

C Y M R U
W A L L E S



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From Donald and Brian Mack
at Llangy.

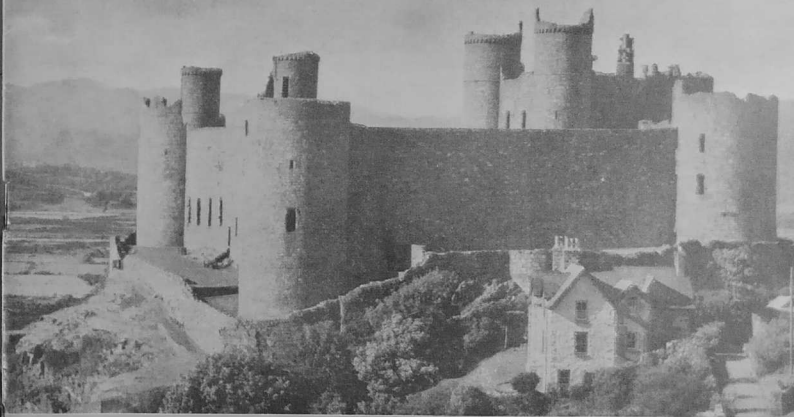
Hoping you will all visit
Wales soon

Brian Mack



WALES

C Y M R U



THE intense love of the Welsh for their country is readily explained by the very loveliness of Wales itself. It is that loveliness and beauty which greet the visitor, which can be enjoyed regardless of any other consideration, and which linger in the memory long years after the day-by-day happenings of a holiday are forgotten.

It is a loveliness made up of vivid contrast—bare rugged peaks and green graceful valleys—tranquil mountain lakes and foaming rivers—

treeless heights and deep forests—far-stretching sands—small bays close-guarded by towering rocks—sunlit tranquillity and stormy majesty. Step into this beauty of Wales, and you step, too, into the romance of the past, for nowhere has history left more abiding marks. In this country of a hundred castles, the Age of Chivalry seems not so very long ago, as you pass under the portcullis, say, of Caernarvon Castle, where the first Prince of Wales as an infant was installed in the Principality by his father Edward I.

To children on holiday from their school desks, Wales appears as a storybook delightfully alive and real, as they tread the circles once sacred to the rites of the Druids, or gaze from battlements where the Ancient Britons waited and watched for the invaders' approach.

THE WELSH COAST

To most people, and to children especially, a summer holiday is not a perfect holiday without the sea and the sands. Wales is only a small country of 7,500 square miles in area, but claims no less than 1,000 miles of coastline from the Dee to the Severn, within easy reach by rail or road from every town and village in the Principality.

As a glance at any map will show, the coast is heavily indented by the sea. There are miles of safe, sandy beaches and more beautiful bays than in any country of similar extent. The visitor can take his choice of a seaside holiday with bathing, boating, fishing, playing games with the children, rambling over miles of firm golden sands when the tide goes out, or riding, with freedom to canter or to gallop on safe and secure ground. There is ample scope for the combined family holiday. The more adventurous can explore the creeks and the cliffs around. The children can play in perfect safety, their elders joining in the games or enjoying their rest whilst looking on.

SEASIDE RESORTS

For those who, by choice or circumstance, require for their holiday all the amenities of the modern resort, the majority of the Welsh seaside towns are unique in two respects . . . the architecture of man, which provides their comfort and pleasure, is everywhere adorned by the supreme architecture of nature . . . headlands, bays, beaches, coves, woods, dells, against a background of high mountains . . . these are the gems of nature amongst which the resorts are set and which combined give unrivalled scenic and recreational assets.

Welsh resorts have this further advantage: any day, any time when the visitor wishes to exchange seascape for landscape, he can transplant himself within the hour by car or coach to the wild mountain heights "where untamed nature holds her savage sway", to the gentle verdant valley, to the quiet depths of the woods, or the sparkling magic of the waterfalls.



TOURING FROM SEASIDE RESORTS

Tours by coach or car are a speciality of Welsh seaside resorts. A hundred miles over the hills and valley roads in summer or winter convey ever-memorable pictures of the Northern mountain ranges, of Snowdonia and the seashore on a wide front below, and the eternal sunshine above waiting for a break in the clouds to bring light and warmth to the whole highland region which forms the back and shoulders of Wales.

In the welcome sunshine and warmth, the hillside farms and pastures assume a cheerful aspect. The scene is brightened by the presence of flocks of hardy mountain sheep, even up to the highest peaks in summer when the pasture has its short season of growth and colour. There are miles of dry stonebuilt walls which extend over the hills and far away. They mark the boundaries of the sheepfarms and serve for shelter when in winter the rain and the cold winds descend over the sheeplands. Lower down we see the scant woodlands and the roads leading down to the sea. These roads give all the resorts of North Wales access to beautiful mountain scenery, within easy and comfortable coach journeys which afford ample time for sight-seeing and refreshments on the way.

THE SEASIDE VILLAGES

But undoubtedly the feature of the Welsh holiday coast is the endless number of small seaside villages which, located naturally by some little bay, beach or harbour, provide for those who prefer holidays in secluded surroundings.

In such places, in recent years, one or two hotels have sprung up and houses and cottages set themselves out to offer homely accommodation . . . to these whole families return year after year, knowing they can nowhere find a more hospitable welcome.

There are hundreds of beaches, sometimes extending in long level stretches, sometimes tucked in behind the rocks for privacy and shelter. The sands are generally firm and soon dry after the tide recedes. The tides rise and fall over a wider area than anywhere else. There are no safer playgrounds and no freer scope for games and recreation; bathing and paddling afford great joy to all visitors. Bolder spirits go in for long swims and boating excursions. The average high temperature of the western seas favours swimming

throughout the long holiday season. There are thousands of delightful views where the white and blue of the sea, the red and grey rocks and the brown and green of the mountain slopes rise boldly into the changing clouds above. Nature, at her best in Wales, has well diversified her seaside resorts and has made provision for all classes of holiday makers and tourists. Some of these are regular visitors to whom a holiday by the sea is an annual ritual and a necessary course of recuperative treatment. They know in advance where and when they wish to go, for they have memories that never fade. They know their favourite spots and always return to renew their pleasure in the familiar scenes amid the happy associations they have formed in their chosen holiday haunts in Wales.

All holiday makers have their favourite ways of spending their limited leisure, but the ideal is not always attainable. The chief merit of Wales is that it combines a wide variety of interests and attractions.

Behind all the delights of the Welsh seaside the mountains dominate. They always attract. They have a fascination which never fails. The stranger feels it, his affection for a particular mountain or a special mountain view grows with the greater familiarity of years.

THE MOUNTAINS

The roads, cutting in from Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Conway, Bangor, Caernarvon and Portmadoc take us right up over the inter-valley roads to the heart of the Mountains of the North. This scenery must be seen to be appreciated. No map or illustration, no photograph, can convey the charm and theromance of it all. There is more beauty and inspiration than we can describe in words. The ancient name for Snowdon was "Eryri" (the home of eagles). The present Welsh name is *Y Wŷddfa*. This conspicuous height stands among a dozen rivals all bearing their ancient dignity in their old names, "Y Glyder Fawr" and "Y Glyder Fach", "Moel Siabod", "Carnedd Dafydd", "Carnedd Llewelyn", "Pen Helig", "Plas-llythrig-y-Wrach", "Elidir Fawr". These dominate a thousand square miles of sublime scenery, easily reached from any of the coastal resorts of Flint, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Anglesey, or Merioneth.

The clustered peaks present a pattern of striking beauty and indescribable charm as they come



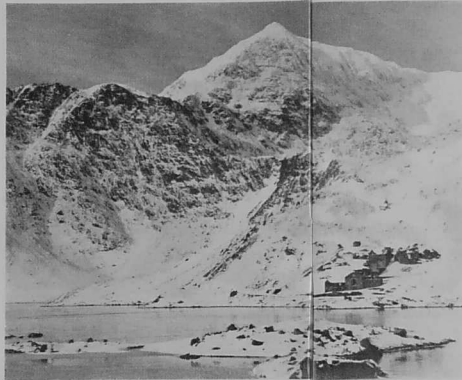
Part of
Manor
Castle

in and out of the mists and clouds which sometime surmount the heights and descend or rise like a magic curtain to transform the entire scene.

