ENGLAND ...and why

ENGLAND ...and why

With the Compliments of *The Canadian Pacific Railway*

R. Meking

WINDSOR CASTLE FROM THE RIVER THAMES

LONDON - - Tower Bridge

What is the magic of London? Dr. Johnson defined it with great brevity—"When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life: for there is in London all that life can afford."

That is why men and women come from the ends of the earth to see London.

ENGLAND

this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea.
This blessed spot, this earth, this realm,
this England.

NO visitor to the shores of England but will endorse those lines of "the Bard of Avon," though penned three centuries ago.

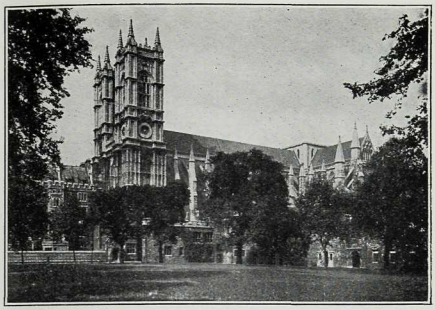
No country has more to offer her visitors than "this England." None is more rich in historical and traditional associations, none has within its boundaries more varied scenery in which lakes, mountains, rivers, moors, and woodlands alternate with those stretches of rich pastoral countryside only to be found in England, and in none are the old and the new more happily blended than in this Mother Country.

The spirit of England resides in her atmosphere of centuries of history, in her glorious mediæval edifices, in her wealth of legend and folk-lore, and in her incomparable countryside—

Mossed farms, and parks, and fields of quiet sheep
And in the hamlets where the stalwarts sleep
Low bells chime out from old elm-hidden towers.

She is a country of fascinating contrasts—from the stormy chaos of hills and glens so characteristic of North Wales, to the peaceful downlands of fair Sussex.

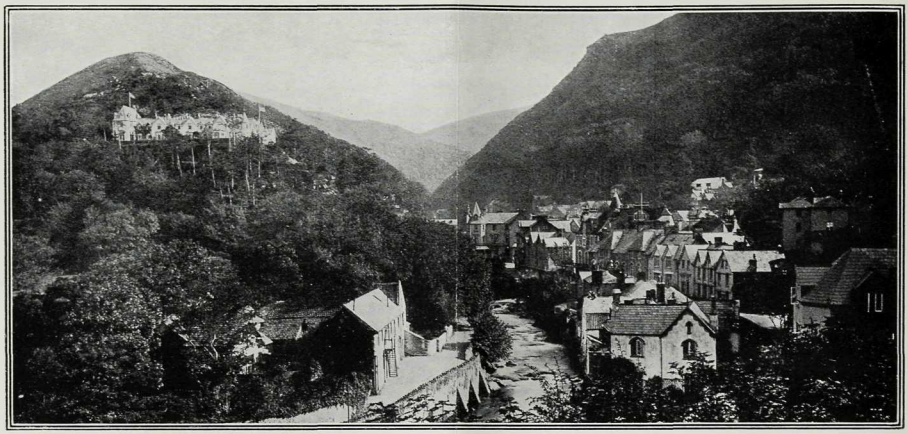
And these contrasts are not limited to her physical features, but are found in the varying dialects of her country folk and in the very table dainties with which they welcome their visitors—Wye salmon, Cornish pasties, Devonshire cream, and Somerset cider are but a few of the treats in store.



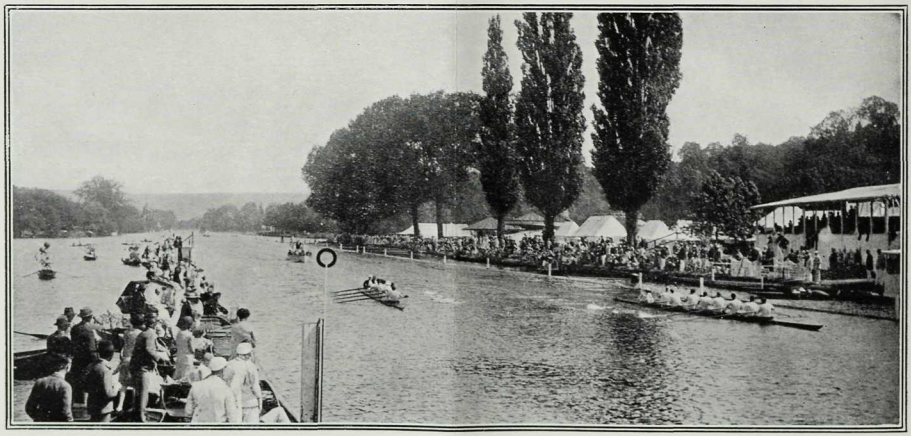
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

OLD HOUSES, HOLBORN, LONDON.



LYN VALLEY, LYNMOUTH.



REGATTA DAY—HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

A glance at the map contained in the middle of this folder will suggest places in the Old Country which you have longed to visit. Their names are legion, for the best of Britain lies in the area served by the Great Western and Southern Railways of England. You will probably want to visit the Mother town linked up with your own home town by name or the home of some of your ancestors.

England—the ideal holiday land—is a country of short distances compared with America, so that sight-seeing is both labour- and time-saving. Probably more can be seen within her shores in the space of a limited vacation than in any other country in the world. Certainly much more can be seen that is of intimate interest to the visitor from America, for England may be described as a "pocket edition" of all that is historical and beautiful.

Intending visitors to England can obtain full information from any of the principal Tourist Agencies or from the New York Office of the Great Western and Southern Railways of England.

Travel itineraries will be gladly suggested and tours arranged to suit individual requirements.

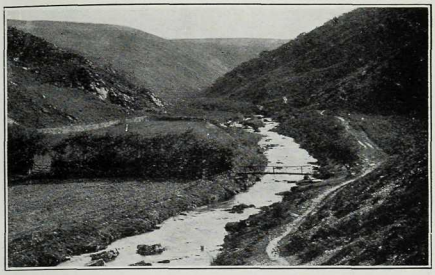
Write to :

G. E. ORTON,
General Agent,

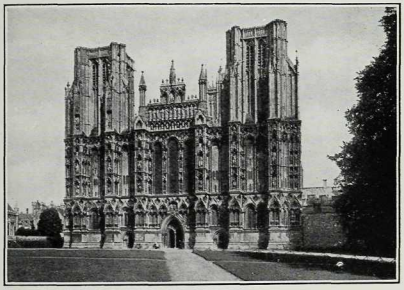
Great Western and Southern Railways of England,

505 Fifth Avenue,

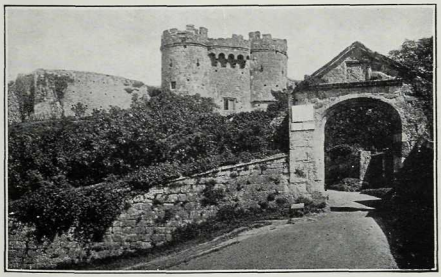
New York City.



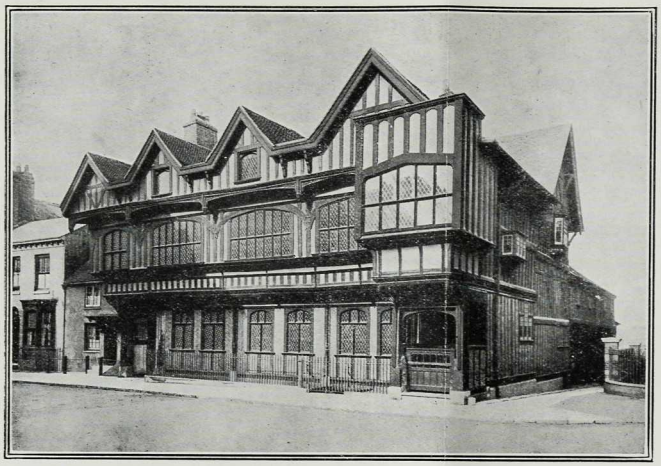
DOONE VALLEY, EXMOOR.



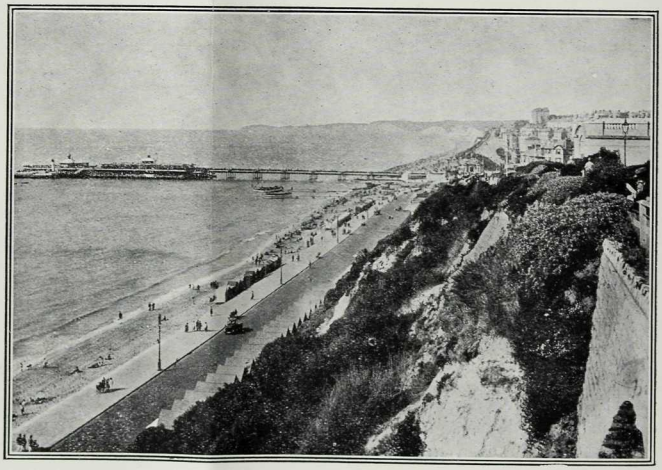
WELLS CATHEDRAL.



CARISBROOKE CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.



TUDOR HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON.



BOURNEMOUTH,
EAST CLIFF.

