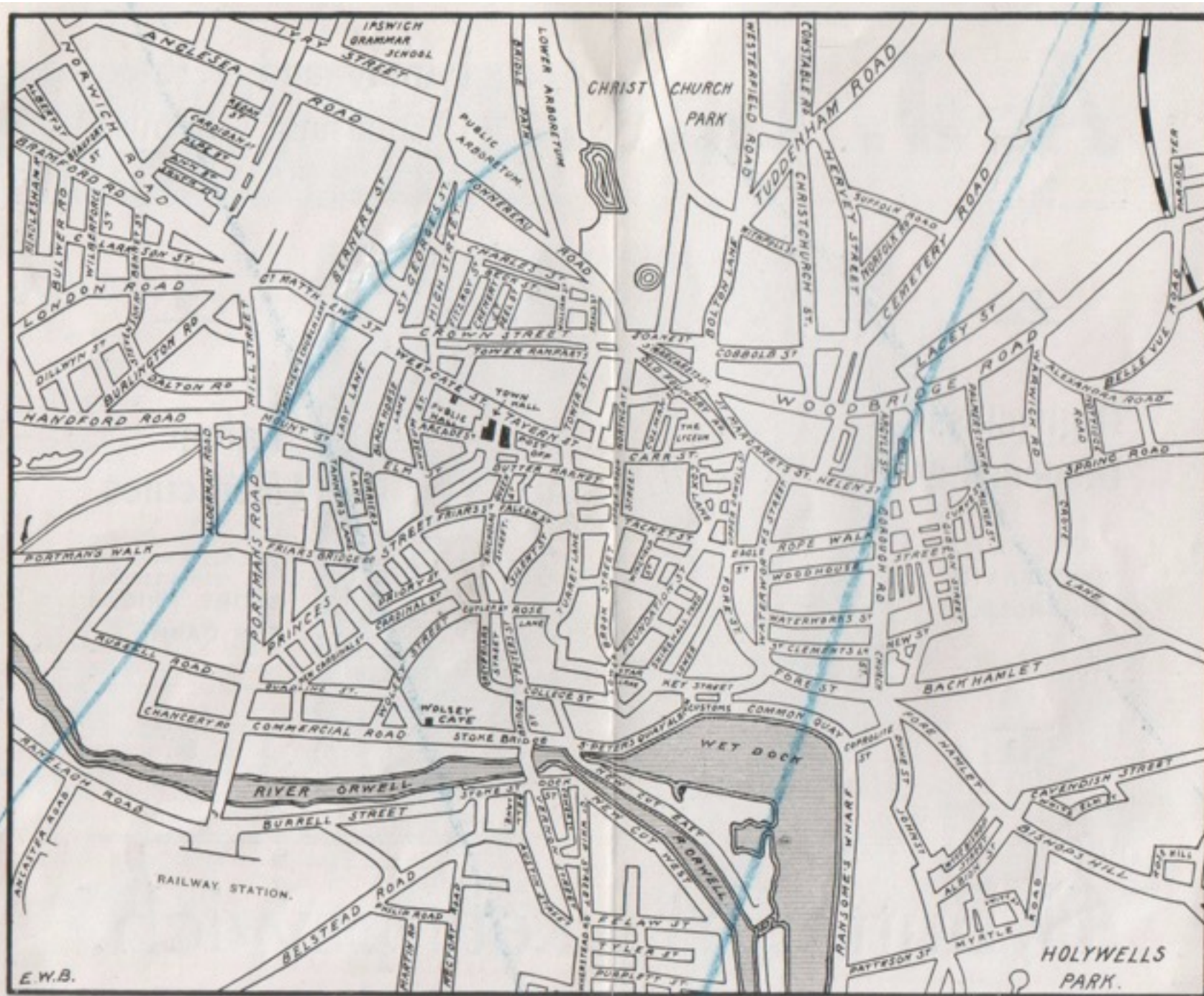
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SCRAPPED AT L.H.

SCRAPPED AT L.H. MAY 19



SCRAPPED AT The Borough Pocket Guide, Street Plan of the centre of Ipswich.



Close-up of town centre sketch-map; note the rather approximate layout at top right of the Felixstowe railway line, Belle Vue Road and Ashmere Grove (which here goes over the railway line).

E.W.B.

The Borough Pocket Guide Street Plan of the centre of Ipswich.

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Ipswich.

History of the Town.

Ipswich, the birthplace of Wolsey, and for some time the dwelling-place of Daniel Defoe, has an interesting history and a fine commercial record. Fragments of pre-historic remains have been found in the neighbourhood, and at the time of the Roman occupation, the town was a place of some importance, judging from the number of relics brought to light at different periods. The name Ipswich is probably a corruption of Gippeswiz or Gippeswyk, the place being so called by ancient authorities after the small river Gipping, which now joins the Orwell at Handford Lock.

Gippeswyk was connected with Camulodunum (Colchester) by a branch of the old Roman road running towards the north. As was the case with other parts of the kingdom, the withdrawal of the disciplined Roman forces meant trouble for East Anglia, and in later days, Ipswich, by reason of its proximity to the sea, was favoured with more than one visit from the gentle Danes. In A.D. 880, Alfred the Great destroyed the greater part of a Danish fleet in the Orwell, but a century later, the Danes effected a landing, defeated Earl Ulfketel and levied tribute on the inhabitants of Ipswich. By a charter granted in the reign of John, Bailiffs were appointed to govern the town—an arrangement which existed until 1835, when local administration was handed over to the newly-formed Town Council.

as it does several handsome apartments, and the secret chamber where Charles II. is supposed to have hidden after his defeat at Worcester. Permission to look over these rooms may be obtained from Mr. Harrison

The Town Hall and Post Office.