The mountain peaks, the clouds, the lightly floating mists, the clear blue sky well above; the sunshine breaking through to sweep the mountains and valleys in beautiful soft rays produce the most surprising kaleidoscopic effects, in which the dark mountains present the stern contours of the scene and the sunshine, the hurrying clouds, the scudding mists play their parts in a scheme of infinite variation and charm.

THE LAND OF HISTORY

To add interest to travel, Wales is rich in historical relics. There are innumerable monuments of prehistoric institutions. Cave dwellings, beehive houses, burial places with pebbled floors and sides, stone circles, balanced stone tables, stone pillars, alleyways leading to clusters of stone habitations all indicate the stages by which tribal congregations and ordered communities prepared for successive stages in social progress. The Archaeologist, the Antiquary and the Historian have material for their studies on a thousand sites. There are Roman relics in all parts of Wales. There are Roman roads and buildings with ample evidence of the military organisation maintained by the Roman occupying armies for three centuries. There are everywhere traces of ancient mines and smelting of metals; iron, lead, copper, gold, were known and have been discovered in association with other relics of early civilisation. Wales has a long tradition of national pride and of her own culture. The advent of Christianity in the early Roman period is commemorated in the ancient churches and colleges in which the ancient British Christians had their direct contact with the parent Church at Rome. There are hundreds of these early Christian churches and schools dedicated to the early Welsh scholars and spiritual leaders. When the Normans came, the Welsh resisted the invaders and did not suffer loss of independence for several centuries. In this period many campaigns were launched for the conquest of Wales. The Normans consolidated their gains step by step and built or took over castles held by the Welsh princes. There are still over a hundred castles in Wales—each of them marks the area of armed struggles and the centres of administration until Wales was joined to



View from
Llyn Idwal



Conway
Castle



Penguins
on Puffin
Island

England and sent its own representatives to the Parliament at Westminster.

Some of these castles are in a good state of preservation, thanks to the Ministry of Works and to various authorities interested in the maintenance of historical buildings. Caernarvon, Beaumaris, Rhuddlan, in the North, vie with Caerphilly, Cardiff, Raglan, Kidwelly and Pembroke in the South.

There are a number of Abbeys. Tintern, Llanthony, Margam, Neath, Strata Florida, Abbey Cwmhir, Vale Crucis are the best known and have the greatest historical importance. The mother church of Wales was probably at Llan-twit Major but the Cathedral at St. David's was raised on the site of an old school and a monastery in which many early teachers and missionaries were trained over sixteen hundred years ago. Ancient British tradition connects St. Patrick, St. Mungo, St. Kenneth, among the great leaders of Welsh Christianity who went forth from the seminaries of the separate British Church which was far older and independent of the early Saxon Church.

This great zest for scholarship has always featured in the history and tradition of the people of Wales. The Church and schools have played an important part in the life of a small country and have maintained and cultivated the arts and the literature on independent and national lines. The buildings well indicate the breadth of their influence and the eminence of their authority in a freedom-loving community strongly attached to its old sense of unity and its traditional rights.

WELSH NAMES

History is also revealed in many important place-names. Many towns bear names derived from the Roman occupation. For example, Caerleon, the fortress of the Legions (it was the Roman headquarters); Caerdydd, the fort of Didius; Caernarvon, the fort of Arfon; Caergybi—(Holy-head)—the fort of Cybi; Festiniog, the fort of Festin. Seven or eight centuries after the Roman conquest the Norsemen occupied parts of Scotland, Ireland and England, and founded settlements around the Irish Sea to which they gave Norse names such as Anglesey, Sweneysey, Bardsey, Caldy, Tenby, Grassholm, Skokholm, and Skomer. Towards the end of the eleventh century the Norman barons came to Wales and built their castles in strategic places, some of



The Archbishop



Arrival of the Holywell procession led by Saint-Denis and Archbishop at the Baths, Caernarvon



which (Beaumaris, Manorbier, Montgomery) bear their Norman names. But most of the place names in Wales are of Celtic origin. To the Welsh, *mynydd* is a mountain, *bryn* a hill, *mor* the sea, *llyn* a lake, *afon* a river, *cwm* a valley, *balch* a gap, *coed* a wood, *llan* a church. With an elementary knowledge of Welsh it is easy to discover the origin of most place-names and to trace the main features on the map. About one-third of the entire population speak the language fluently. The proportion varies considerably from county to county. Welsh is a living tongue of great beauty and power. It has been well written for over 1,500 years and has a wealth of unbroken poetic and literary use which is becoming increasingly known and acknowledged. This vital national culture is fostered and enriched by an increasing flow of new books in Welsh; by the Eisteddfod, a competitive festival of the music, poetry, and the arts and crafts which are features of Welsh community life; in the schools and universities, and in the regular Welsh programmes of the B.B.C. The influence of the latter is highly satisfactory and has helped to maintain the highest standard of literary, musical and dramatic representations in both languages. As a result both of this cultural tradition and its health-giving climate, Wales to-day boasts a large number of famous schools to which parents send their children from all over the British Isles.

WELSH SPAS

It would not be possible to do justice to the manifold attractions of Wales without reference to the health-giving waters of the Wells for which she has long been famed. There are springs in many parts of the country to which miraculous healing powers have been attributed. For example we name the Holywell of Flintshire and the springs at Trefriw in Caernarvonshire. There are scores of others at one time associated with a church or its pious founder, but their medical properties are not always well established and their popularity has not been fully maintained.

The mineral springs of Breconshire and Radnorshire, however, have an ancient reputation which has been fortified by modern science and analysis. They were known to the Roman and to the inhabitants of the whole country in the days of old. They are rich in essential minerals, iron and sulphur predominating, and have won the

highest esteem of the medical profession, and of the patients who take the "cure" at one or other of the centres in the district. The waters flow steadily in the valleys of the hill country, and extend North and South over a distance of nearly thirty miles in the adjoining counties of Brecon and Radnor. The larger resorts are at Llandrindod Wells, Builth Wells, Llanwrtyd Wells and Llangamarch Wells. These are situated on the banks of the Ithon, the Usk and the Yfrom, all beautiful streams with excellent salmon and trout fishing. The towns are well built and have accommodation for several thousands of visitors. There are many first-class hotels and good accommodation in apartments and boarding houses.

All around is beautiful country. The general elevation is about 1,000 ft. above sea level, ranging to hills which reach an altitude of 2,000 feet. There are excellent motoring roads, giving convenient access to the hills for rambles and climbing. There are first-class golf courses and tennis courts, so much so that the Wells have become most popular centres for club and county championships. There is everything needed to combine the holiday with the cure amid the best of upland air, and a high average of sunshine.

These inland health resorts have well earned the confidence of their numerous regular patrons and are entitled to rank high in comparison with more pretentious centres abroad.

WALES FOR THE SPORTSMAN

The varied nature of the coast and countryside caters for every form of British sport. Snowdonia and the other mountain ranges can provide both gruelling tests for the experienced mountaineer and nursery slopes for the novice. Many climbs are known and treated with due respect by climbers of international repute.

In the rivers flowing from these mountains and hills, and in the mountain lakes, the fisherman finds sport in plenty. The salmon and trout fishing bears comparison with any to be found in the British Isles. Sea-fishing all round the coast can be tried by one and all from the variety of boats which ply for hire from every resort and bay. Mackerel, pilchard, plaice . . . can be taken in numbers and in an hour or two gratifying catches can reward even the beginner.

The natural bays offer unlimited invitation to swimmers. On the shallow beaches, or in the pools left by the receding tide, children can bathe



The Duke Youth Hotel, Harlech



Black Gattle on the Plynlimon Range



The Old Priory Gabley Island



Small Craft Talyb



An old Welsh lady and her spinning wheel

in safety. Dangerous stretches are known and clearly marked by the local authorities. At the resorts, modern luxury pools are amongst the best in the British Isles.

The amateur yachtsman has long since discovered in Wales a marvellous venue for his sport. Regattas are regular features of the smaller resorts of which he has taken almost virtual possession during the summer months, thus adding another attraction to interest his fellow visitors holidaying on the beach.

