



**Southeast England and Capital Crime:
London, Kent, and Sussex
22 September-7 October 2020**

Tentative Itinerary Highlights

LONDON

- **Capital Crime Festival** (<https://www.capitalcrime.org/>)—First held in 2019, the conference is a festival like no other, according to conference organizers. Offering an unprecedented level of access to some of the world’s best crime and thriller creatives and putting them together with people influenced by their work, the conference promises to be a fun, memorable experience.
- **Legal London**, including the **Inns of Court** and the **Royal Courts of Justice**:
- **The Inns of Court** (<https://www.barcouncil.org.uk/about-the-bar/what-is-the-bar/inns-of-court/>) —Gray’s Inn, Lincoln’s Inn, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple— are professional associations for barristers in England and Wales, formerly largely responsible for legal education. Anyone who wants to join the Bar must join one of the Inns, which are responsible for “Calling” barristers to the bar.
- **The Royal Courts of Justice** (<https://theroyalcourtsofjustice.com/>)— the Law Courts, which handle civil trials.
- **Dickens House Museum** (<https://dickensmuseum.com/>), 48 Doughty Street—Dickens lived here 1837-1839, finished *The Pickwick Papers* and *Oliver Twist* here, wrote *Nicholas Nickleby*, and worked on *Barnaby Rudge*.

KENT ~ ROCHESTER AREA

Rochester—A true Dickens town, with shops named for characters in the novels and many sites appearing in the novels, especially *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* and *Great Expectations*.

- Rochester is **Cloisterham**, the setting of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. **The cathedral** (<http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/rochester/4.html>) **and the Castle** (<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/rochester-castle/>)—Dickens based his version of the old cathedral on his boyhood memories and more recent impressions of Rochester, a town still dominated by of the twin relics from the middle ages, its cathedral and castle. These, Dickens notes, dominate the skyline and the psyche of Cloisterham in *Edwin Drood*.

- **Eastgate House** (<https://www.friendsofeastgatehouse.org/>)—A Grade 1 Elizabethan townhouse; appears as the "Westgate House Establishment for Young Ladies" in *The Pickwick Papers* (Chapter 16) and as the Nuns' House in *Edwin Drood*, where Rosa is at school, and Edwin visits her (<http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/rochester/7.html>)
- **Swiss Chalet** (<https://www.visitmedway.org/attractions/dickens-swiss-chalet-34559/>) — Dickens' personal writing retreat, which he used as his study at Gad's Hill Place, sits in the center of Eastgate House. It was brought to Rochester in the 1960s.
- **Restoration House on Crow Lane** (<http://www.restorationhouse.co.uk/>) — Miss Havisham's Satis House in *Great Expectations* .
- **The Guildhall museum** (<https://www.visitmedway.org/attractions/rochester-guildhall-museum-2132/>) — Dickens Discovery Room has objects related to the author on show. The museum's labyrinthine exhibition rooms also contain an exhibition on the "hulk" prison ships moored in the Medway River. The hulks figure prominently in *Great Expectations*, as does the courtroom in the Guildhall.
- **Chatham Dockyards** (<https://thedockyard.co.uk/>)— Dickens spent five years when growing up in Chatham; in the PBS series *Call the Midwife*, the dockyard scenes are filmed here.
- **Gads Hill Place**— Dickens' country home, the acquisition of which had been a goal stemming from a childhood walk with his father, who told him that one day, if he persevered and worked hard, he might one day live there. Dickens bought it in 1856 and lived there till his death in 1870. Now a school for boys and girls.

KENT~ CANTERBURY AREA

- **Canterbury Cathedral** (<https://www.canterbury-cathedral.org/>)— the oldest and most famous cathedral in England, is the Mother Church of the worldwide Anglican Communion and the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is not only a cathedral but a World Heritage Site.