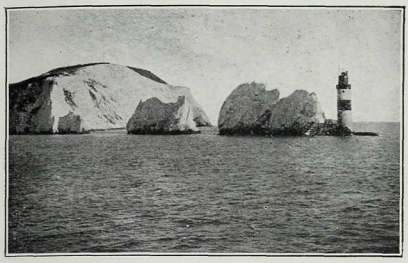
Gateways of England

FOR centuries both Southampton and Plymouth have been closely linked in association with America. Whilst the Pilgrim Fathers embarked in the *Mayflower* at the former port on their epoch-making voyage to the New World, it was from Plymouth that they made their final farewells to old England's shores when they set sail on that memorable September 6th, 1620, to settle in a New Plymouth, there to lay the foundations of the New England States.

A fine memorial of that historic event is to be found near the Dock Gates at Southampton, and it is also commemorated in a tablet—" The Mayflower Stone "—on the Barbican sea wall at Plymouth.

SOUTHAMPTON, the premier passenger port of England, is only an hour and a half from London by a comfortable service of Express Pullman Parlour-car trains direct from the ship's side. (*The luxurious South-Western Hotel faces the Harbour*). It is a most picturesque and attractive town, and among its many historical and architectural features are the massive Gothic Bar Gate, the well-preserved old Town Walls, and the quaint Domus Dei in Winkle Street. Close to the town is Netley Abbey, described by Walpole as " the ruins of Paradise."

Within easy distance from Southampton are : Bournemouth, one of the most fashionable resorts, and an ideal centre for the historic region comprising the New Forest, with its thousand-year-old trees, and famous Rufus Stone ; Beaulieu Abbey, built by King John ; Lyndhurst Church, with Lord Leighton's fresco " The Ten Virgins " ; Romsey, with its fine Norman Abbey



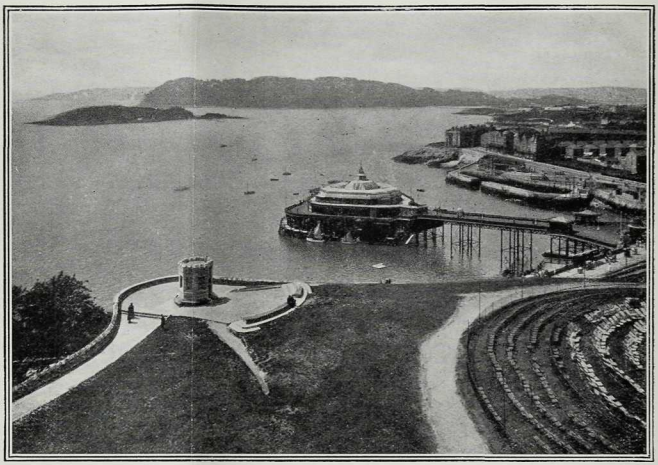
THE NEEDLES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

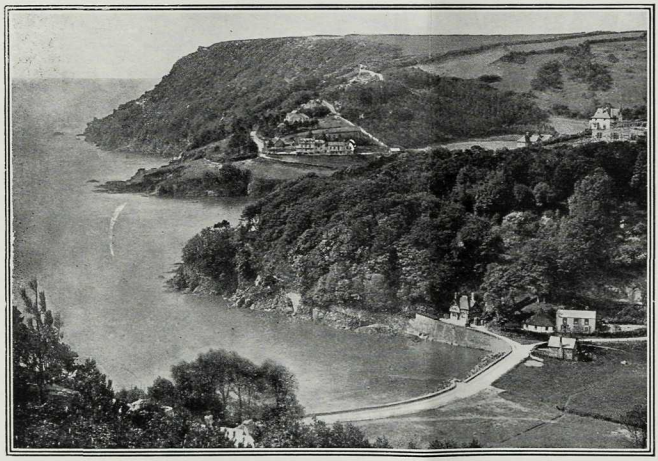
A NEW FOREST GLADE.

(Formed by William the Conqueror for his hunting, the New Forest afterwards became the scene of the shooting of his son, King Rufus, in 1100.)

STONEHENGE, NEAR SALISBURY.

PLYMOUTH—
THE SOUND
AND PIER.





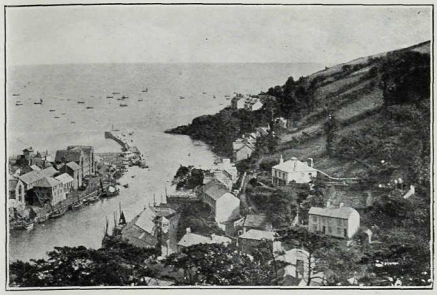
SALCOMBE,
SOUTH DEVON.

Church; Tichfield Abbey, Fareham, built in 1222; Christchurch Priory (11th century); Wimborne Minster, with the remarkable "chained library"; Portsmouth, for Nelson's flagship "Victory," also Dickens' birthplace and Porchester Castle; the Cathedral Cities of Winchester and Salisbury; and the most wonderful of the Old Country monuments—STONEHENGE, the famous stone circle, credited by experts to date from about 2,000 B.C. It is a short steamer trip from Southampton to the beautiful Isle of Wight, on which is Cowes, the famous Yachting centre, Carisbrooke Castle (where the unfortunate King Charles was imprisoned), Osborne House, and the pretty resorts of Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, etc.

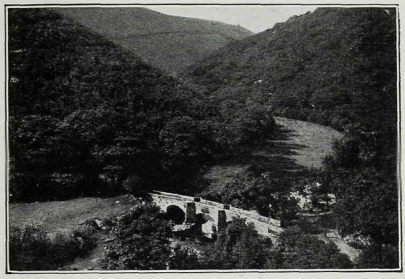
PLYMOUTH, the nearest English port to America at which ocean liners call, is now one of the gateways to Britain for overseas travellers and the famous Great Western Railway Ocean Boat Expresses make the journey of 226 miles to London in just over four hours. Luxurious Pullman Car special Boat Trains are also run in connection with the arrivals of principal liners.

For seven hundred years Plymouth has been one of England's principal seaports and to-day the fastest liners and the fastest trains have brought the capital cities of the United States of America and Great Britain within a six days' journey.

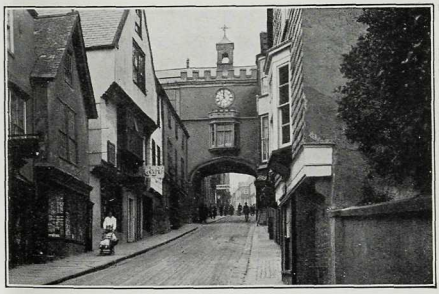
England has no more majestic vista to offer than the glorious panorama from the historic Plymouth Hoe, a spot redolent with associations of the Elizabethan Sea Kings. Plymouth Sound has the capacity to awaken more memories than any other place in the World. The town of Plymouth is well described as "the centre of a hundred tours."



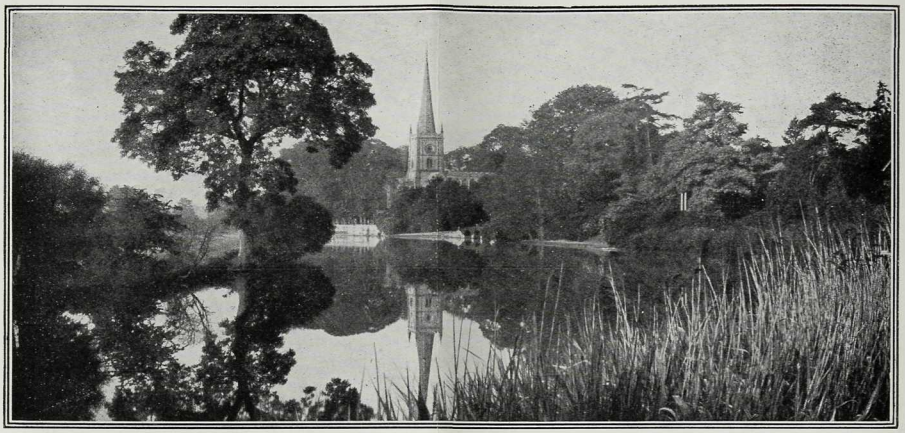
LOOE HARBOUR.



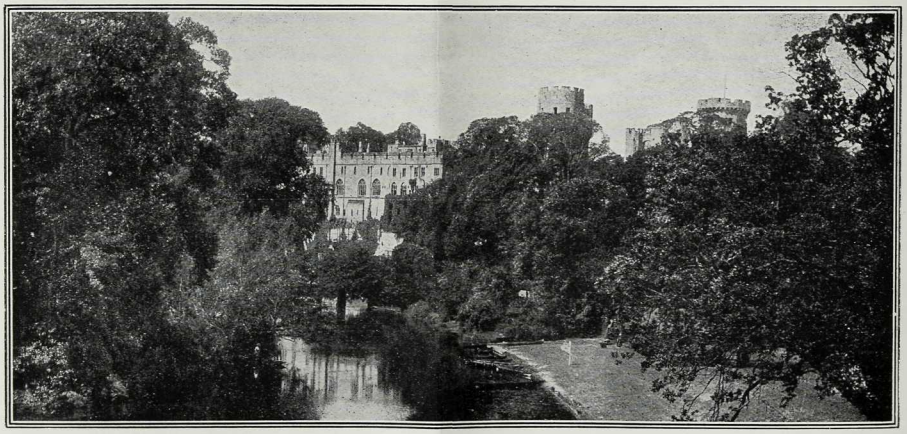
FINGLE BRIDGE, DARTMOOR.