Riding, too, is practised extensively, the firm sandy beaches providing safe gallops in plenty. Scarcely a seaside place is without its riding school, open to both grown-ups and children.

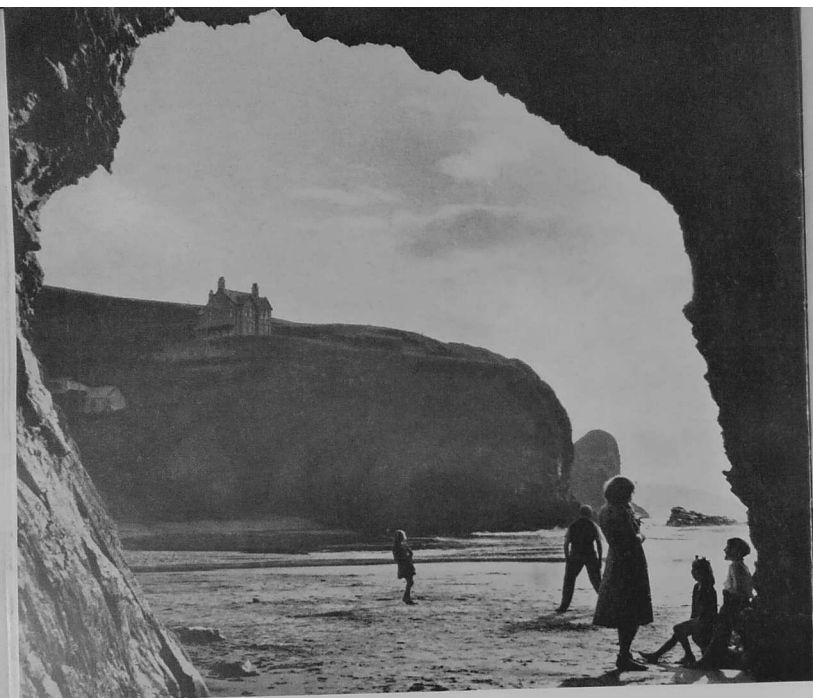
Tennis is played everywhere—and several tournaments are held annually which attract the leading players both from home and abroad.

The golfer can hardly stay anywhere in Wales without having the choice of several courses within easy reach—many of them renowned as "sporting" by the very lie of the land in which they are set. Over 80 courses are scattered throughout the country.

Everyone will find the place and opportunity for his particular sport. The Welsh people themselves are very fond of games and are proud of their prowess in all categories of sport. There is much commendable rivalry in all this. The town or county championship is much coveted. Bowls, tennis, swimming, cricket, football clubs are well patronised. Rugby football leads in popularity. A Rugby Cap for Wales against England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Australia or New Zealand is a signal honour to the miner or ironworker, school teacher or parson, who has gained experience in a home team. Cricket is growing in favour, and Wales was as much pleased with Glamorgan's British County Cricket Championship as with any of the numerous successes in other fields of sport.

The next pages try to give you a pictorial impression of what you will find to see and do in Wales. In a country so rich in good things it is impossible to give more than a glimpse of the countless delights which await you. Wales is the ideal holiday land, for within its borders all can find the full expression of their ideal.

D. R. Srenfall
CHAIRMAN



The Beach of Llangrannog

the Coastline

Along its 1,000-mile length are dotted resorts large and small, seaports, picturesque fishing villages, islands, lighthouses, rock-bound bays, sand-hilled shores, countless beaches, some extending in long level stretches, others tucked between cliffs and rocks giving shelter and solitude . . . all cleansed and scoured by the health-giving sea . . . nature's playground for the young and old of every walk of life



The Green Bridge — Penbroke



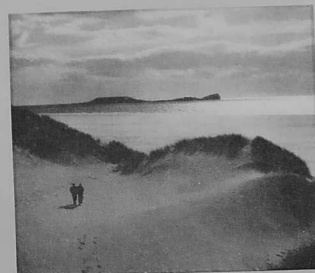
The Mumbles Lighthouse



The Gower Coast — Tor Bay — Glamorganshire



Sea Shore at Aberystwyth



View from the Dunes behind Rhossilly Bay, Glamorganshire



Portdinllaen, near Nevin, Caernarvonshire



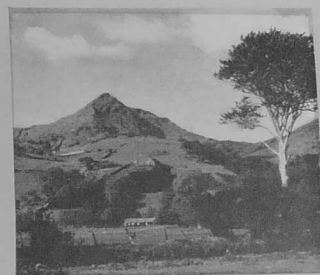
Pen-y-Pass path near Summit, Snowdon

the Mountains

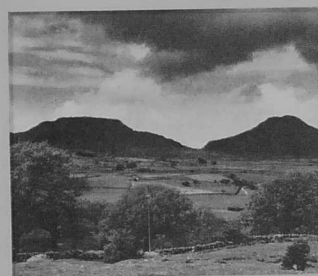
Ruled by the mighty mass of Snowdon, anciently called Eryri — “the home of eagles” — range after range extend in their impressive dignity almost over the entire Principality. Peak, precipice and pinnacle in endless succession challenge the climber and reward him with views of unsurpassed magnificence, views which can be largely shared by the less adventurous, thanks to the excellent roads which wind through the ancient passes



Cader Idris, Pen-y-Badon



Cnicht — The Matterhorn of Wales



The Rhinog from the East



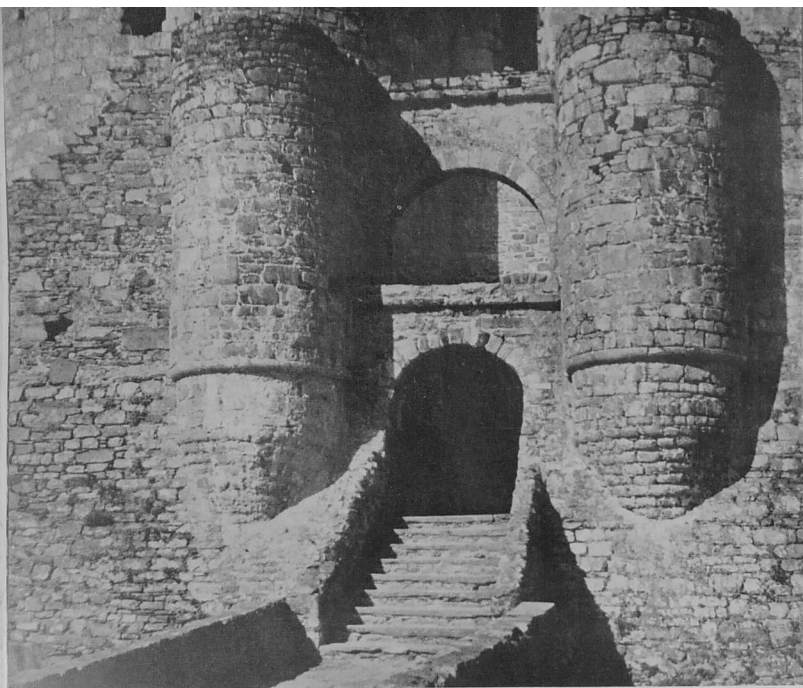
Glyder Fach and Brittley Ridge



Cader Idris



Snowdon from Llyn Gwynant



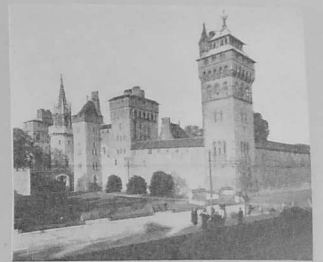
Harlech Castle

Historical Buildings

Last stronghold of the Ancient Briton, Wales is rich in historic relics and buildings. The cave-dweller, the Brython, the Roman, the Norman . . . in no part of the British Isles has the march of time and history left such abiding evidence. This evidence can still be seen and pondered over by the tourist as well as the archaeologist, antiquary and historian



Caernarvon Castle



Cardiff Castle



Lloyd George's House, Llanystumdwy



Gwynedd Castle



Pembroke Castle



Hawarden Castle



The Lake at Llandrindod Wells

Spas and Inland Resorts

The Welsh Spa district, whose medicinal waters have been known and patronised since Roman times, has in its mountain setting abundant additional merit as a recuperative influence.