The wide open space in the centre of the town is known as **the Cornhill**. Upon it there stood at one time a Market Cross and Dome. This, with the Shambles and other buildings had to be pulled down to make room for the Town Hall and Post Office. In Norman times, the Church of St. Mildred stood on the site of the former.

The present **Town Hall** was begun in 1866 and finished in 1868, at a cost of £16,000. The style is Italian, and the principal front looking over the Cornhill is enriched with elaborately carved columns and pilasters, which are built of the same kind of stone as that used in the erection of the Houses of Parliament. The square, stone-built tower contains a clock with four faces, each of which is illuminated at night. The diameter of each dial is about five feet in length.

The total height of the tower (including dome and pinnacles) is 120 feet. In front of the tower upon the four pedestals of the balustrade are figures representing Commerce, Justice, Learning and Agriculture, while in front of the Dome are the carved arms of the Borough. The interior of the Hall is equally fine. As we pass through the great entrance into the large hall, we observe the Sessions Court in front, the Magistrates' Room on the right, and on the left a fine staircase of Portland stone leading to a vestibule adorned with columns of red granite and Corinthian capitals. On this floor are **the Library and Council Chamber**, the latter containing several good portraits, including one of the late Queen. The Library possesses photographs of all the Mayors of Ipswich down to the present day.

The increase in the town's population and business made the erection of a **larger Post Office** an absolute necessity, and the present fine building standing close



Cadre, Photo.

THE POST OFFICE AND TOWN HALL, IPSWICH.

to the Town Hall was opened in July, 1881. It is fitted with all the latest improvements and is considered one of the handsomest suburban Post Offices in the kingdom.

The Corn Exchange.

Adjoining the Town Hall, but approached from Prince's Street, is **the Corn Exchange**, which stands on the site of the old King's Head Inn. Its design harmonizes with that of the Town Hall and the two principal fronts are faced with Portland stone. The carving over the chief entrances and inside the Prince's Street porch is very pleasing. Offices occupy the south and east sides and also the rooms overhead. On the Prince's Street side are the Municipal Offices in connection with the Town Hall. The large central hall is 124 feet in length by 58 feet in width.

The Public Hall.

Entrances to **the Public Hall** will be found in Westgate Street and Arcade Street. Built by a Company of public-spirited townsmen, it is now the property of the Corporation and will accommodate from 1500 to 2000 people. In style it is a copy of St. James' Hall, London, with an elliptical roof, ornamented by enriched ribs and bands. Over the arcade are large billiard, smoking, and other rooms. The heating arrangements have been recently improved and further steps will shortly be taken to add to the usefulness of the building, the total cost of which, including furnishing, was about £15,000.

The High Street Museum.

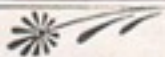
Three minutes' walk from the Town Hall brings us to the interesting **Museum** in High Street, which is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. (except on Mondays, when admission is obtained from 10 to 5 only.)

A number of gentlemen interested in scientific research established the Institution in 1847 in Museum Street, and after a while it was taken over by the Corporation, and, with the Free Library, supported by a penny rate. So great was its prosperity that



Cade, Photo.

THE ANCIENT HOUSE, IPSWICH.



larger buildings were needful, and in 1881, the present fine edifice was opened at a cost of about £15,000, while in 1901, an additional wing was built at a further cost of £4,000.

The Museum is undoubtedly one of the best in the provinces; its fine collections of fossil shells, mammalian remains, Roman antiquities and various relics from old houses long since pulled down, being of the greatest interest.

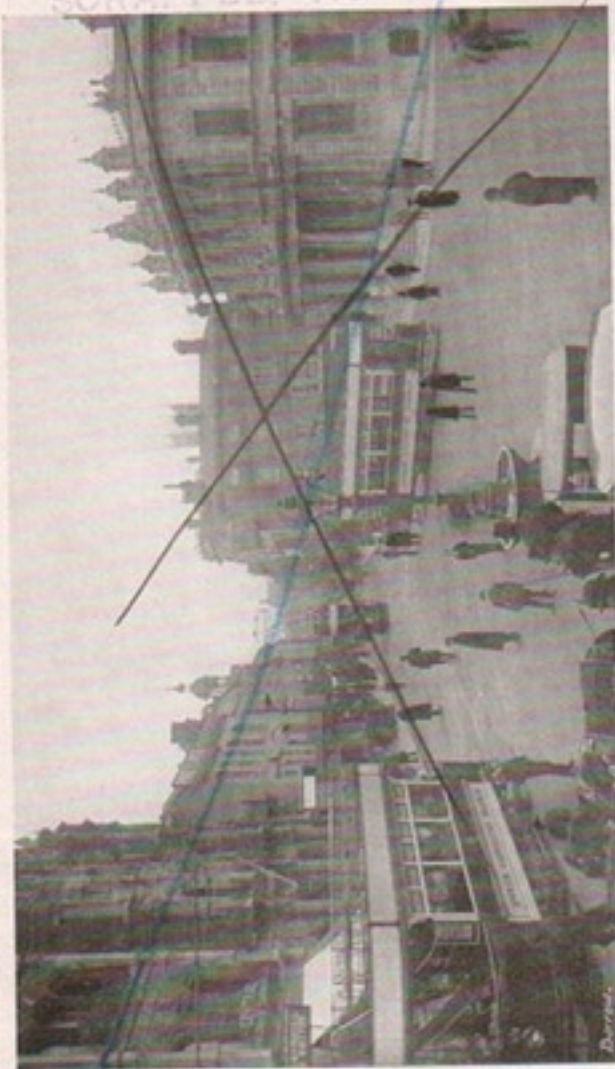
Among the local curiosities are **the old town stocks and the ducking chair** (used for the punishment of voluble ladies) and a number of carved heads from the Old Market Cross and the Shambles. Portraits of former presidents and other gentlemen adorn the walls of the staircase, and in the large room reached from the landing, the wall cases contain bones dredged from the Orwell, a specimen of the antlers and head of the Irish elk (now extinct), and a fine tusk of the extinct mastodon, nearly 9 feet long, which was obtained from Harwich harbour some years ago. There are also cases devoted to ethnological specimens, foreign birds, mammals, British birds and Suffolk natural history. A separate entrance in the southern wing of the building leads to the Museum Reading Room, open free from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and well supplied with papers, reviews and illustrated magazines. In the west wing, and reached through the reading room is a **Reference Library**, opened in 1901. It contains valuable works, including the old Corporation Library, with its rare editions, and a Topographical Library. Scientific and Technological text-books are being provided as far as the funds will allow.