TOTNES, DEVON.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, RIVER AVON.



WARWICK CASTLE.

Shakespeare Country

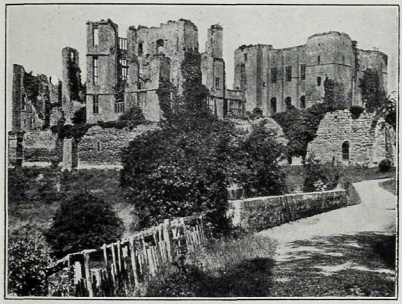
THE visitor from America will not fail to make a pilgrimage to Stratford-upon-Avon—one of the World's great travel shrines. The best way of visiting the Shakespeare Country is by the motor coach service which runs in connection with the Great Western Railway's "Shakespeare Express," from Paddington Station, London. Joining the coach at Leamington Spa it passes through six miles of "leafy Warwickshire" to Kenilworth, where the Castle is one of the most famous baronial ruins in England. It was here Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, welcomed Queen Elizabeth in 1575, and here, also, were laid important incidents in Sir Walter Scott's famous novel.

Warwick Castle is visited and ample time is given at Stratford-upon-Avon to visit Shakespeare's birthplace in Henley Street; Holy Trinity Church, Shakespeare's last resting place, and the picturesque thatched cottage—with its spacious chimney corner—where Shakespeare wooed and won Ann Hathaway.

There is also to be seen the inn where Washington Irving stayed during his pilgrimage, and John Harvard House, the finest existing ancient domestic building in the town, and a place of call for all Harvard students visiting England. Two miles out of Stratford-upon-Avon is Welcome House, where the late Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was hospitably entertained during part of his stay in England.

The destruction of the Memorial Theatre by fire in 1926 was not allowed to affect the continuity of the Annual Shakespeare Festivals, which take place in a temporary theatre extremely well adapted for the purpose, having excellent seating accommodation and splendid acoustics. The Birthday Festival of 1931 will commence in April and last five weeks, and the Summer Festival will be held from July to September. Performances are given every evening at 8 p.m. and there are matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. A convenient service of trains allows the visitor to leave London in the middle of the morning, lunch at Stratford, attend the matinee, and return to London in time for dinner.

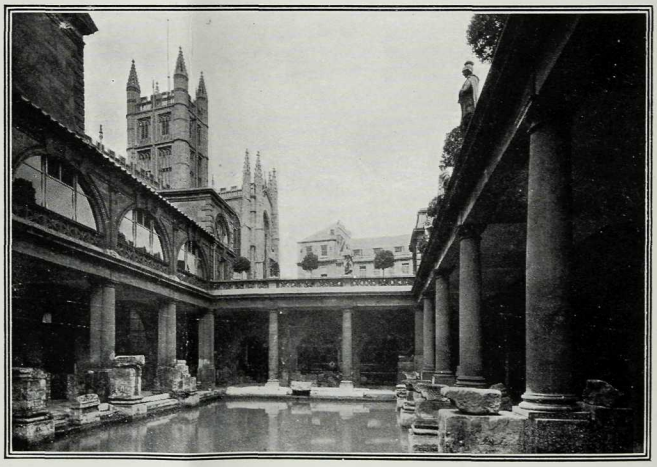
SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

WEYMOUTH—
THE PROMENADE.



ROMAN BATHS,
BATH.

Wonderful Wessex

NO tour could embrace more historic or picturesque sites than one through Wessex, the former Kingdom of the West Saxons, whose chiefs were crowned in Winchester over thirteen hundred years ago. A later fame has been added to Wessex by the well-known novels of Thomas Hardy, whose heart now lies buried in Stinsford Churchyard. On the shores of Dorset is Weymouth with memories of John Endicott and the Dorchester-New England Expedition of 1630. Just south of Weymouth stands Pennsylvania Castle, connected with the early Penns, while north is the churchyard where sleeps John White, the "Patriarch of Dorchester," not far from the tremendous early British earthworks at Poundbury Camp and the vast Roman amphitheatre at Maiden Castle.

Within a short distance of Dorchester (Thomas Hardy's "Casterbridge") are Whitchurch Canonicorum, where Sir George Somers, one of the "discoverers and first colonisers" of Virginia, is buried, and Kingston Russell, where "Nelson's Hardy" was born and John Lothrop Motley died.

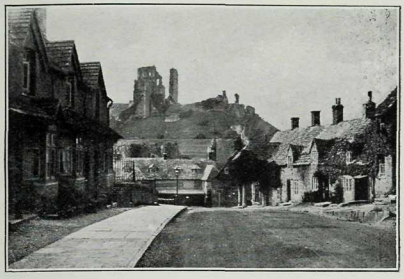
The beautiful Swanage Bay is where King Alfred gained the first naval victory against the Danes; Corfe Castle ruins are in the vicinity. Here the boy King Edward II was treacherously murdered, at the instigation of his stepmother, Queen Elfrida. Later Lady Banks held the castle for thirteen weeks against Cromwell's Roundheads.

The finest Roman remains in Great Britain are to be seen at Bath, while the glorious Abbey, and the Georgian houses of Pitt, Burke, Wolfe, Andre and Governor Pownall can also be visited. Near Malmesbury is the church of Garsdon with the Jacobean tomb which shelters the bones of no less than five ancestors of George Washington.

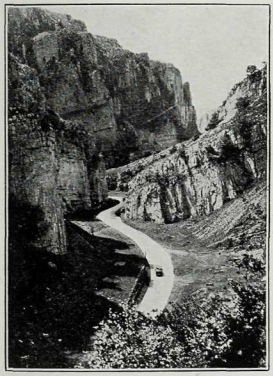
The noblest traditions centre round Glastonbury Tor, ground hallowed by the first Christian missionaries to England. The exquisite remains of Glastonbury Abbey are among Britain's fairest ruins.

The magnificence of Cheddar Gorge is unequalled in England—the roadway through the Gorge to the Mendip tableland being dominated by rocks which rise perpendicularly to 500 feet.

Near Wells, with its glorious Cathedral, are the caves at Wookey Hole, through which flows the subterranean River Axe.



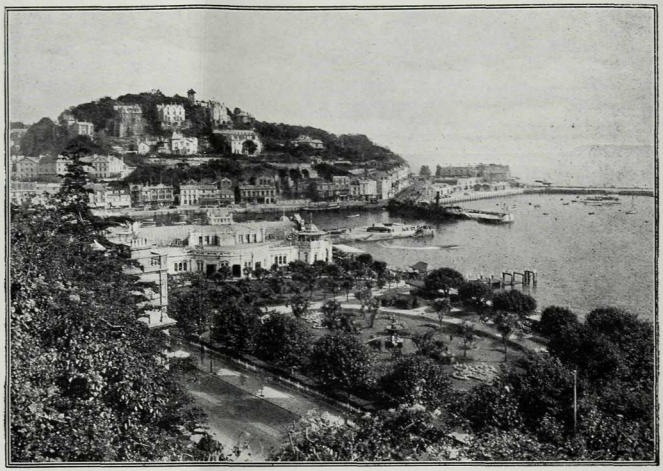
CORFE CASTLE.

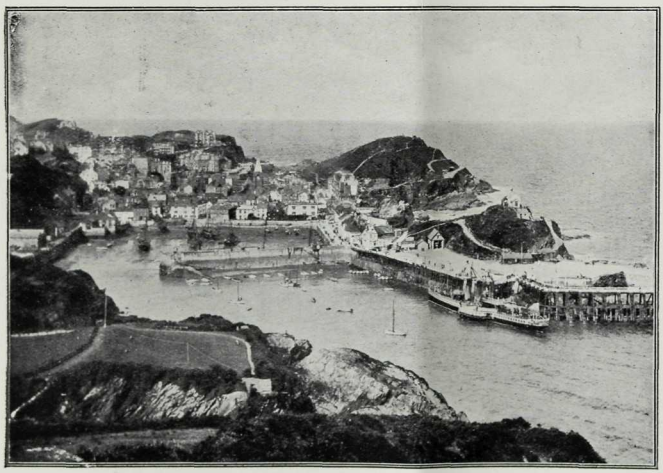


CHEDDAR GORGE.

ABBEY RUINS, GLASTONBURY.

TORQUAY,
SOUTH DEVON.





ILFRACOMBE,
NORTH DEVON.

Devon—*The Shire of the Sea Kings*

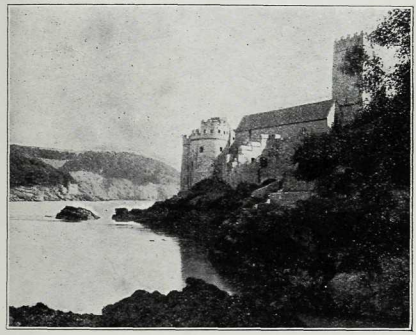
DEVON is the birthplace of the adventurous Sea Kings—Sir Walter Raleigh, to whose initiative the Virginian expeditions of 1584 and 1585 were due, Sir Francis Drake, John Davis (the pioneer of Arctic exploration), the Grenvilles and the Hawkins. Raleigh's birthplace is at Hayes Barton, close to Sidmouth, where Queen Victoria's childhood was spent.