Visitors will find in the spas everything to further their general well-being



Llandrindod Wells



Abernant Lake and Pleasure Grounds, Llanerby-y-Moel



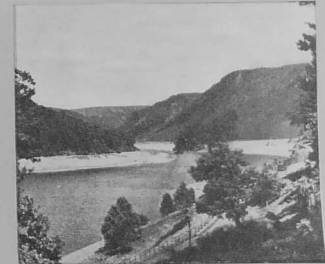
Llanerby-y-Moel, Dolcoed Wells, Pump House



Bettws-y-Coed, Caernarvonshire



Builth Wells



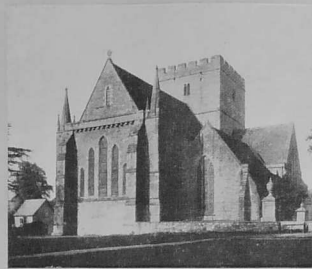
Rhayader, Elan Valley



Cathedral of St. David's

Cathedral Cities

Of all the Welsh cathedrals, most interest is naturally attached to St. David's, named after the patron saint of Wales. Sited near the first Christian settlement, the see was founded by St. David in the 6th century, bearing out the prophecy of Merlin. The histories and architectural features of the Cathedrals of St. Asaph and Bangor in the North, and in the South, Brecon, Llandaff and St. Woolos are equally interesting and ancient



Brecon Cathedral



Bangor Cathedral



St. Woolos Cathedral



Tintern Abbey, Monmouth



The Cathedral, St. Asaph



Llandaff Cathedral



Fishing

Sports

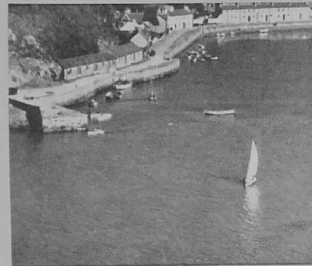
Wales is world-famous amongst climbers and walkers as a mountaineering centre. In its unspoilt rivers, salmon and trout fishing abounds. Sea fishing all round the coast brings plentiful reward . . . and many coastal villages are transformed in the summer by yachting enthusiasts. Safe sea-bathing or excellent swimming baths can readily be found, also boating, golf, tennis and every modern pastime. For camping or caravanning Wales offers unlimited scope



Mr. A. D. Evans, Amateur Golf Champion of Wales, 1949



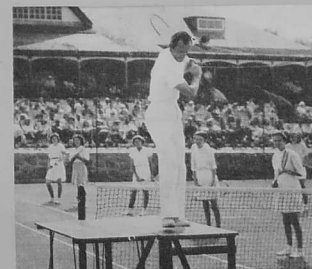
International Bowling Match, Llandrindod Wells



Yachting — Lower Fishguard Harbour



Climbing—Snowdonia



Tennis



Hunting



Seaside Resorts

Wales can offer the most diverse choice of holiday resort, many of them world-famous. Amongst these, dispersed over its extraordinarily long coastline, more than one will be found to answer every individual's personal desire, ranging from the attractions of the modern resort to the quiet fishing village which nevertheless provides up-to-date hotel and boarding accommodation



Colwyn Bay



Abergele



North Shore, Tenby



Llandudno



Benllech Bay



Cader Idris and Estuary, Barmouth



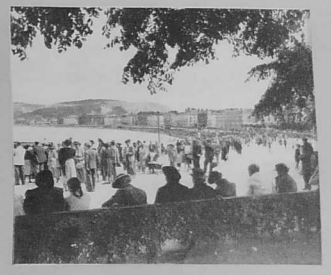
Rhyl



Yachting Pool, Colwyn Bay



Prestatyn



Llandudno



Langland Bay, Swansea



Penmaenmawr



Harbour and Lighthouse, Porthcawl



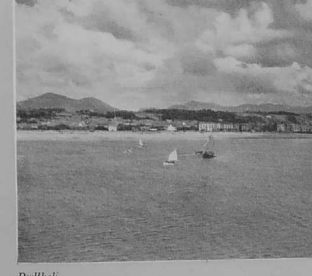
Rhyl



Aberystwyth



Aberdovey




Pullheli



Whitmore Bay, Barry



	ANGLESEY	28-29
	BRECONSHIRE	30-31
	CAERNARVONSHIRE	32-33
	CARDIGANSHIRE	34-35
	CARMARTHENSHIRE	36-37
	DENBIGHSHIRE	38-39
	FLINTSHIRE	40-41
	GLAMORGANSHIRE	42-43
	MERIONETHSHIRE	44-45
	MONMOUTHSHIRE	46-47
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	48-49
	PEMBROKESHIRE	50-51
	RADNORSHIRE	52-53

THE counties of Wales and Monmouth have still retained their ancient boundaries and their ancient names, though usage has altered some in their spelling. The North has the highest mountains with broad stretches of firm and safe sandy beaches, broken only by sheltered bays surrounded on the land side by lofty cliffs. The climate is mild, the temperature of the sea is well above the average on the coast of Britain. The scenery varies according to the elevation and to the character of the prevailing rocks. Mid-Wales is not so mountainous, but there are wide areas of high land with impressive features and beautiful prospects. The two largest rivers of Wales start from the mountains of Montgomery and end their course together in the Severn Estuary. The Southern seaboard is exceedingly attractive. The natural scenery of the South has softer lines and wider stretches of flat fertile valley lands.

The counties are all proud of their traditional standing and conscious of the ancient history and the numerous relics of the far distant past.

Anglesey

(Môn)

THE island of Anglesey is separated from the mainland by the narrow straits of Menai. It is connected by two bridges: one, the Menai suspension bridge, built in 1825, carries a road, and the other, the Britannia Tubular Bridge, built in 1850, carries a railway. This island has, from the most ancient times, been given a place of great respect and honour in the history of Wales. The Celts attributed highly beneficent powers to Mona, a female deity of great traditional renown. Both the Isle of Man and Anglesey were in olden times dedicated to her. Long before the Romans came to Britain the Island of Môn was famous for her cattle and her cornlands. She was known as Môn Mam Cymru—"Mona the Mother of Wales". In distant prehistoric days, the inhabitants worked minerals and made bronze implements from Anglesey copper and Cornish tin. Later they worked iron with great skill and fashioned implements of high quality in their local forges. The ruins of their furnaces can still be traced. In Anglesey in the first century A.D. the Druids made their last stand for their religion. The Norman castle at Beaumaris is a well-preserved monument of the military power by which the whole of Wales was brought under control. Anglesey is proud of its modern attractions: its two first-class aerodromes, Valley and Mona; its through train and steamer services to Dublin and its delightful seaside resorts and its comfortable hotels.

So, after many centuries, the mother of Wales holds court in her island home and prepares with true Welsh hospitality to welcome her visitors. They will look up with awe to the towering mountains of Arvon in all their rugged grandeur and will forever remain under the spell of this ancient land of Wales.



Aerial View of Menai Straits and Anglesey



Looking towards mainland — Bangor Pier



Beaumaris Castle



Looking towards mainland



Market Day, Llangefni



Caer Gellio



Aberffraw



Holyhead South Stack, Lighthouse



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHERDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Holyhead
Mynydd Bodafon
Pary's Mt.

