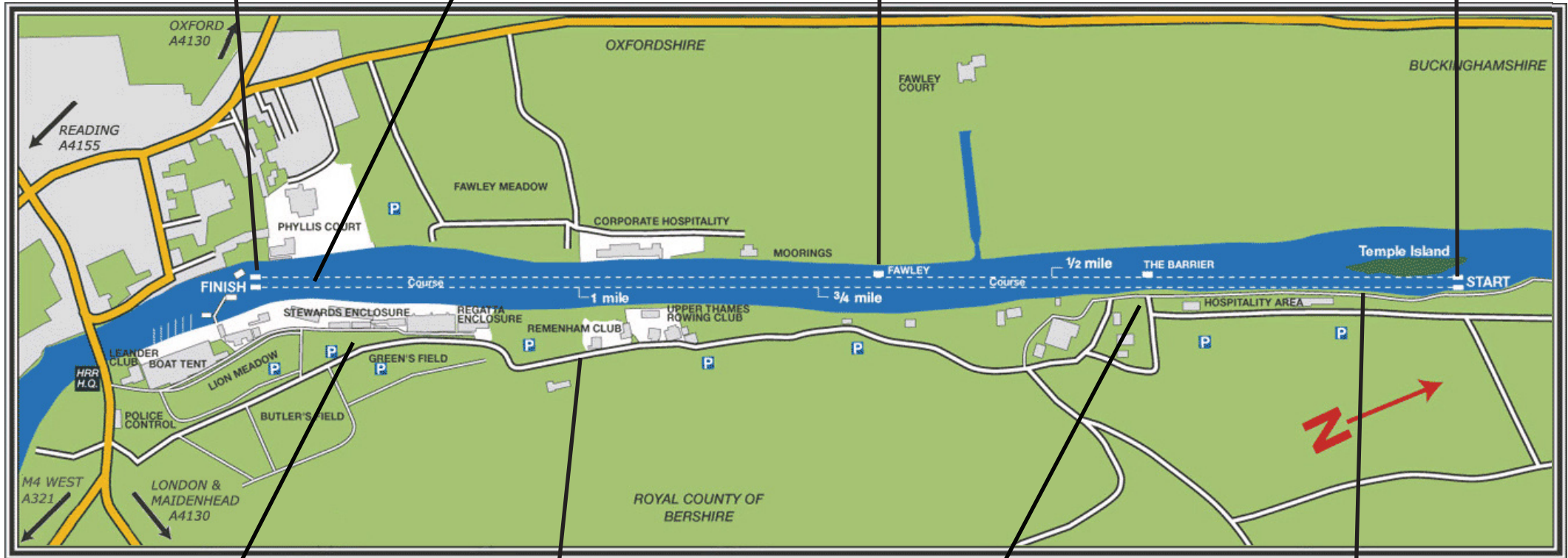


Finish: The finishing line of the first Henley Regatta was Henley Bridge. The current 'straight course' was first implemented in 1924 to ensure fairness between racing lanes.

Progress Board: Visible from the Stewards enclosure. The board shows the position of the crews as they progress along the course.

Fawley: Named after Fawley Court, times have been recorded at Fawley since 1906. A combined Leander Club and London Rowing Club crew became the first eight to break 3 minutes to Fawley when they recorded 2 minutes 57 seconds in the heat of the Grand Challenge Cup in 1984.

Start: Crews are aligned with their bows level and held by stake boat boys and girls laying on unmovable pontoons. The umpire starts the race by saying "Attention" pause "GO" simultaneously dropping a red flag. False starts are awarded if a crew arrives late or jumps the start. Two false starts mean disqualification.



Stewards Enclosure: Stewards, members and their guests are allowed to enter the largest enclosure. There is a strict dress code: lounge suits or blazers for gentlemen and skirts or dresses down to the knee for the ladies.

Remenham: Remenham Club is a social club run by and for members of 7 rowing clubs on the Thames. The club is famous for the 'Remenham Roar' the sound made as members cheer for their crews as they pass the clubhouse.

Barrier: Times for leading crews to the barrier have been recorded since 1929. It is called the barrier because horse riders following races were required to dismount or stop at this point. The first invitation events for women's coxed fours were held in 1981 and 1982 and for women's single sculls in 1982 starting at the barrier.

End of Temple Island: Crews sprint to the end of the island at a high rate of strokes per minute to try to take an early lead. Most reduce their striking rate here and settle into cruising speed.

## Henley Regatta Did you know...?



- The Regatta has been staged every year since 1839 except during World War I and World War II.
- The current straight course was first used in 1924. This followed the old course 1839, the new course 1886 and the short course 1923.
- The two racing lanes are named Bucks and Berks mirroring the counties either bank lies in.
- In 1841 Dreadnaught were the only entrants in both the town and district challenge cups. After rowing down the course on their own, they received winners' medals for both events.
- In 1851 Prince Albert became patron of the Regatta and it became Henley Royal Regatta.
- In the 1880s house boats appeared along the regatta course between Phyllis Court and Fawley Court. By 1888 there were 84 house boats and 55 launches. These were often furnished with grand pianos with up to 12 beds!
- The regatta course was used for both the London 1908 and 1948 Olympics. It will not be used in 2012 however with the rowing events taking place at Dorney Lake, Bucks, instead.
- In 1914 the boat tents were guarded for fear of attack by suffragettes.
- The woman's single sculls competition began in 1993.
- In 1998 the Regatta withdrew its amateur status, opening the doors to professional rowers.
- For the last 8 years the Henley swim has taken place, beginning with only 3 swimmers. In 2009 170 swimmers took part, swimming the regatta course at 4am before the beginning of the rowing regatta.