Devon's coast, of red cliffs and blue bays, rivals in picturesqueness the wild beauty of its interior—Dartmoor, with its lovely glens, fantastic tors and strange stone circles. Dartmoor is intimately associated with the verses of William Brown and Robert Herrick, and the prose of Charles Kingsley, S. Baring-Gould and Eden Philpotts.

Within easy reach of the border-lands of Dartmoor lies Exeter, the "ever Faithful City," with its glorious Cathedral; Plymouth, the sea-port and naval base—the Mother Town of many Plymouths; and Tavistock, where Drake was born. All of them are excellent centres for exploring the West Country, whilst amongst the many charming coast resorts which have earned for the County the title of "Glorious Devon" are Torquay, Paignton, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Exmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Seaton, Brixham, Dartmouth, Salcombe and Ilfracombe.

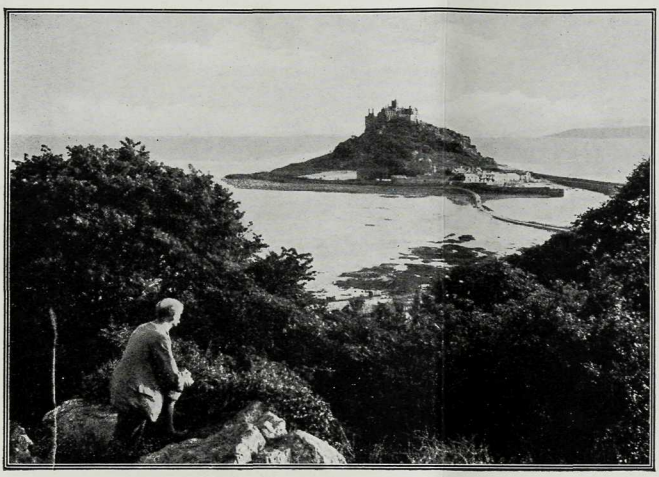
"The Doone Country," comprising the Exe Valley and Exmoor, the background of Blackmore's famous classics, is adjacent to the resorts of Lynton, Lynmouth and Ilfracombe. In North Devon are also lovely Clovelly, often referred to as the most beautiful place in the British Isles, Barnstaple, the "borough of a thousand years," "Westward Ho!" immortalised by Kingsley, and Bideford, where the great novelist's room can still be seen.

TEIGNMOUTH.



DARTMOUTH CASTLE.

RALEIGH'S BIRTHPLACE, HAYES BARTON, NEAR BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.



ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT,
NEAR PENZANCE.

KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE,
TINTAGEL.

Cornwall—

King Arthur's Land

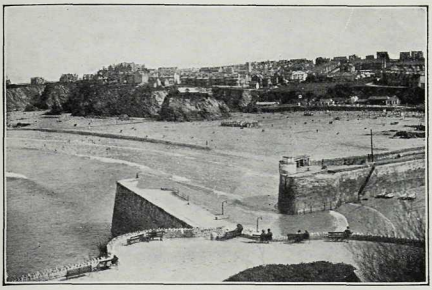
THE CORNISH RIVIERA is a grandeur of azure seas, huge granite rocks fretted into fantastic bays, old fishing villages, and picturesque harbours.

The towns of Cornwall retain the intimate charm of village life. Fowey, a quaint old town and seaport immortalised by "Q" (Sir A. Quiller-Couch) in "Troy Town"; St. Ives, with tortuous streets and old world harbour; Newquay, with magnificent cliffs and glorious beaches, are only a few centres for visiting the innumerable beauty spots of the "Delectable Duchy."

Cornwall abounds in peaceful and curiously-named villages and Cornish coves are the loveliest in England. The Lizard Peninsula and the district between Penzance and Land's End is one of Celtic crosses, holy wells, and churches of legendary interest.

The world-famed Cornish Riviera Express which runs daily "non-stop" from London (Paddington) to Plymouth, and has done so for over a quarter of a century, serves the many resorts in this land of happy holidays.

The ruins of King Arthur's Castle at "dark Tintagel," around which is woven Tennyson's romance of the King, his fair Queen, and Knights of the Round Table, attract tourists from all parts of the world. Boscastle Harbour (a replica of the old harbour at Sebastopol) and Dosmary Pool (wherein was cast the good sword "Excalibur") are close by. Bude, for Morwenstowe church and vicarage, connected with the Cornish vicar-poet, R. S. Hawker; and Padstow (for Harlyn Bay with pre-historic burial ground), are also reached by "Atlantic Coast Express" from London (Waterloo Station).



NEWQUAY.

POLPERRO HARBOUR.

THE COAST AT BUDE.

IRELAND
IRISH SEA
DUBLIN
ROSSLARE HARBOUR
WATERFORD
Fishguard to Rosslare 54m.
Fishguard to Waterford 90m.
Fishguard to Cork 140m.
Fishguard to New York 2962m.
FISHGUARD HARBOUR
Fishguard & Goodwick
St David's
Clarbeston Rd
Haverfordwest
Milford Haven
Cardigan Bay
ABERYSTWYTH
ABERAYRON
Newcastle Emlyn
CARMARTHEN
Carmarthen Junc.
Whitland
Clynderwen
TENBY
Pembroke Dock
LLANELLY
SWANSEA
NEATH
Port Talbot
PORTHCAWL
BRIDGEND
Pontypridd
Treherbert
MERTHYR
Tonypandy
Barry
CARDIFF
Penarth
Cowbridge
Llandovery
Lampeter
Pencader
LLANDILO
Ammanford
Brynamman
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
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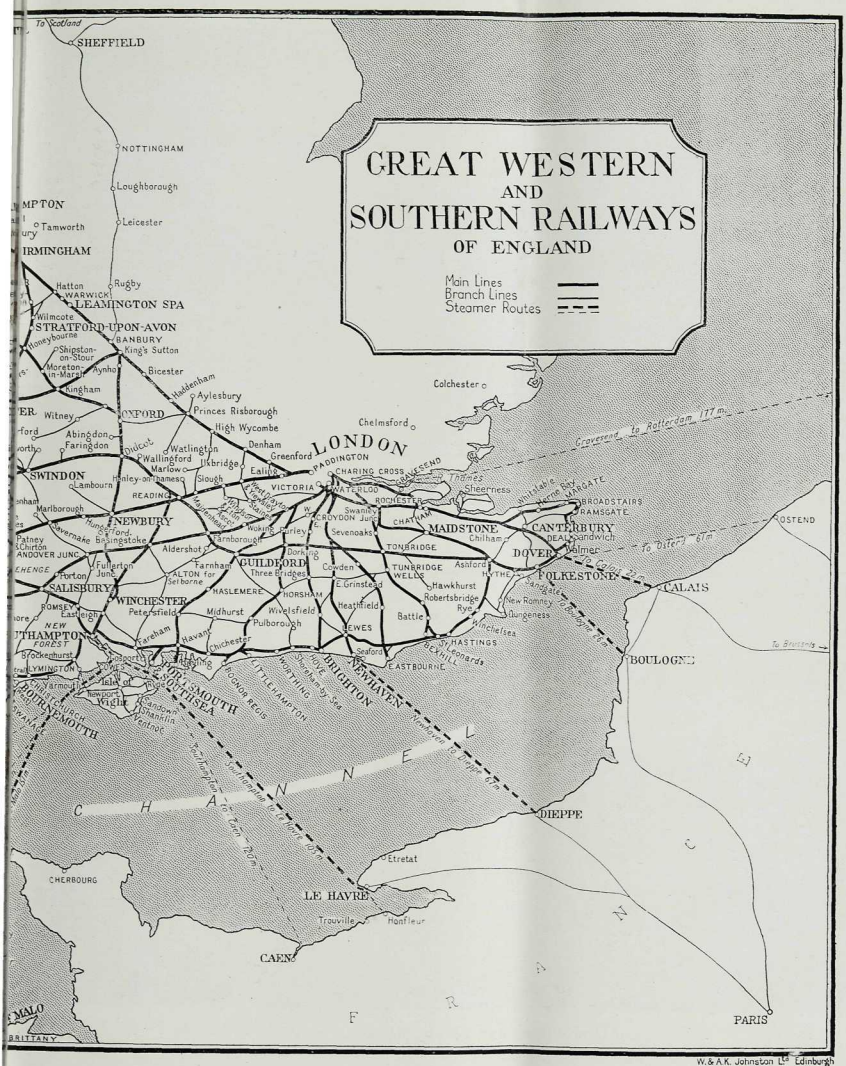
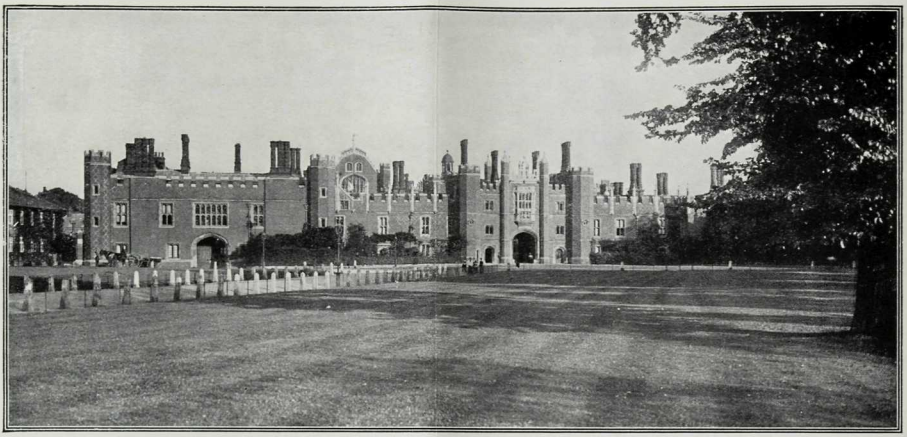
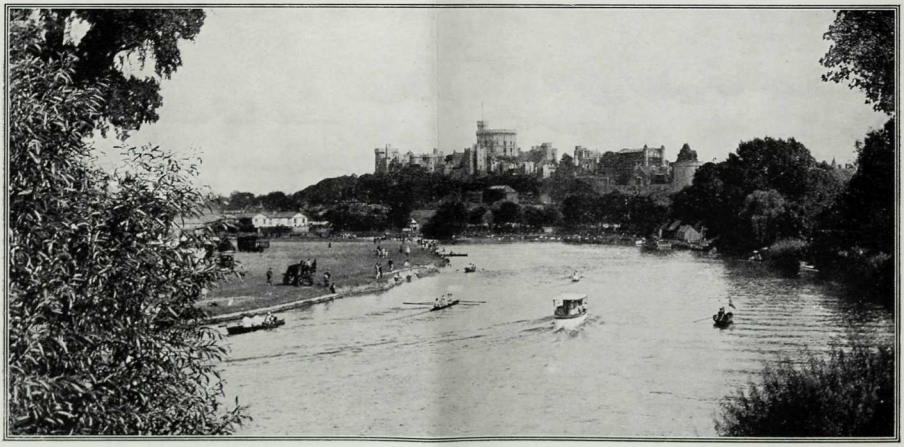