Caer Lieb, Llanidan
Caer y Twr,
Holyhead
Din Lligwy
Mountain Hut circles
—Holyhead
Monastic Buildings
—Penmon
St. Senia's Well
Burial Chambers
—Bodedern

Capel Lligwy

Beaumaris

Amlwch
Rhosnigr
Benlech Bay
Beaumaris
Bull Bay
Red Wharf Bay
Cemaes Bay
Trecardur Bay

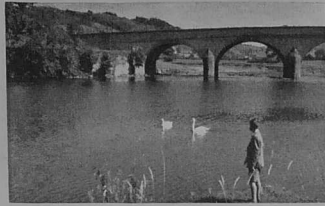
Llangefni
Menai Bridge
Valley

South Stack
Penmon
Pointe Linas
Moeffre
Skerries
Breaswater,
Holyhead
Llanddwyn Island
(Bird Sanctuary)

Breconshire

(Brycheiniog)

THE whole of the county of Breconshire is exceedingly attractive and is within easy reach of the populous centres of South Wales and the Midlands. We are now in the Welsh Spa District whose medicinal waters were known and well patronised in Roman times. The country around the "Wells" is sparsely populated and has few travelling facilities. The Epynt mountains extend over a large area reserved for sheep and ponies, where beautiful small streams run their wayward courses through narrow valleys into the main rivers of the Usk and the Wye. These streams are famous for fishing and even in the remotest parts one can usually find the angler with rod and line wading thigh-deep in the pools. We follow the Irfon to Builth, where a stone monument marks the spot where Llewelyn the Great, the last Welsh Prince, was killed by English Knights in 1284, and then go down the Wye for several miles before we turn off for Brecon, to go down the Usk Valley. The Usk flows through spacious meadowland, but the Black Mountains on both sides are formidable and impressive at all seasons. These broad-backed hills (Penyfan is over 2,900 feet, there are several over 2,000 feet), often white capped in winter, are given up almost entirely to the rearing of the hardy Welsh mountain sheep. Brecon, the old County Town, stands at the junction of the Usk and the Honddu. It was strongly fortified by the Romans to protect roads leading north, south, east and west from the town. Extensive excavations on the site have shown the importance of Brecon and its position in those distant times. It is even now a very convenient touring centre and is the principal market town for the farmers and the village communities of the county.



The Bridge across the Wye at Builth Wells



Brecon Beacons



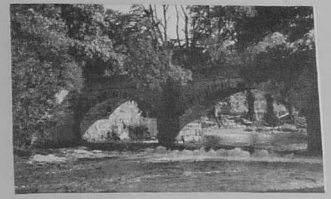
The Brecon Beacons, Pen-y-Fan



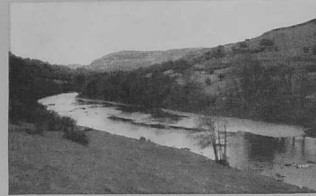
Brecon



Black Mountains, The Sugar Loaf from Rholben



Cil Bridge, Meifod



The River Wye, near The Nyth, Erwood



On the main road between Llandovery and Llanwrtyd Wells



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Pen-y-Fawr
Pen-y-Gader
Pen allt Mawr
Ffan Fawr
Ffan Hir
Caez yr Ast
Ffan Elias
Ffan Garw
Epynt

Tretower Court

Brecon Cathedral

Brecon
Crikhowell
Tretower

Abergavenny
Brecon
Builth Wells
Llanwrtyd Wells
Llangamarch Wells
Hay

Caernarvonshire

(Caernarfon)

LLANDUDNO is a modern resort with a distinctive setting. Situated on a peninsula, it has a shore on either side and shelters under the 700 feet Great Orme's Head and enjoys a mild and sunny climate at all seasons. Across the suspension bridge over the Conway river stands the ancient town and castle of Conway, which was built to resist invasion from the east and to form an outpost to the main defences at Caernarvon Castle. Edward the First captured Caernarvon in 1284 and arranged to have his son born at the Castle. The babe was presented to the Welsh chiefs as a prince who could not speak a word of English and they were thus persuaded to pay homage to him. The Welsh people were far more pleased when 200 years later Henry Tudor, the son of a Welsh soldier and esquire from Anglesey, became King Henry VII of England and established the Tudor dynasty.

North of Caernarvon along the main coast are the resorts of Llanfairfechan, Penmaenmawr, and Bangor, which is also a university town. To the south the Lley Peninsula extends far out into the Irish Sea. It has a long coastline with delightful little harbours and small towns. Among these are Pwllheli, and Criccieth, the home of David Lloyd George, the best-known Welshman of modern times and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the first world war. From Lley there are magnificent views of the mountains of Caernarvonshire and Merioneth. Caernarvonshire is chiefly famous for the steep mountain ranges, where generations of rock climbers have learnt and practised their adventurous sport. Snowdon, which is 3,500 feet high, is the highest mountain in England and Wales. There are thirteen other peaks more than 3,000 feet high. Between them run three magnificent passes, the Llanberis, the Nantffrancon and Nant Gwynant, dominated by wild hills with wild rushing streams and picturesque waterfalls.

High above are the famous Caernarvonshire slate quarries.



Llyn Padarn



Llandudno Pier



The Pass of Aberglaslyn



Swallow Falls, Bettws-y-Coed



River Conway



The River Conway descending at Ysppyty-Ufan



Sychnant Pass and Dwygyfychi Village



The Vale of Gwynant



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Snowdon
Carnedd Llewellyn
Carnedd Dafydd
Glyde Fawr
Glyde Fach
Foel Fras
Eilidr Fawr
Tryfan
Pen-Llithrig
Tablyn
The Rivals

Conway Town
Walls
Caernarvon Town
Walls
Pias Mawr
—Coaway
Aberconway House
Aberconway Monastery
Caerhan
Ffynnon Gybi
Beddgelert

Bangor Cathedral
Conway Parish Church
Clynnog Fawr Chapel
Llanzeilyn Chapel

Caernarvon
Conway
Criccieth
Dalbadarn
Penrhyn
Dolwyddelan
Maelgwyn
Gwynedd
Vardre Ruins

Llandudno
Conway
Deganwy
Penmaenmawr
Llanfairfechan
Aber-
Abersoch
Pwllheli
Criccieth
Nesin
Portmadoc
Bangor
Caernarvon

Betws-y-Coed
Trefriw
Dolwyddelan
Bethesda
Llanberis

Great Orme's Head
Skerries
Bardsey Island

Cardiganshire

(Ceredigion)

CARDIGANSHIRE is situated on the picturesque sweeping shores of Cardigan Bay. This is the ancient province of Ceredigion and the home of the indomitable Cardi. The Cardigan folk are famed for their sturdy qualities and frugality and have achieved great prowess as seamen and marine engineers. They are bred on the land and in close contact with the sea in all its moods, but with the characteristics and the sturdy pride of the peasant and the sailor are blended a love of learning and the professions. There is always good bathing and fishing in the resorts of Cardigan Bay. The seaside towns of Cardigan, St. Dogmaels, Aberporth, New Quay, Aberayron, Aberystwyth and Borth have their regular clientèle who come back year after year to share in the delights of summer at the seaside and in the country. Aberystwyth is the metropolis of learning, and the fine buildings of the University College of Wales and the Welsh National Library give distinction to the town. In Aberystwyth too the Welsh Youth Movement (Urdd Gobaith Cymru) has its headquarters. The town is built on the Ystwyth, which, with its twin river, the Rheidol, comes down from the heights of Plynlimmon. The delightful scenery of these valleys never fails to win the unbounded admiration of those who go to see the Devil's Bridge and the wild hills beyond. The Teifi, the Aeron, and the Dovey Valleys are all equally beautiful. There are innumerable traces of prehistoric life and ancient settlements. Medieval monuments such as the old Abbey at Strata Florida and the castles at Llanbadarn Fawr and at Cardigan, taken with the University College, the National Library and the Theological College at Lampeter, show the continuity of the county's claim to a prominent part in the history and culture of Wales.