The Free Library.

The Free Library, built as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, cost £1500, a sum which was raised by public subscriptions. There are 12,000 volumes available for circulation, and monthly additions are being made. The building is open for exchange of books from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. A branch library will be found in the populous suburb of Rose Hill. Also close to the Museum is **the Art Gallery**,

*Out of Date
entirely*

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CORNHILL AND TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH.

SCRAPPED AT L.H. ✓ MAY 1913

in connection with the Ipswich Fine Art Club, which was built in 1880, and is used for club meetings, winter exhibitions, etc., the works shown being largely those of Suffolk artists.

The Lyceum Theatre.

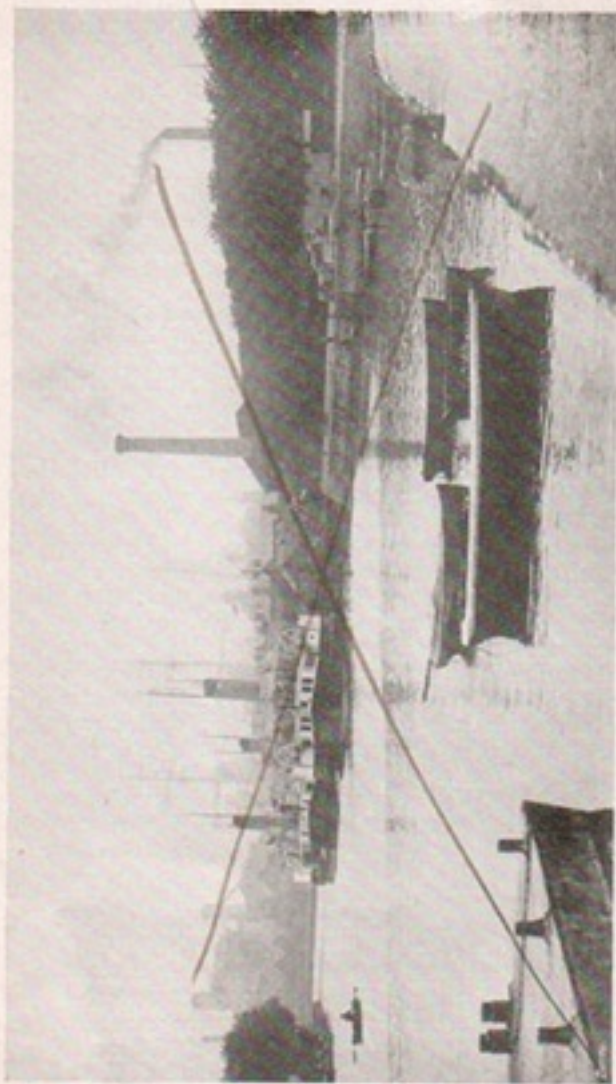
Mr. W. Emden, the designer of several London theatres, was the architect of the **Ipswich Lyceum**, and many members of the theatrical profession have spoken in high terms of its acoustic and artistic qualities. Twelve hundred people may be easily accommodated and there are lavatories and refreshment rooms in connection with the pit, dress circle and gallery.

The Lyceum was opened by the accomplished Mrs. Keeley (a native of Ipswich), who delivered a special poetical address on the occasion. The old theatre in Tacker Street was built in 1803, and has seen the brilliant performances of **Garrick** and other great actors played upon its boards. The present theatre is open from early in August till the end of May, and is visited by good companies.

Charitable and other Institutions.

The East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

At the top of Berners Street stands the **East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital**, which was built in 1836 and has since then been enlarged. The original structure only received 40 patients, whereas to-day, there are 122 in-patients, and the out-patient department is well provided for. The present main block was built in 1869, a wing for the exclusive treatment of children under twelve, in 1875, and the West wing for the convenience of the nursing staff in 1893. The Chapel was built in 1890, and to commemorate the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, a wing was added on the east side in 1897. Thanks to the generosity of an anonymous donor, the Operating Theatre has been fitted with every modern appliance, and favourably compares with any similar room in the



THE ORWELL FROM THE PROMENADE, IPSWICH.