W. & A. K. Johnston Ltd. Edinburgh



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.



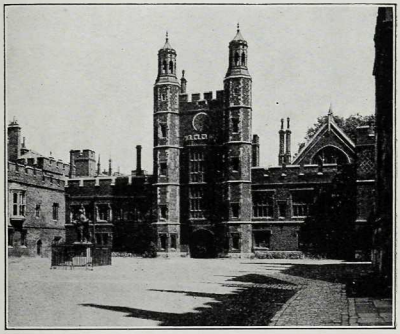
WINDSOR CASTLE AND RIVER THAMES.

Royal Windsor and the Penn Country

WINDSOR CASTLE, the home of England's monarchs for many centuries, is within easy distance of London, overlooking one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames, with Eton College on the opposite bank. Hampton Court, with Henry VIII's grand old Palace is also up-river, while southward are the beautiful Surrey Highlands—Haslemere (Lord Tennyson's home); Hindhead with the Devil's Punchbowl, familiar to Dickens readers; Godalming, with famous Charterhouse School; Guildford, with old-world High Street and ruined castle; Boxhill and Dorking (the George Meredith country); Selborne, which provided material for Gilbert White's "Natural History"; Farnham, for the castle, and remains of Waverley Abbey; and east of Basingstoke, the ruins of Old Basing House.

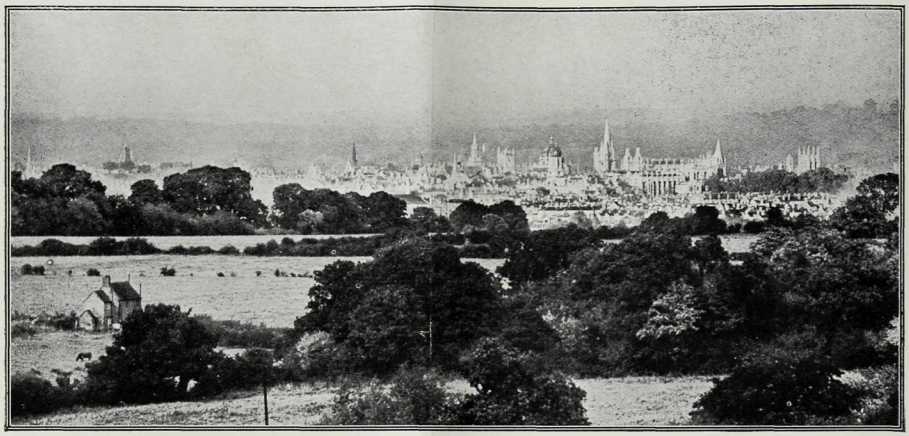
Slough, Stoke Poges, Burnham Beeches, Gerrard's Cross and the Chalfonts can be visited in the rail and motor coach tour from London (Paddington), organised by the Great Western Railway. Gray's famous "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard," and Stoke Poges are inseparable. The splendid mansion adjoining the Churchyard was built in 1789 for John Penn, grandson of William Penn, and close by is an old manor house where Charles I was prisoner in 1647. The tour proceeds through Farnham Common, a picturesque village, Burnham Beeches—a typical piece of English woodland—Beaconsfield, with which the names of those illustrous statesmen, Disraeli and Burke, and the poet, Edmund Waller, are associated, to the quaint Quakers' meeting house, known as Jordans, in the quiet burial ground of which William Penn rests. Near by is Chalfont St. Giles where Milton came to escape the Great Plague.

STOKE POGES CHURCH.

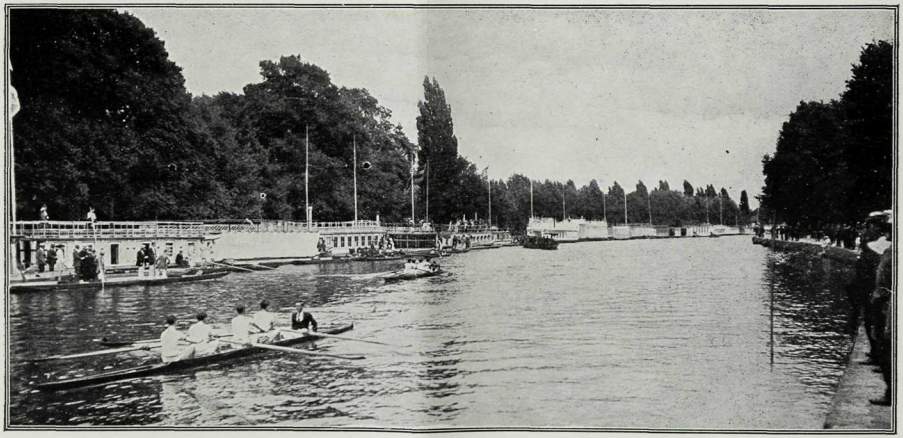


THE QUADRANGLE, ETON COLLEGE.

MILTON'S COTTAGE, CHALFONT ST. GILES.



THE TOWERS OF OXFORD, FROM BOAR'S HILL. [*"Times" Copyright.*



COLLEGE BARGES ON RIVER THAMES, AT OXFORD.

Historic Oxford

In respect of the deep and widespread interest which Oxford presents to every appreciative American visitor, the stately metropolis of British letters is a formidable rival to London itself. Oxford claims to rank with Rome as a City of Palaces, and if anything could strengthen the feelings of love and admiration with which Oxford is always regarded by the cultured citizens of the great transatlantic Republic, it is the princely munificence of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose well-endowed scholarships are now bringing many earnest students from the United States to the colleges which in times gone by witnessed the early training of such men of mark and merit as Thomas More (" the flower of English wit and scholarship "), Bishop Butler, Thomas Hughes (the author of " Tom Brown's School Days "), and Lord Goschen, the late Chancellor of the University.

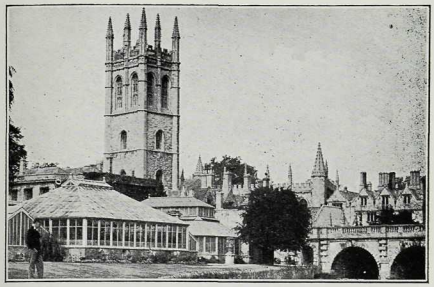
For more than two centuries and a half the Chancellors have been installed, and degrees of all kinds given, in the magnificent Sheldonian Theatre. It is here, in the great hall designed by Sir Christopher Wren, that such distinguished American statesmen as Ulysses Grant, J. Russell Lowell, Edward J. Phelps, Robert T. Lincoln, Thomas F. Bayard, John Hay and Joseph H. Choate became Oxford Doctors of Civil Law.

The architecture of Oxford covers a period of over a thousand years ; its historical associations touch every period of the nation's life. Something can be seen of Oxford, even in a single morning, and something gathered of the spirit of the place which will make us understand our history better.

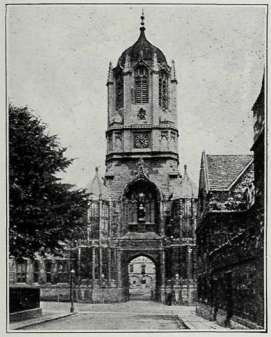
Besides the Colleges—and of these St. John's, New, Magdalen, Merton and Christ Church must on no account be missed—there are probably as many places of interest in Oxford as in any City in the realm.