National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth



Chapel of "Soar-y-Mynydd"



Rheidol Valley (Devil's Bridge)



Borth



The Castle, Newcastle Emlyn



Rheidol Falls, near Aberystwyth



The River Teifi, near Henllan



Genarth Falls, Newcastle Emlyn



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHERDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Pen Plynlimmon
Fawr
Gellias
Dreogel
Carn Gron
Banc Nant Rhys
Y Dwrn
Bryn Brasid
Pen Gares Gopa
Mynydd Bach

Strata Florida
Abbey

Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Llanbadarn
Fawr
Newcastle
Emlyn

Aberystwyth
New Quay
Cardigan
Borth
Tresaith
Aberporth
Aberayron

Lampeter
Devil's Bridge
Newcastle
Emlyn

Carmarthenshire

(Caerfyrddin)

THE name Carmarthenshire has been derived from the ancient seer Myrddin, or Merlin, whose prophecies are to this day preserved in old Welsh sayings. He predicted the loss of the larger part of the land of Britain, but declared that Wales would survive all attacks with its old language intact and its faith in God fully maintained. It is infinitely better expressed in Welsh, "Eu iaith a gadwant; eu Nêr a folant; eu tir a gollant; ond Gwyllt Walia". Carmarthen is a pleasant county, industrial in parts with anthracite coal of the best quality and steel and tinplate mills. The remainder is agricultural and pastoral with prosperous farms, neat little towns and villages and spotlessly clean thatched cottages. Old castles at Carreg-Cennen, Dynevor, Dryslwyn, Carmarthen, Llanstephan, Kidwelly and Laugharne tell the story of "old forgotten far-off things and battles long ago". The county is proud of its lovely rivers, the Towy and the Teifi, where fishermen use the ancient coracles for salmon fishing; of Llygad Llŵchwr; of Twm Shon Catti's caves; of the meadows of Cothi; of the White House at Whitland, the home of *Hywel Dda*, King Howell the Good, who ruled over a thousand years ago. Carmarthen has played a leading part in Welsh history and has remained thoroughly loyal to the highest national ideals. It has a wealth of tradition and a pride of good living and learning. There is a fine view of the Bristol Channel out beyond Carmarthen Bay which takes in Gower, and part of Devon and Cornwall to the east and part of Pembrokeshire to the west, and the seven-mile stretch of sand at Pendine on its own doorstep. The latter is one of the best natural runways in Britain and has been used for motor speed tests and for some of the earliest Transatlantic flights.



Milking-time—a view across the Loughor estuary, near Pembey



Carreg-Cennen Castle



Llandoverey College



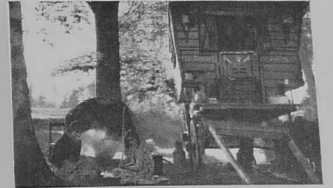
The narrow valley of the upper reaches of the River Cothi



The Old Castle of Dynevor, across the River Towy



Cockle-gatherers of Ferryside



Gypsies near Llandoverey



Jawey Valley at Rhandirmyn, near Llandoverey



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEDRALS CHURCHES CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Carreg Llwyd
Egare Ffrith
Pen-y-Gurmes
Mynydd Pencarreg
Mynydd Llanbyther
Mynydd Figyn
Moelre

Talley Abbey

Carreg-Cennen
Kidwelly
Carmarthen
Dynevor
Laugharne
Llanstephan
Dryslwyn

Kidwelly
Pendine
Laugharne

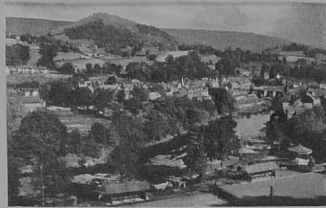
Carmarthen
Llandoverey
Llandrillo
Ammanford

Llanelli

Denbighshire

(Dinbych)

THE River Dee, which borders Denbighshire, has from time immemorial borne the name of Dyfrdwy, or Sacred Water, of which Dee or Deva is a more modern form. The river's course is for the greater part hemmed in by mountains, and it is only when it has passed through Ruabon that the valley widens out to form the rich alluvial plains of Denbigh and Cheshire. To the west and north are the fertile tree-clad valleys of the Clwyd, the Elwy and the Conway, separated by the lovely Denbighshire moors, from which there are magnificent views of the distant mountain ranges of Snowdonia. Denbighshire has many charming inland towns and villages with long historical importance. From the small hamlet of Ial the family of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University, emigrated to America in the 17th century. The same district was the stronghold of Owain Glyndŵr in the 15th century. The Abbey at Vale Crucis dates far back to the early British period, probably to the late Roman period. The medieval castles at Ruthin, Denbigh, Castell Dinas-Bran and Gwrych are a constant reminder of the long struggles of the Welsh for independence. The mountains and valleys come down gracefully to the sea front. Here a fine coastal road and the main London to Holyhead railway serves the resorts of Abergele and Colwyn Bay. These resorts have excellent bathing beaches and provide all the entertainment and amenities of the modern seaside resort. Colwyn Bay, along with its delightful suburban areas of Old Colwyn and Rhos-on-Sea, being the major resort of the County, is also ideally situated as a touring centre for the whole of the beauty spots of North Wales. The Wrexham district is rich in coal and is also famous for its steelworks and for its extensively developed light industries. The general prosperity of the county is enhanced by its highly efficient farming and stock breeding.



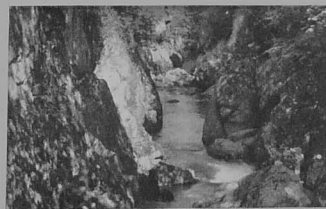
Llangollen from Barber's Hill



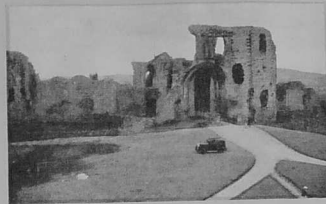
Plas Newydd, Llangollen



River Conway and Bridge (A.D. 1636) at Llanwryst



Fairy Glen



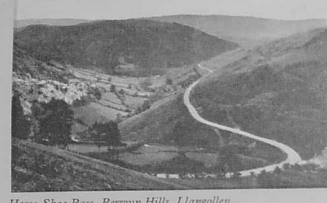
Denbigh Castle



St. Giles Church, Wrexham



Aerial View of Colwyn Bay



Horse Shoe Pass, Berwyn Hills, Llangollen



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Cyrn-y-Brain
Awydd Hirathog
Gorsedd Bran
Ruabon M.L.
Bryn Teilyn
Mael Garregog
Moel Sesioeg

Capel Garmon
Burial Chamber
Leicester's Church
Denbigh Town
Walls
Elisee's Pillar
Castell Bran
Vale Crucis
Rhos Ffynach

Wrexham

Denbigh
Gwrych
Chirk
Ruthin
Dinas-Bran

Colwyn Bay
Abergele

Denbigh
Llanwrst
Llangollen
Chirk
Penrre Voelas
Cerrig-y-Druidion
Corwen
Llanfairallhau
Glyn Ceiriog

Wrexham
Ruthin

Flintshire

(Fflint)

FLINTSHIRE is the smallest of Welsh counties but not the least important. It was for several centuries noted for lead and coal mining; later it became known for iron, steel and tinplate productions. It is now the centre of wide industrial development and is at the same time very attractive, sitting astride the long Halkyn ridge above the Dee on the east, with the lovely Vale of Clwyd behind. It has a frontage of over 20 miles to the Irish Sea and the Dee Estuary, which is easily accessible and very popular with day trippers from industrial areas of the North and Midlands. The main centres are Rhyl and Prestatyn, where the beaches are perfectly safe and have ample playing ground at all states of the tide. All these places have highly organised tourist and holiday facilities and provide ample catering, lodging and entertainment for visitors. They are on the direct line from Chester to Holyhead and give access to the whole of the North Wales resorts. They are conveniently situated for excursions to the most historic and beautiful country behind. Inland, at St. Asaph, Hawarden, Holywell, Rhuddlan and Bodelwyddan, are many interesting monuments of ancient and recent significance. Among them we would mention Hawarden Palace, which occupies the site of an old Welsh castle and was the residence of the late W. E. Gladstone, the most eminent Liberal statesman of his time. It is, with the nearby Gladstone Memorial Library, open to the public. There are a number of castles and many prehistoric camps. Holywell was formerly known as Treffynnon and the well was renowned for the healing properties of its waters. The historic Rhuddlan Marshes have been made universally known as the scene of a bitter defeat suffered by the Welsh in the 8th century and fittingly commemorated in music and words under the title "Cyflafan Morfa Rhuddlan".