Out of Date
Cade, Photo.

kingdom. In 1902, 1083 in-patients were dealt with, and 7,793 out-patients, the expenditure during that year being over £6,000.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

The Ipswich centre of this most useful society was formed in 1880, and the Ipswich Corps thirteen years later.

Thanks to the untiring munificence and energy of **Miss Coulcher, the hon. secretary**, the headquarters station in Woodbridge Road was completed, and telephonic communication established between it and different parts of the town.

The **litters** belonging to the Society are to be found in most quarters, and a **horse ambulance** can be called at a minute's notice for accidents within the Borough.

The Ipswich Institute.

One of the most useful buildings in Ipswich is the **Institute**, in Tavern Street, formerly known as the Mechanics' Institute.

Besides a library of 5000 volumes, it has a comfortable electric-lighted reading room, a large lecture-hall, capable of seating 800 people (largely used for entertainments and concerts), a chess club, a smoking room, and rooms for the exclusive use of ladies, where writing materials are provided and parcels taken in charge till called for. Strangers in the town are allowed to use the reading room free, if introduced by a member, or by leaving their cards with the librarian. The room is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. to members (ladies or gentlemen) for the small fee of 3s. 0d. per quarter. The total number of members is over 1,000.

The Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. in Tavern Street, close to the Cornhill. This institution was founded in 1873 and is especially set apart for the young men of the town. Amongst the many advantages it possesses are—Large Social Rooms for senior and junior members, Reading Room (open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.), Lecture Saloon, Library, Cricket and Football Field.



Cade, Photo.

WOLSEY'S GATE, IPSWICH.



WOLSEY'S BIRTHPLACE - IPSWICH

Tennis Courts and the finest Gymnasium in the Eastern Counties. The building was formerly the residence of Mr. G. C. Bacon and was known as Bank House. The Association is conducted upon non-political and undenominational lines and its membership of young men numbers over four hundred. A. Lambert, General Secretary.

Y.W.C.A. Institute and Boarding House, Gainsborough House and Hall, Bolton Lane, Ipswich. Hon. Sec., Miss E. R. Garratt.

The Working Girls' Club.

The Working Girls' Club and Restaurant was established for the object of providing opportunities for social intercourse and self-improvement to the girls engaged in the various factories of the town.

The Institution is in Carr Street and was built by means of voluntary subscriptions in 1890. The building is of red brick, and includes a restaurant, clubroom, class room, with offices and kitchens.

The Social Settlement.

The Social Settlement in Fore Street, St. Clement's, was founded in 1896 by Mr. D. Ford Goddard, M.P., and is conducted on undenominational and non-political lines.

During the winter, lectures, debates, concerts and religious services are held and there are departments called the Ambulance Division, Sick Benefit Club, Poor Man's Lawyer, etc. The large hall possesses a fine organ, and there are billiard, class, and reading-rooms. On the ground-floor are the Penny Bank Office, the common dining room, Warden's room with new offices and kitchen. The first floor contains four bedrooms, a large common sitting room, Nurses' sitting room, guest-chamber, etc., while on the floor above are twelve additional bedrooms. The cost of this addition, £3,000, was also generously met by Mr. Goddard. Other institutions for the benefit of the community are the Fever Hospital and the Borough Asylum, both on the Foxhall Road; the Ipswich Scientific Society, which meets at the Museum every first Wednesday in the month during

the Winter; the Choral Society, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and the People's Hall, Stoke.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

Christ Church Park and Mansion.

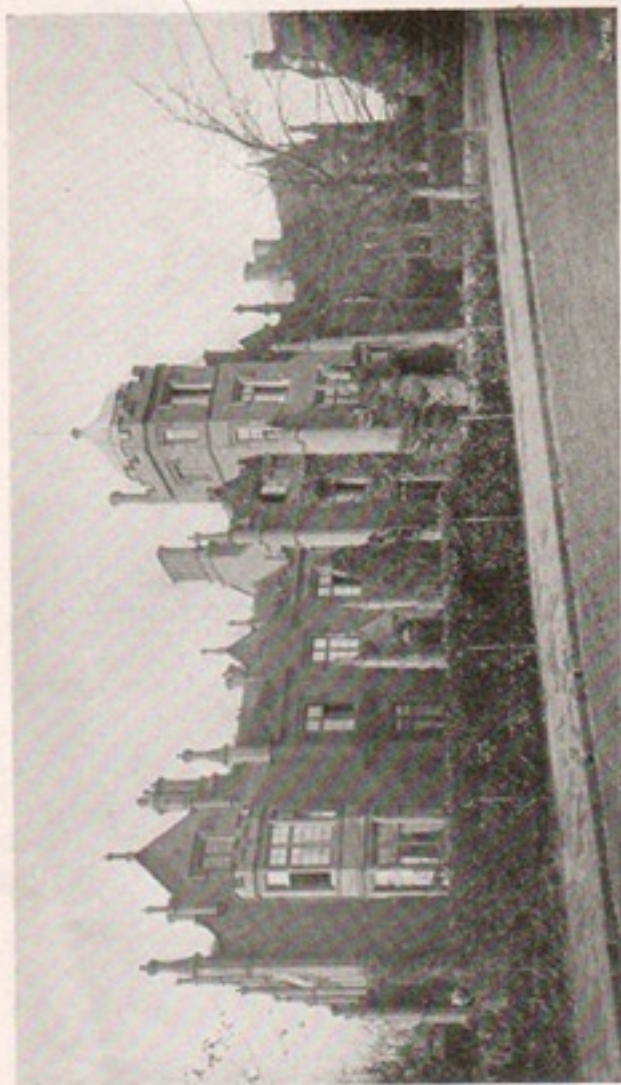
Christ Church Park, close by St. Margaret's Green, is one of the beauty spots of Ipswich. It is within two minutes' walk of the Museum, and is well wooded and beautifully laid out. From north to south stretches a grand avenue of elms, showing what was once the direction of a lovely drive, and continuing to the fields beyond.