Much has been written and sung about the famous High Street, of the haunting beauty of Radcliffe Square, of the grace and perfect loveliness of Magdalen Tower, but doubtless the most enduring impression made upon the visitor is that of the quiet peace of the college gardens.

Within easy reach of Oxford are Sulgrave Manor, the ancient home of the Washington family, and Chedworth, with its finely preserved Roman Villa.

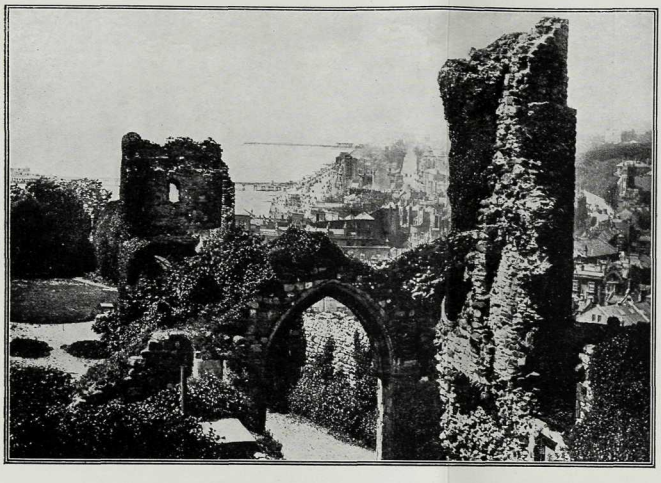


MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

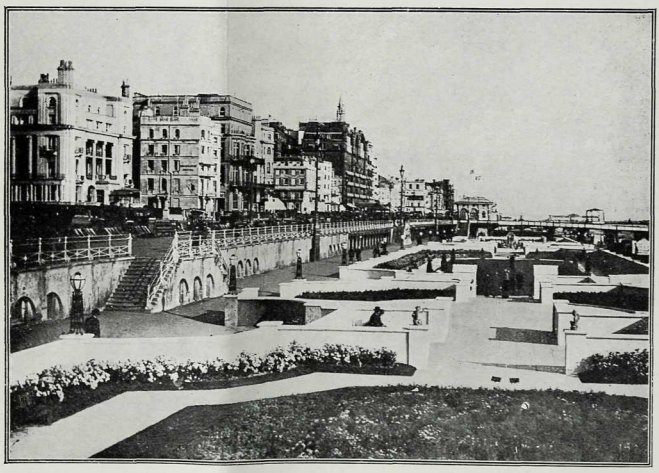


TOM TOWER, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

SULGRAVE MANOR.



HASTINGS
CASTLE.



BRIGHTON—
THE SUNKEN GARDENS.

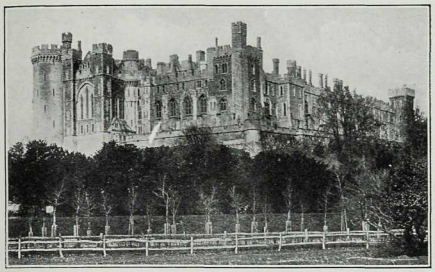
Sussex—*Land of the Conqueror*

THE many picturesque Norman castles of Sussex are historic evidence of the great conquest, which commenced with the battle of Hastings in 1066. A still earlier invasion—that of the Romans—is brought to mind by the ancient camp at Chanctonbury Ring on the Sussex Downs, and by parts of Pevensey Castle. The ruins of Hastings Castle and its remarkable dungeons tell their grim stories; also Battle Abbey (built where the Saxon King, Harold, fell), and Lewes Castle, near the scene of the memorable and sanguinary battle in 1264 between Henry III and the Barons under Simon de Montfort. At Lewes are the ruins of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, Anne of Cleves' House, Southover House (1592), also the former dwelling of Thomas Payne, a prominent founder of American Independence.

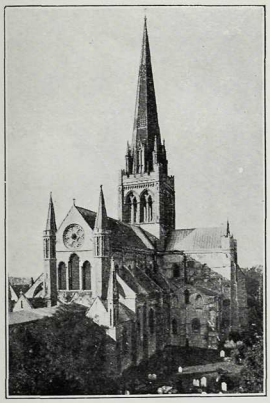
Herstmonceux and Bodiam Castles, well-preserved strongholds of the 13th and 14th centuries, and Groombridge Place, a beautiful moated Jacobean mansion, are other enchanting relics in East Sussex; while in West Sussex are stately Arundel Castle, overlooking the quaint town and the lovely Arun Valley; the ivy-clad remains of Amberley Castle; and Cowdray Castle, a picturesque ruin in a lovely and typically English park, near the "Glorious Goodwood" racecourse.

Chichester claims attention for its graceful 12th century cathedral, its market cross, erected in 1502, St. Mary's Hospital (1229), the Pudens Stone, the Guildhall and the ancient Roman walls; while Midhurst is an old West Sussex market town with many mediæval buildings.

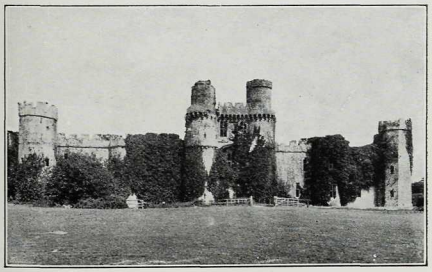
Sussex is famed for its holiday resorts. The principal are Eastbourne, Hastings, Bexhill, Worthing, Bognor Regis, Littlehampton and, of course, Brighton (one hour from London, Victoria Station, by the famous "Southern Belle" Pullman Express), and tourists will find them full of attraction.



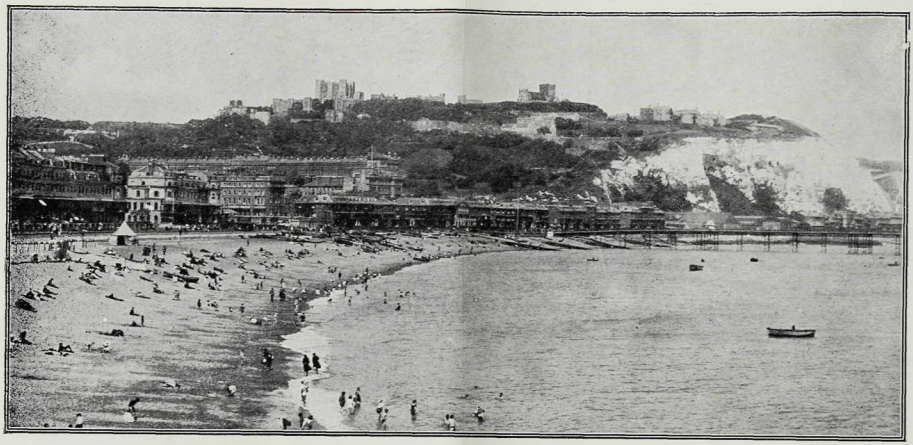
ARUNDEL CASTLE.



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.



HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE.



DOVER CASTLE AND BEACH.

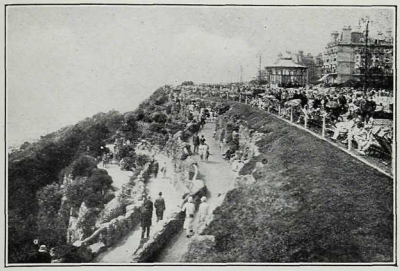
SALTWOOD CASTLE, HYTHE.

Kent—*Where Cæsar Landed*

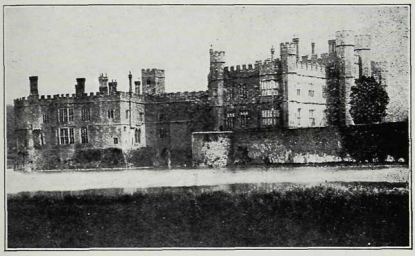
WHEN Cæsar's Legions landed on the coast of Kent in 55 B.C., the earliest known history of the British Isles commenced. Danes, Saxons and Normans followed and all left their indelible trace in the "Fair Land of Kent," which is now a veritable treasureland of historic relics. The cities, towns and hamlets of this and the adjoining Southern counties will give the world traveller what is probably the finest and most impressive story of the rise of the British Empire.

The venerable city of Canterbury was the birthplace of the Christian faith in England, spread in A.D. 597 by St. Augustine, the first Archbishop. In addition to the magnificent Cathedral, every stone of this rare old city is of entrancing interest, including the ancient city portals, the hoary ruins of abbey and priory, the quaint, narrow streets once frequented by Chaucer, Christopher Marlowe, Lovelace, Dickens and other celebrities, and trodden by pilgrims from all parts in the middle ages.

Kent's other historic attractions include :—Rochester, for the Cathedral and scenes connected with Dickens ; Leeds Castle, where Richard II and Queen Joan of Navarre were imprisoned ; the fortress and Castle at Dover (the "Royal Way" to the Continent); the ruins of Saltwood, Chilham and Tonbridge Castles ; the castles at Deal (*stop over at South-Eastern Hotel for championship golf courses*), Walmer, Sandgate, etc. ; Ightham Mote ; Chislehurst Caves ; Tunbridge Wells, where the leafy Pantiles have been a fashionable promenade since the times of the Stuart Kings ; the one-time port of Rye, with its old Land Gate, Ypres Tower and Gun Garden ; and the recently discovered Roman remains at Folkestone.