Sunken Gardens and Pavilion, Rhyl



Northop Village



High Street, Mold



St. Winifred's Well, Holywell



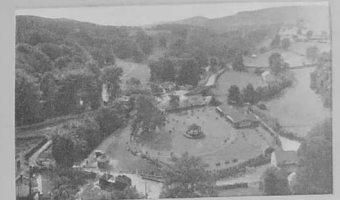
Toton Hall, Flint



The Bathing Pool, Prestatyn



Refectory Arches, Basingwerk Abbey, Holywell



Tea Gardens, Loggerheads



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHERDRALS CHURCHES CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND ISLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Mool Fammau
Mool Arthur
Halkyn Range
Mool Findreg
Mool Llys-y-Coed
Gop Hill

Basingwerk Abbey
Maen Achwyfan
The Twrhill
St. Winifred's Well

Bodelwyddan Church
Pantasaaph
Monastery and Calvary
Halkyn Church
St. Asaph

Flint
Ewloe
Rhuddlan
Hawarden
Dyserth

Rhyl
Prestatyn

Rhuddlan
Hawarden
Holywell
Northop
St. Asaph

Point of Ayr (disused)

Mold
Conrath's Quay
Flint

Glamorganshire

(Morgannwg)

CARDIFF is the chief city of Wales and has many magnificent public buildings. A few miles away at St. Fagans is the Welsh National Folk Museum. At Llantwit Major, there remain parts of the ruins of the earliest Christian College in Britain. Half the population of Wales live within 30 miles of Cardiff, the greater part in the industrial valleys of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, from which South Wales has drawn its enormous exports of coal, steel and tinplate for more than a century. The Land of Morgan has been badly scarred by industrial development, yet it is still beautiful. By night the glowing steel furnaces light up the surrounding landscape with most impressive effect. By day, excursionists from the industrial areas flock to the beautiful retreats in the Upper Taff, the Tawe and the Neath Valleys and to the popular seaside resorts of Penarth, Barry and Porthcawl.

The county has its own splendid view across the Bristol Channel over to the Somerset and Devonshire coasts and the hills beyond; then westward to Gower and Carmarthenshire. Gower has a long indented coastline with a dozen charming little bays. It is rich in prehistoric monuments. As in the Vale of Glamorgan, with little villages tucked away in unexpected places we find most beautiful thatched and whitewashed cottages. At the gateway to Gower stands Swansea, the second city in the county, with its fine modern Guildhall containing the famous Brangwyn panels. Swansea Bay has miles of open sands and safe bathing, with the Mumbles Lighthouse and Oystermouth Castle standing out in front. There are a score of castles in Glamorgan. The last is at Lougher, the Roman Leucarum.



City Hall — Cardiff



Italian Gardens, Penarth



Welsh Folk Museum — St. Fagans



Canolfan Dinesig Abertawe — Swansea's fine modern Guildhall and Civic Centre



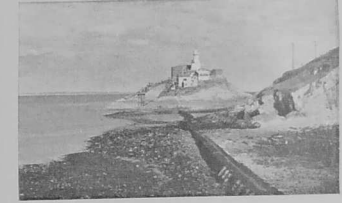
Caswell Bay, Gower



The Temple of Peace — Cardiff



Caerphilly Castle



Mumbles Lighthouse, near Swansea



- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Craig y Llyn
Mynydd Caeran
Mynydd Llangeinor
Carn Fawr
Mynydd y Glyn
Mynydd Margam | Sculptured Stones
(Margam)
Neath Abbey
Gatcliffe
St. Lythams Burial Chamber | Llandaff | Coity
Caerphilly
Cardiff
Gnoll
Neath
Lougher
Ogmore
Oystermouth
Penrice
St. Donat's
Swansea
Weebles | Porthcawl
Barry
Sketty | Bedwelly | Mumbles Head
Nash
Flat Holmes | Swansea
Cardiff
Rhonda
Mountain Ash
Aberdare
Bridgend
Cowbridge
Neath
Penarth
Penypridd
Port Talbot
Merthyr Tydfil |
|---|---|----------|--|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|

Merionethshire

(Meirionydd)

MERIONETHSHIRE extends over a long and delightful sea front from the Dovey Estuary to the Deudraeth, where the attractive little towns of Aberdovey, Towyn, Barmouth and Harlech are situated. There is excellent bathing all along the coast. The flat marsh land bordering the Cardigan Bay is all that is left of the vast area which was lost in ancient times by land subsidence and the consequent encroachment of the sea. There are many traditional stories about a community formerly living on a lost site, Cantref y Gwaelod ("the submerged hundreds"). It is said in the ancient Welsh Triads that they were lost in a night owing to the neglect of the watchman in charge of the dykes. Several hundred feet above the northern end of the marsh stands the old town of Harlech, its 12th-century castle silhouetted against range upon range of mountains inland. Encircled by these mountains are the beautiful lakes of Bala and Trawsfynydd. Many good fishing streams have their sources in the hills of Merioneth. Dolgellay, the County Town, stands almost in the centre of the county and is hemmed in with mountains, the highest of which is Cader Idris (Arthur's seat), about 3,000 feet high. This hinterland of mountain, river and lake contains some of the loveliest scenery in Wales. The Vale of Festiniog, the Vale of Edeyrnion and the Mawddach Valley are best seen from the mountains around. Among these mountains are extensive slate quarries at Festiniog, Abergynolwyn and Corris. Lead, gold and other minerals have also been mined. The wedding rings of many of our Queens were made of Merioneth gold.



Port Merion, a little settlement on the rocky bank of the Dwyryd Estuary



High Street, Towyn



Tal-y-Oyden



The Mawddach Estuary



Snowdon Range from Harlech Castle



The peak in the background is Cnichty (2,265 ft.) one of the Blaenau Festiniog group of mountains



Precipice Walks, Dolgellay



Lake Bala



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---|---|------------------------|
| Aran Fawddwy
Cader Idris
Aran Benllyn
Arenig
Mochwyn
Y Llaeth
Diphwys
Rhosbell Fawr
Rhinog Fawr
Rhinog Fach | Cymmer Abbey | Harlech | Barmouth
Towyn
Aberdovey
Dyffryn-on-Sea
Harlech
Llwyngwril | Dolgellay
Bala
Festiniog
Trawsfynydd | St. Tudwal's
Island |
|--|--------------|---------|---|---|------------------------|

Monmouthshire

(Mynzev)

MONMOUTHSHIRE is named after the river *Mynzev* or *Monnow*. It has hundreds of most delectable Welsh place names; for instance, *Blaenavon*, the source of the river; *Cwmffrwdroer*, the valley of the cold stream; *Llanfairdiscoed*, St. Mary's Church below the woods; *Abergavenny*, the outflow of the Gavenny. The latter is a tributary of the Usk, the very beautiful river which flows right across Breconshire before it turns down through Monmouthshire to the Bristol Channel at Newport, now one of the principal seaports of Wales. A little further east, the River Wye divides Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire until it joins the Severn at Chepstow. From the most remote past, invading forces generally entered Wales near this point. Early in the 1st Century A.D. the Romans built their main western military headquarters at Caerleon. There still remain extensive and well-preserved buildings and fortifications which were in Roman occupation for more than three centuries. Monmouthshire was also of great strategic importance in the early Norman period which began nearly a thousand years after the Roman invasion. Many of the Norman castles remain in good condition. The best known is at Newport, where it long guarded the river mouth and the local land communications. There are many other historic buildings, including the castles at Chepstow, Monmouth and Raglan, and the abbeys at Tintern and Llanthony. Monmouthshire is a prosperous county with rich farmlands and woodlands as well as great industrial undertakings, but it has its full share of the natural beauties, with remote mountain areas and some of the most delightful valleys in Wales. The northern part is hilly, with many peaks approaching 2,000 feet. This wild tract lies mainly between the valleys of the Usk and the Wye and is intersected by a number of exceedingly beautiful tributaries of those two main rivers.



Monnow Gate



The Wye at Chepstow



Abergavenny Castle



Newport Bridge and Castle



Tintern Abbey



Caerleon, Newport



Aerial View of Abergavenny



The River Wye from Newton Hill



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHERDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND INLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Sugar Loaf
Catty Mt.
Skririd Fawr
Blonege
Mynydd Iswyn
Rhydny Hill

Caerleon Amphitheatre
Roman Fortress
Caerwent Roman Site
Chepstow, Bulwarks
Camp
Chepstow, Port Wall
Hen Gwrt
Monmouth Great
Castle
Tintern Abbey
Llanthony

Newport

Grosmont
Monmouth
Newport
Raglan
Skenfriih
White
Abergavenny

Hay on Wye
Chepstow
Usk
Monmouth
Abergavenny

Newport
Pontypool
Teolegar
Risca
Ebbw Vale
Abercarn
Blaenavon
Nantyllo and Blaina

Montgomeryshire

(Trefaldwyn)

MONTGOMERY is the Norman name given to the highland area of Central Wales. Plynlimmon, nearly 2,500 feet high, is the highest peak in the county. Within a mile or two of each other, the rivers Wye and Severn start their courses to the sea. The Severn flows north and the Wye south. They meet again at Chepstow in the Severn Estuary. These two rivers are the largest and best-known in Wales. They are, with their tributaries, the Vyrnwy and the Clywedog, deservedly famous salmon and trout streams which pass through most delightful scenery in Wales and the border counties. The River Dovey flows into Montgomery from Merionethshire and turns west to form the boundary between these two counties. At Machynlleth is the last Welsh Parliament House, which dates from the 15th century when Owain Glyndŵr challenged the authority of King Henry IV of England. Montgomery has a most interesting industrial history, dating from Roman days. Lead mining was extensively developed until the end of the 19th century. From the end of the 18th century a considerable expansion of wool spinning and weaving took place. The population of the Wye and Severn Valleys multiplied rapidly. Newtown increased its population and production by 400 per cent in the three decades from 1800 to 1830.