The great attraction here, however, is the fine old **Elizabethan mansion**, utilized by the Museum Committee as an extension of the Science, Art and Technical Schools. It stands on the site of a Priory, which was razed to the ground at the Dissolution, and the property passed into the hands of Sir Edmund Withipot in 1546, who built the present house on, or near, the site of the old monastery. Apart from its historic interest, its mellow red-brick walls, its robes of ivy and its quaint gables, to say nothing of the beautiful porch, make it a singularly pleasing picture. Over the entrance the visitor will note the Latin inscription, which, freely translated, runs: "So preserve frugality that thou run not into dissipation," 1549.

Objects of interest inside the building are the large open fireplace in the entrance-hall, the white and black marble paving of the floor, the Elizabethan panelling in some of the smaller apartments; the state bedroom where Elizabeth is supposed to have slept, and the small chapel over the porch.

The central Hall, and the larger part of the East Wing are used as **Picture Galleries**, the permanent collection (which is constantly being increased) being supplemented by loan collections at certain times during the year.

The Park is open free, daily, and permission to view the entire building may be obtained on application to the Museum secretary, Mr. Frank Woolnough.



Cable, Photo.

IPSWICH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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The picture galleries are open free at the following hours:—

January and February, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.
March, April and May " " 2 to 5.
June and July, 10 to 1; 2 to 5 and 6 to 8.
August, " " 6 to 1.
September and three following months,
10 to 1 and 2 to 4.

The Recreation Ground.

The Corporation Recreation Ground covers about fifteen acres of what used to be grazing land, near Portman Walk and close to the river. The Corporation employed a large number of men who would otherwise have been out of work for nearly the whole winter in preparing and levelling this ground, laying the gravel paths and lining them with trees and so converting it into a playground and place of resort.

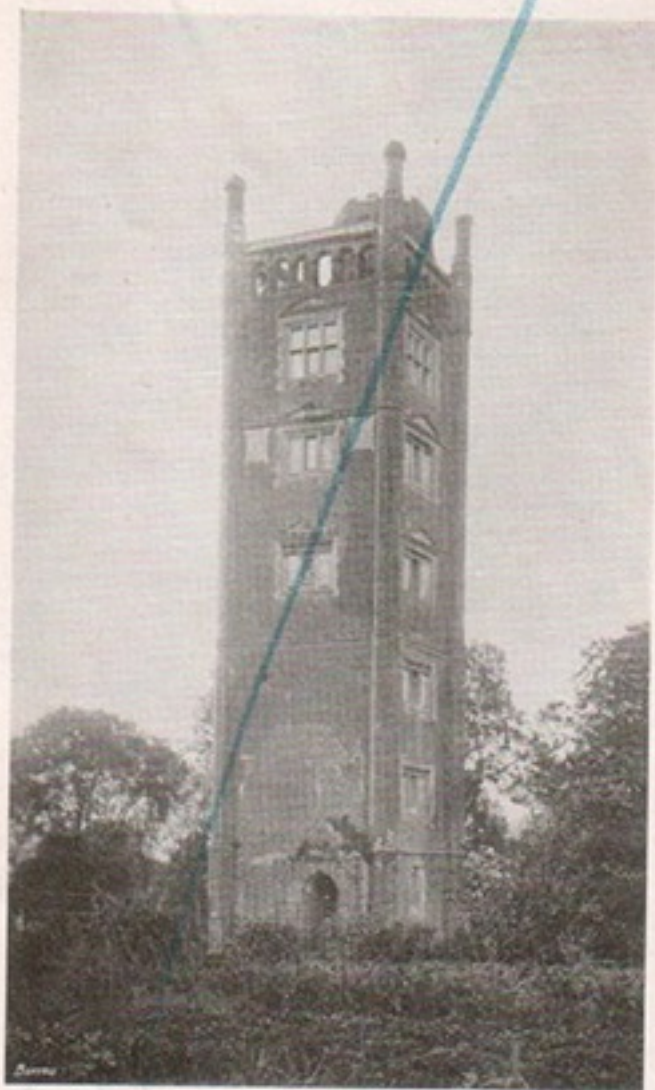
A stretch of turf has been left open for football and cricket. The Mayor (R. M. Miller, Esq.) presented twenty iron seats and other gentlemen gave many of the young trees.

The grounds were completed on June 2nd, 1888, and the Mayor distinguished the occasion by arranging a successful balloon ascent, which was witnessed by some thousands of people. For the use of inhabitants in the East end of the town, the Racecourse Recreation Ground was presented by Mr. J. D. Cobbold, as a Diamond Jubilee Memorial.

The Public Arboretum.

Opposite the Grammar School in the Henley Road is the Public Arboretum, which is open to the public daily, free of charge.