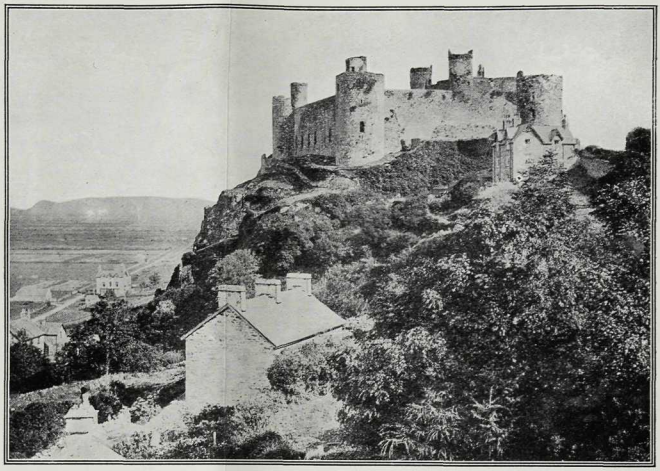
FOLKESTONE.

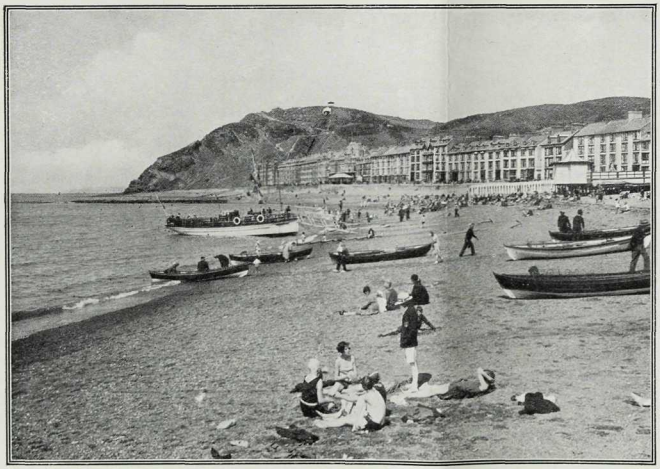


LEEDS CASTLE, MAIDSTONE.

THE PANTILES, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

HARLECH CASTLE.





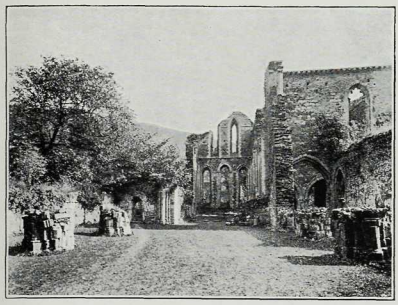
ABERYSTWYTH.

Picturesque Wales

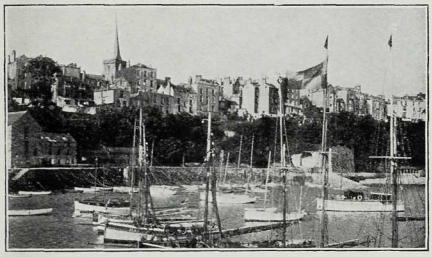
ENGLAND'S elder sister is a country of mountains and lakes, waterfalls and rushing streams, ancient towns and ruined castles. Approaching North Wales from historic Chester, the traveller on the Great Western Railway reaches Wrexham, where Elihu Yale, the founder of the Yale University, lies buried, and the lovely Vale of Llangollen, with the majestic ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey and Dinas Bran. From Dolgelley the ascent of Cader Idris is made. Portmadoc is the gateway to the grand mountain scenery of Snowdonia, through the famous pass of Aberglaslyn. In Cardigan Bay are pleasant seaside resorts—Criccieth and Harlech with their ruined castles, also Barmouth, Pwllheli, Towyn, Aberdovey and Aberystwyth.

South and West Wales have a history which goes back before Saxon times. It has been described as a "Country of Castles" and historic ruined castles are here in rich abundance, including Caerphilly, Pembroke, Manorbier, Carew, Kilgerran and Kidwelly. Recent excavations at Caerleon, near Newport, have revealed some of the most interesting and extensive Roman remains in Britain. The Cathedrals of St. David's, Brecon and Llandaff are a source of much attraction, the last named claiming to be the oldest see in the country, whilst at the village-city of St. David's are enshrined the bones of the patron saint of Wales. Cardiff and Swansea claim associations of both literary and antiquarian interest, while Tenby, Penarth, Barry and Porthcawl are delightful seaside resorts. At the western extremity of South Wales is Fishguard Harbour, the port for the shortest Anglo-Irish sea passage and the direct route for the Lakes of Killarney.

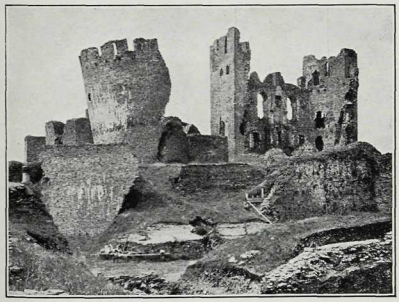
The venue of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales—a national festival of music which has been held almost uninterruptedly for over 2,000 years—will be Bangor in 1931.



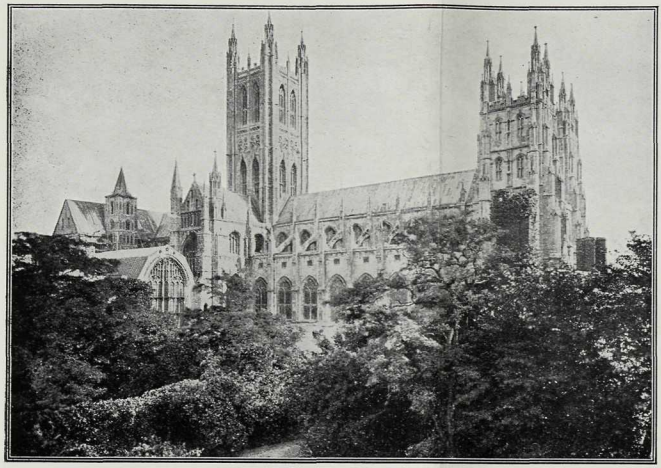
LLANGOLLEN—VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.



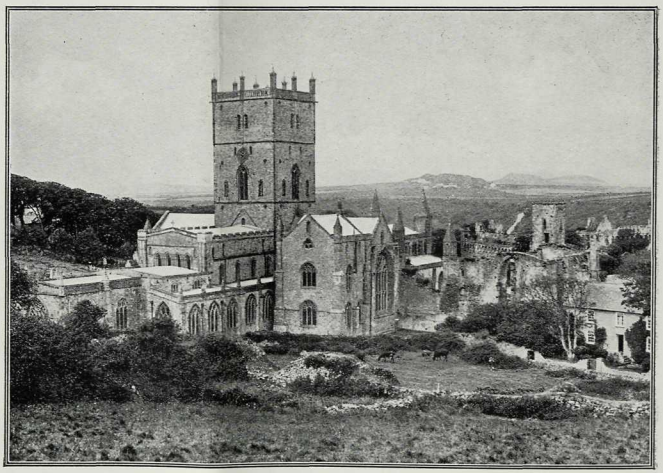
TENBY HARBOUR.



CAERPHILLY CASTLE.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

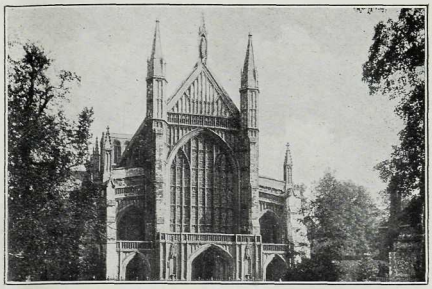


ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

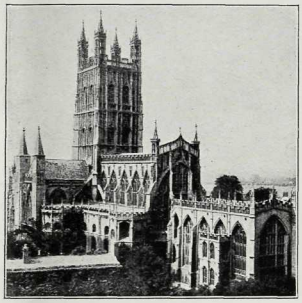
Famous Cathedrals

ENGLAND has a sacred heritage in the architectural glory of many cathedral churches in which is woven the history of her people. In addition to the great London churches—Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral, St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark, there are numerous other famous ecclesiastical buildings in the territory served by the Great Western and Southern Railways of England, each with its own distinctive characteristics, whilst many embrace architectural masterpieces without rival the world over.

Canterbury Cathedral contains some of the most priceless relics of Christianity. Rochester and Chichester Cathedrals both date from the eleventh century, while Worcester Cathedral was also founded within thirty years of the Norman Conquest; Gloucester, whose cloisters are doubtless the finest in the Kingdom, is probably older. Hereford Cathedral dates from 1079-95. Bristol Cathedral is noted for its Gothic architecture. Salisbury, the only existing English cathedral erected on virgin soil, is unrivalled for beauty of proportion. Wells is noted for its glorious west front. At Winchester, Edward the Confessor was hailed as King. Exeter Cathedral, founded by the Norman bishop, Warelwast, in 1112, reveals in its Nave and Choir some of the most beautiful examples of ecclesiastical architecture in Britain. St. David's, in West Wales, contains the relics of the Welsh patron Saint. Llandaff and Brecon are of outstanding interest. Oxford's beautiful cathedral of Christ Church dates back to Saxon days and is said to owe its origin to St. Frideswide, who died A.D. 740.