- **Broadstairs—Dickens House Museum** (<https://www.visitbroadstairs.co.uk/attractions/81-dickens-house-museum>) —Dickens visited Broadstairs in Kent regularly from 1837 until 1859 and immortalized the town as "Our English Watering Place." The Dickens House Museum house where he wrote most of *Bleak House* is in the cottage that was his inspiration for the home of Betsey Trotwood in *David Copperfield*.
- **Dover—the white cliffs** (<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/the-white-cliffs-of-dover>) are iconic, the chalk face of the cliff representing both home and war time defense against invasion. The text of **Mathew Arnold’s famous poem “Dover Beach”** can be found at <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/43588/dover-beach>
- **Chartwell** (<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/chartwell>) — Winston Churchill’s home from 1922 until his death in 1965. The home remains essentially as it was when he lived there, with mementos, household furnishings, books, and the like still in place.
- **Royal Tunbridge Wells** (<https://www.visittunbridgewells.com/>)— Formerly a spa town where the aristocrats and royalty often went on holiday. Surrounded by the natural beauty of the High Weald, the town is still a popular attraction away from the crowds and bustle of London. The charming Pantiles, walks paved with clay tiles baked in a pan, were a favorite of the upper classes and common folk alike.

SUSSEX

- **The Royal Pavilion** (<https://brightonmuseums.org.uk/royalpavilion/>)— An exotic palace in the center of Brighton with a colorful history. Built as a seaside pleasure palace for King George IV, this historic house mixes Regency grandeur with the visual style of India and China.
- **Brighton Palace Pier** (<http://brightonpier.co.uk/>) — Begun in 1881 and, after a few setbacks, finished in 1899. Brighton touts the 1,722-foot pier as “the finest pier ever built” and features rides and attractions found at large fairs.
- **The Lanes** (<https://www.visitbrighton.com/shopping/the-lanes>) —A collection of narrow lanes in Brighton and Hove lined with shops selling antiques, vintage clothing, jewelry and the like as well as many cafes and restaurants.

- **Bateman's** (<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/batemans>)—Jacobean home of Rudyard Kipling in the Sussex Weald. The rooms remain much as Kipling left them, with oriental rugs and artefacts reflecting his strong association with the East. *Kim* was the first major work that Kipling wrote in his study here.

- **Chichester Cathedral** (<https://www.chichestercathedral.org.uk/>)—Founded in 1075, it is the seat of the Anglican Bishop of Chichester and serves as the Mother Church for East and West Sussex. Chichester is the smallest medieval cathedral in England, the only one with a separate bell tower, and the only one visible from the sea.

- **Chichester Market Cross** (<http://www.thenovium.org/article/28846/Chichesters-Market-Cross>)—An elaborate cross constructed of Caen stone, the creamy yellow Jurassic limestone quarried near Caen, France. Standing at the center of Chichester, where four streets meet, and dating to 1501, it is now a grade 1 listed building and a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monument Areas Act.

- **Chichester Walls** (<https://www.visitichichester.org/activity/chichester-city-walls-walks>) — Chichester has the most intact Roman walls in the country, constructed 1,800 years ago, with over 75% of the original wall remaining.

- **Weald and Downland Living Museum** (<https://www.wealddown.co.uk/>) —In the South Downs National Park, this museum consists of more than 50 historic buildings across 40 acres. The buildings come from Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex and had been scheduled for demolition before they were carefully taken down and reconstruction for the Living Museum.

- **Fishbourne Roman Palace** (<https://sussexpast.co.uk/properties-to-discover/fishbourne-roman-palace>)—the largest Roman residence unearthed in England, dating to 75 A.D. Much of the palace has been excavated and preserved, including impressive mosaic floors. There is a museum on site as well.

- **Rye** (<https://www.ryesussex.co.uk/>) A hilltop fortified town once surrounded by the sea, Rye played a key role in defending the south coast of England. This charming town has ancient buildings, cobbled streets, secret passages, and timbered houses with terra cotta roofs.

10/7/2019