From these undulating and well-kept grounds, a fine view of Christchurch Park with its splendid trees, is obtained. In 1863, an oak was planted to commemorate the Prince of Wales' wedding, and on the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birthday, a silver cedar was planted near the same spot. Near the west entrance to the Arboretum is a handsome drinking fountain, the gift of Mr. John Brett in 1862. The piece of ground formerly known as the Lower Arboretum has been added to Christchurch Park.



FRESTON TOWER, IPSWICH.

Cade, Photo.

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Places of Worship.

St. Mary le Tower.

Among the eighteen large churches of Ipswich, that of **St. Mary le Tower** must certainly have first place on account of its size and antiquity. Probably the oldest church in the town, it derived its name from its position close to a tower of the old Town Wall. Some thirty or thirty-five years ago this noble building was beautifully restored at the cost of G. C. E. Bacon, Esq., a parishioner. Up till then it had been in a terribly dilapidated condition, having never recovered from the fall of the spire during a storm in 1661. The total height of the tower is 176 feet, and it is 24 feet square. The south porch, the roof of the nave, the handsomely carved buttresses and the beautiful memorial windows are all very effective. No expense was spared to make the interior as rich as possible, and the whole edifice is a monument to Mr. Bacon's fervent zeal. The peal of twelve bells in the tower is the only set of the kind in Suffolk. In the churchyard will be found a memorial cross to **Bishop Patteson**, the missionary hero, who was murdered in one of the islands of the Pacific.

St. Margaret's Church.

Second among Ipswich Churches is **St. Margaret's**, which stands close to the site of the Old Trinity Church. The porch, mullions, and general stonework are handsome, while the clerestory has an elaborate battlement and delicately-traced windows. The notorious Puritan iconoclast, Will Dowsing, paid a visit to St. Margaret's and destroyed the images of the twelve apostles, besides some valuable pictures belonging to the church. The graveyard is large, has many good monuments and is encircled with elm trees. The exterior has undergone a good deal of restoration and the bells were re-hung in 1899.

St. Nicholas' Church.

Standing in the Friars Road is the quaint church of **St. Nicholas**, which probably dates from Saxon times. At the east end of the north aisle is a stone with a rudely carved representation of St. Michael



Cade, Photo.

THE ROUND POND, CHRISTCHURCH PARK, IPSWICH

and the Dragon. Five large jars were found in one of the walls in 1827, and others under the floor of the Choir. To what use these were put, unless they were "acoustic jars," it would be hard to say. Both Wolsey and his parents were associated with this church; the father of the great Cardinal leaving a sum of money for the painting of the archangel over the high altar.

St. Stephen's Church

The Church of St. Stephen stands in the narrow and crooked lane bearing the same name, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book, though all traces of Norman architecture have long since vanished. Within the church are some interesting monuments, including one of Robert Leman, at one time Sheriff of London, and his wife, both of whom died on the same day. John Milton's brother, Christopher, was a parishioner of St. Stephen's and his name is frequently met with in the parish records. Members of the family of Jean Ingelow, the poetess, are buried, some within and some without the church. The register dates from 1685.

St. Clement's Church.

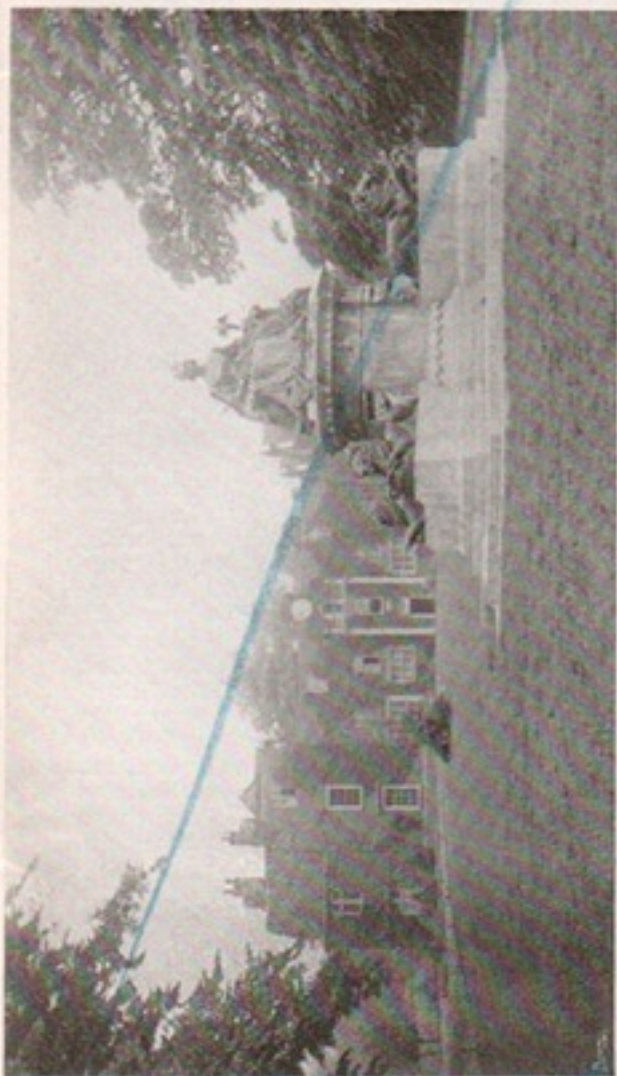
St. Clement's is a commodious structure in the Perpendicular style. Its lofty tower is built of flint and possesses a clock with musical chimes, presented by Felix Cobbold, Esq.