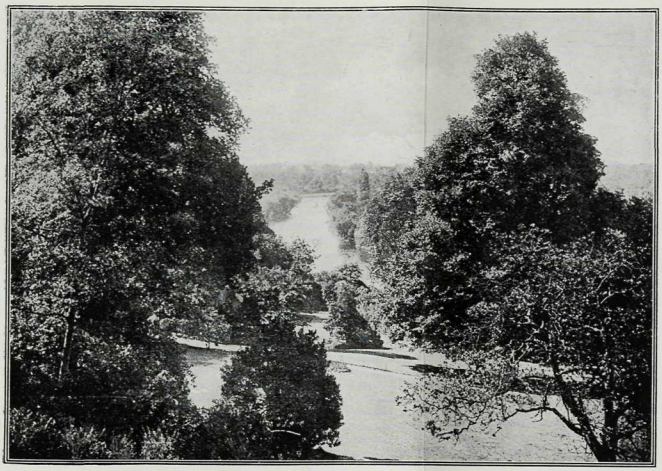


WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

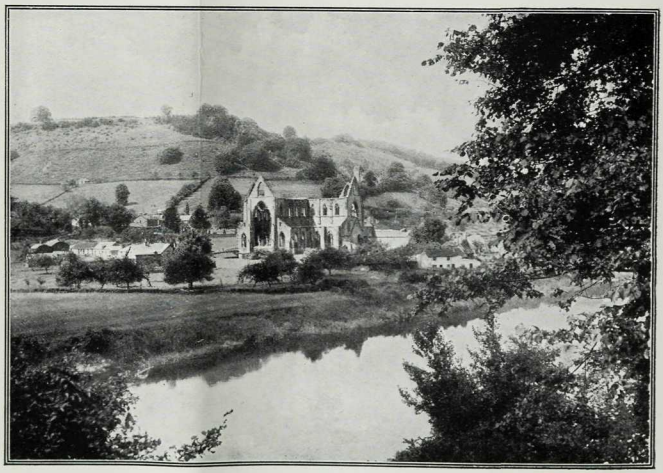


GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



RICHMOND—
VIEW OF THE RIVER THAMES
FROM THE TERRACE.



TINTERN ABBEY
AND RIVER WYE.

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   SOUTHAMPTON—CAEN.

   SOUTHAMPTON—ST. MALO.

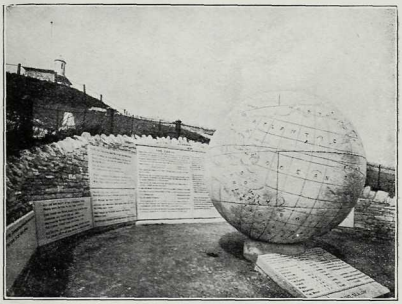
   DOVER—OSTEND.

   GRAVESEND—ROTTERDAM.

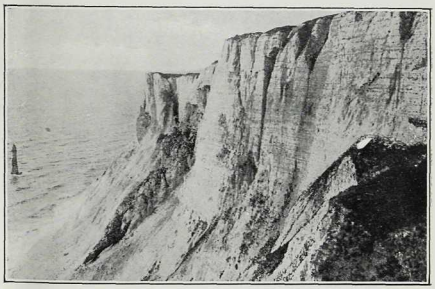
(*Services via Southampton start from Waterloo Station, London. All other services start from Victoria Station, London.*)

Special folders describing each of the above obtainable from G. E. ORTON, General Agent, Great Western & Southern Railways of England, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CHESTER, THE CROSS.

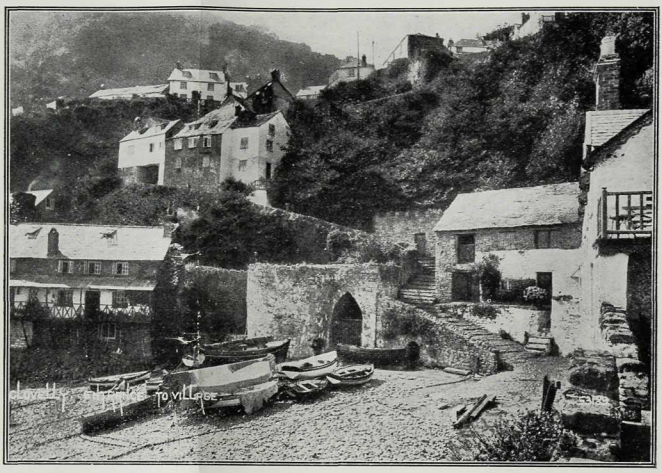


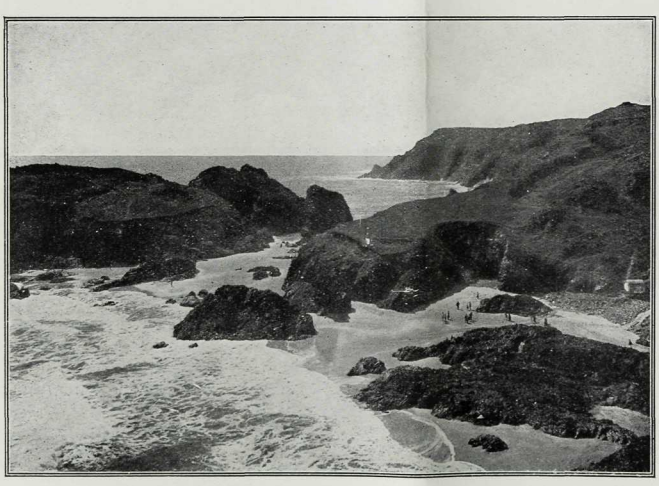
SWANAGE, THE GLOBE.



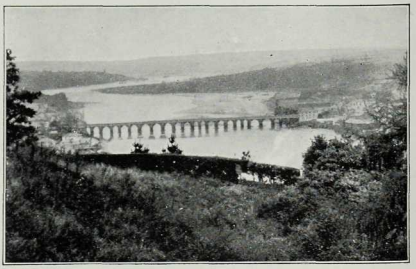
BEACHY HEAD, EASTBOURNE.

CLOVELLY.
A CHARMING NORTH
DEVON VILLAGE.

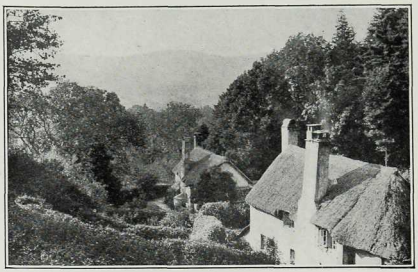




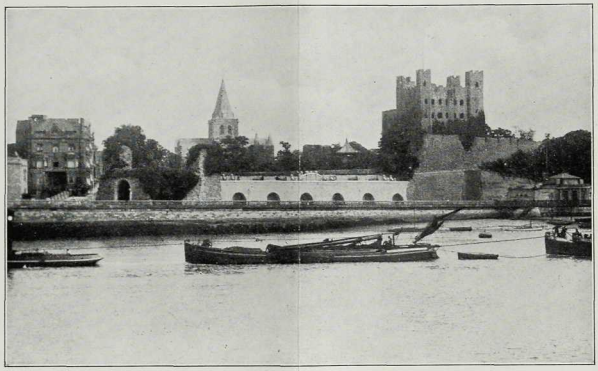
KYNANCE COVE.
A WONDERFUL PART OF
THE CORNISH COAST.



BIDEFORD, NORTH DEVON.

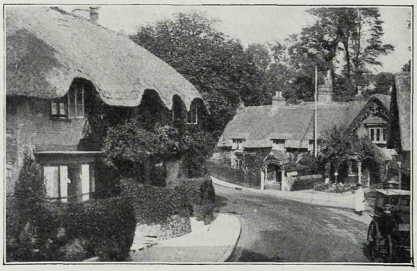


SELWORTHY, NEAR PORLOCK.



ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL AND CASTLE.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.



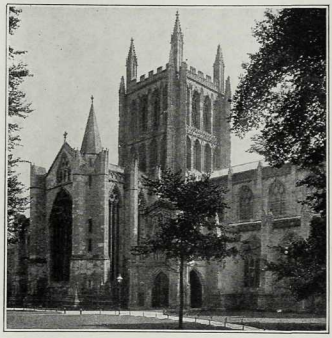
SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

SANDWICH.

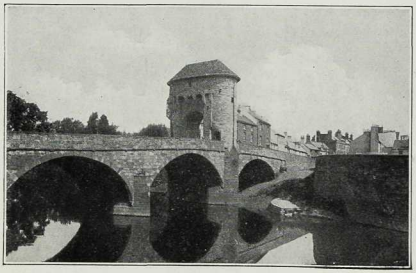
MARGATE.

ENGLAND

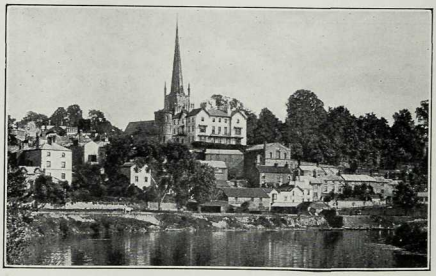
THE TOWER OF LONDON



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.



MONNOW BRIDGE, MONMOUTH.



ROSS-ON-WYE.

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