St. Clement is the patron saint of such as "go down to the sea in ships," and his emblem (an anchor) is seen in different parts of the building, which also contains some mural tablets, and fine brasses. The church has a striking appearance on account of its great height and spaciousness. It is situated just outside the old Town Wall, and among other notables buried here is Thomas Eldred, who accompanied Cavendish in his voyage round the world.

The Churches of St. Mary Elms, St. Peter, St. Mary Key, St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, St. Michael, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. John Baptist, and the Holy Trinity are also worth a visit.

Among the Nonconformist places of worship are the Baptist Chapels in London Road and at Turret

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Cade, Photo.

QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT, CHRISTCHURCH PARK.

Green; the Congregationalist Chapels in Tacket Street and Crown Street, St. Clement's; the Friends' Meeting House in College Street; the Roman Catholic Church in Tacket Street; the Primitive Methodist Chapels in Clarkson Street and Rope Walk; the handsome Church belonging to the Presbyterians at the end of St. Matthew's Street; and the Wesleyan Chapels in Museum Street, Alan Road and Bramferd Road.

In the majority of the dissenting places of worship, the ordinary Sunday services are held at 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. and in the Anglican Churches at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Schools.

The Borough Science, Art and Technical Schools.

These schools were originally started in the north wing of the Museum, but the accommodation there, even after a new wing was added proved too small for the rapidly increasing demands of the town. In 1895, Mr. F. T. Cobbold presented the Corporation with the Christchurch Mansion, and this was handed over for the use of these schools. With the exception of the Chemical Laboratories, the schools at the Museum buildings were used for Art purposes, while the 56 rooms of the Mansion were adapted to the purposes of Scientific and Technical instruction.

Under a staff of efficient masters, the Science Classes go through the course given under the department at South Kensington, and pupils in the engineering classes have been very successful. Laboratories for Chemical and Physical Exercises are provided, besides an excellent Cooking and Laundry School. The furnishing and equipment of the Art Schools is excellent.

Visitors may obtain permission to inspect the schools on application to Mr. Frank Woolnough, at the Museum Buildings.

Queen Elizabeth's School.

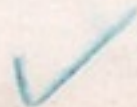
Records of the endowment of the Grammar School go back as far as 1447. The School formerly occupied the refectory of the Black Friars' Convent, in

Black sent to Cade. Cornhill, Ipswich. 6 Oct 2/8



SHRUBLAND PARK, NEAR IPSWICH.

Cade, Photo.



Foundation Street, but it was decided to remove it to its present pretty position in the Henley Road. Wolsey obtained from the Corporation the funds of the old Grammar School to assist the foundation of his college, but after his disgrace, the School was re-established by the king in a charter subsequently confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. By means of scholarships, boys with talent may rise from the Board School through the Grammar School to the University. Since 1862, when great improvements to the building were effected, a gymnasium and covered swimming bath have been added and the Chapel enlarged and heated at a cost of £400.

Numerous successes have been won by boys from this School at the Universities. The education given is liberal and up-to-date, special attention being given to shorthand and other commercial subjects. **Prince Albert** laid the foundation-stone of the present buildings in 1851. A fine view of the school is obtained from Christchurch Park.

High School for Girls.

This School was opened in 1878 by the Girls' Public Day School Company, the new Assembly Rooms having been bought for the purpose. Additions were made in 1882 and 1889, and the School has rapidly increased in numbers. Scholarships admitting to Bedford College, London and Newnham College, Cambridge, have been won by pupils of the school during the last few years. A Gymnasium has been added and a Kindergarten Department opened, each under the charge of a certificated mistress.

Middle School for Boys.

The Middle School for Boys is under the same body of governors as the Grammar School, and is open to lads between 7 and 17 years of age, residing with their parents, or at one or other of the boarding-houses acknowledged by the School. Repeated successes have been gained by pupils sitting at such examinations as those of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Local, the Science and Art Department and the Civil Service. There are numerous exhibitions and scholarships offered, and the present number of pupils is nearly 300.



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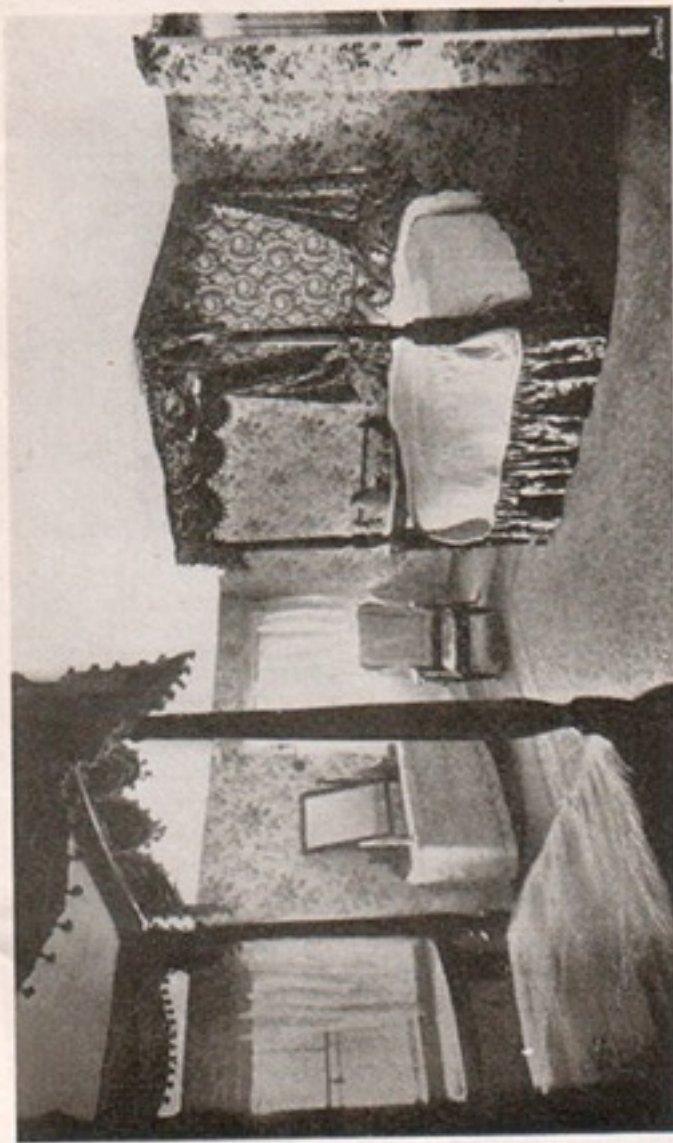
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A. Tear, Photo.

Middle School for Girls.

This establishment is managed under similar conditions to those prevailing at the Middle School for Boys. It was opened in 1886, the number of students at that time being 61. Students enter for the various public examinations and by means of Scholarships available for two years may continue their education at the Girls' High School.

Ipswich possesses excellent voluntary schools, which provide accommodation for over 5000 scholars. The buildings have recently been improved; the education is good, the teachers are enthusiastic, and the reports of H.M. Inspectors for the last 25 years show that excellent work has been accomplished. Girls from the voluntary schools receive domestic instruction at the Cookery School of the Borough Technical Committee.

Wolsey's Gate.

While speaking of schools, we are reminded of the interesting relic in College Street, which commemorates the great lover of learning, Cardinal Wolsey. **Wolsey's Gate**, which served as an entrance to his college is in good preservation and a very good specimen of the Tudor style. Wolsey's College was established in the twentieth year of Henry VIII. and dedicated to the Virgin. After the Cardinal's fall, the buildings were used for malt-houses and afterwards destroyed, this gate being the only portion suffered to remain. The fact of its being overgrown with ivy adds to the antiquity of its appearance.

Commercial Ipswich.

Originally, the conservancy of the river Orwell was in the hands of the Corporation, but in 1805 it was transferred to a body of Commissioners.

The first Dock, finished in 1842, proved too small and a new entrance lock, warehouses and other works were taken in hand at a cost of £80,000. For five miles from the Lock gates, the river has been thoroughly dredged, giving a depth of 24 feet at high water of spring tides. The dock itself has also been deepened, and is almost entirely devoted to business, whereas the **New Cut** is used for purposes of pleasure,

having on each side pleasure boats innumerable, a good deal of boating taking place on the river in the summer. During the summer, too, steamboats run every hour in the day to Harwich, Dovercourt and Felixstowe, and the Belle steamers run daily to Clacton, Walton, and in connection with London. The steamship carrying trade has greatly increased, considerable business being carried on in this way with London and with the northern ports. The chief industries at Ipswich are those carried on by such well-known engineering firms as Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies; Messrs. Ransome & Napier, Ltd., and Messrs. Reavell & Co., Ltd.; and the corset manufacture by Messrs. W. Pretty & Co. There is also a considerable trade in Artificial Manures, Corn, Flour and Linseed, the sides of the Docks being covered by huge warehouses and malt-ings.

The Orwell.

The **River Orwell** (once the haunt of smugglers), provides many a pleasant boating excursion to the visitor. If he prefers to journey by steamboat, he will leave Ipswich by the **Promenade** (a favourite rendezvous and parade) and pass on his voyage such places of interest as Bourne Bridge, Wherstead Lodge, Downham Reach, Freston Tower, Woolverstone Park (the seat of the Berners family).

On the opposite side is Orwell Park (formerly the seat of Admiral Vernon, the victor of **Porto Bello**), Pin Mill (a village once notorious for its illicit trading) and Levington Creek, where the Orwell is no longer a river but an estuary, and the broad expanse of the North Sea comes into view, and Harwich, with its houses and church is plainly seen. Boats run to and fro from Harwich every hour of the day, and additional boats may be chartered for excursions. When the tide is in and the sun shining brightly, the river is very beautiful, being in some places as much as a mile across.

Felixstowe.

That charming and progressive sea-side resort, **Felixstowe**, is within easy reach of Ipswich (10 miles

by rail; 12 by steamer), and the attractions of the place—its abundant sunshine, lofty cliffs, hard sandy beach, excellent bathing, beautiful gardens and ample provisions for all kinds of amusement, are too well-known to demand a detailed account here.

Places of Interest in the Ipswich Neighbourhood.

PLACE.	MILES.	DESCRIPTION.
Bury St. Edmund's	26½	Ruins of Abbey, Botanic Gardens.
Clacton-on-Sea	36½	Seaside resort. Pier and Promenade.
Colchester	16½	Ruined Castle. Splendid Museum. Barracks.
Harwich	19½	Port for continental trips. Pier and fine Church.
Felixstowe	10½	Popular resort. Good bathing. Usual amusements.
Flatford and Dedham Vale (Constable country)	11	Dedham Church. Landscape round provided Constable with material for his pictures.
Orwell Park	6	Beautiful grounds and superb collection of pictures.
Woolverstone Park	1½	Seat of Berners family. Beautifully wooded grounds. Memorial obelisk to William Berners, builder of present mansion.



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