This was the birthplace of Robert Owen, who left his native town when only seventeen to make a fortune in business in Manchester and later went to Scotland to open mills at New Lanark. He was the pioneer of Co-operation and Trades Unionism and influenced enormously the social outlook of the industrial population of the generations which have followed. Montgomery has not maintained its industrial contribution and there are now no large towns and no important industry. But it has large reserves of water power, and many catchment areas suitable for impounding water to provide hydro-electric power.



The old Market Hall — Llanidloes



The Severn at the Long Bridge, Llanidloes



Typical Welsh country cottages



Between Lakes Bala and Myrwy



Penarth, Newtown



Maifod, Pentre-y-Gof



Tower of Old Church, near Newtown



Plynlimmon Cwm
Biga
Carnedd Wen
Bryn Amlwg
Van Hill
Kerry Hill
Moelfre

Dol Forwyn
Powys
Montgomery

Llanidloes
Montgomery
Welshpool
Machynlleth
Llanfyllin
Newtown
Llanfowharain

Pembrokeshire

(Penfro)

PEMBROKESHIRE, the Premier County, is in fact, older than the other counties of South Wales. Its imposing geological features consist of volcanic rocks and the older stratified formations. The South Wales coalfield extends across Pembrokeshire from Carmarthen Bay to St. Brides Bay. Bordering the coal measures there are outcrops of millstone grit and mountain limestone, then the ridgeway of old red sandstone standing well above the other formations in a wide expanse of rich, red soil with high cultivation. Prehistoric man has left evidence of Neolithic settlements and of continuous human occupation covering many thousands of years. It is now proved that the stones for the ancient temples at Stonehenge were transported from the Prescclly Mountains in Pembrokeshire. In this ancient land the coming of the Romans seems to have been a recent occurrence. Even during the Roman occupation, Christianity and the Church flourished here and had a long association with the Continent. St. David, the Patron Saint of Wales, and his contemporaries of the sixth century were scholars of high repute. The Cathedral at St. David's is built on the site of a former church and college. Norman castles at Pembroke and Manorbier and Tenby, Carew, Haverfordwest, and Dale, mark the stubborn struggles for power in the county. South Pembrokeshire is still known as "Little England beyond Wales". Milford Haven provides safe, deep-water anchorage for the whole of the British Navy. Tenby is said to be the Queen of watering places. Saundersfoot, Solva, St. David's, Newport, Fishguard and Nevin are all delightfully situated along the coast, of which large areas are scheduled as National Parks. The islands of Skokholm and Skomer and the Stack Rocks are famous bird sanctuaries.



A Pembrokeshire Cottage



Saundersfoot Village and Beach



The bridge linking Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire over the River Teifi at Llechryd



The Harbour, Tenby



Ceabar Bay, near Moylgrove



The Gwynn Valley and Lower Fishguard Harbour



The Castle — Haverfordwest



Tenby Harbour



MOUNTAINS



HISTORICAL RELICS



CATHEREDRALS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.



CASTLES



SEASIDE RESORTS



SPAS AND ISLAND RESORTS



LIGHTHOUSES



PROMINENT TOWNS

Mynyddi Preselecy
Fryn y Fawr
Foord Dyrch
Mynyddi Carewog
Carnedd Melbion
Mynydd Melyn

Carew Cross
Llanphely Palace
Pentre Ifan Burial Chamber
St. David's, The Bishop's Palace
St. David's, Precinct Wall
St. David's, St. Non's Chapel

St. David's

Carew Castle
Gilgerran
Llanbaden
Manorbier
Pembroke
Rock
Tenby
Haverfordwest
Dale

Tenby
Fishguard and Goodwick
Milford Haven
Saundersfoot

Haverfordwest
Pembroke
Narbeth
Neyland

Scrumbles Head
South Bishop
Smalls
Skokholm
St. Anne's Head

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GLOSSARY OF WELSH WORDS AND PHRASES

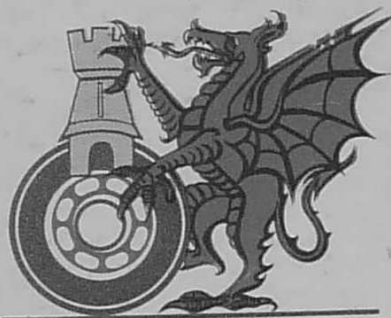
Cymru Wales
 Cymraeg Welsh
 Aber Mouth of a river
 Aberafon Mouth of the Afon
 Abertawe Mouth of the Tawe (Swansea)
 Aberystwyth Mouth of the Ystwyth
 Abertelf Mouth of the Telfi (Cardigan)
 Abergwain Mouth of the Gwain (Fishguard)
 Aberhonddu Mouth of the Honddu (Brecon)
 Aberdar Mouth of the Dar (Aberdare)
 Abersoch Mouth of the Soch
 Abermaw Mouth of the Mawddach (Barmouth)
 Aberdovey Mouth of the Dovey
 Aberdaugleddi Mouth of the Gledau (Milford Haven)
 Ban or fan A hill or peak (Bangor, Penylan)
 Bannau Brycheiniog The Brecknock Beacons Mountains
 Bryn A hill or mountain
 Bryn Awelon The hill of breezes
 Bryn caerau The fortified hill
 Bryn-mawr The high hill
 Troed y bryn The foot of the hill
 Troed y rhiw The foot of the hill
 Penrhwi The top of the hill
 Penybryn The top of the hill
 Penrhwdalar The top of the ploughed hillside
 Bwlch, Bwlch y gwynt A Pass or gap, The windy pass
 Bwlch y Samau The Pass which the roadway takes
 Caer, Caerai A fortified place. The forts.
 Caernarfon The fortress of Arfon (Caernarvon)
 Caerdydd The fort of Didius (Cardiff)
 Caerfyrddin The stronghold of Merlin or Myrddin (Carmarthen)
 Cae A field or enclosure
 Caemawr—Cae crwn The big field—the round field
 Cader Idris Arthur's seat
 Coed A wood or forest
 Coed y Brenin The King's Wood, Merioneth
 Cromlechau Stone circles
 Crymlyn A round pool or lake
 Derw The Oak tree
 Llwynderw A grove of Oak trees
 Penderi A hill covered with Oak trees
 Darran Penydarran Thunder. The hill of thunder
 Deheudir Cymru South Wales
 Derwydd, Cerryr y Druids, Druid's stones
 Dolau, Dolau Cothi Meadows, The meadows of Cothi
 Dyfn, Dyfnant or Duntant Deep, the deep lying brook
 Dyffryn or Gwm A valley, Dyffryn Clwyd, Gwm Rhondda
 Eglwys Church
 Eglwys oen Duw The church of the Lamb of God
 Eglwys y Plwyf The parish Church
 Englyn Stanzas, Alliterated Verse
 Enrys Rainbows
 Erw—Erw Fair Acre—God's Acre

Eryri The home of Eagles, Snowdon
 Ffynon—Ffynonau Well—Medicinal Wells
 Ffridd Mountain pastures, Sheepwalk
 Ffrydiau Rushing streams
 Gafael A Parcel of land
 Gafr Goat, The mascot of the Welsh Regiment
 Gwell angau na chywydd The motto of the Welsh Regiment—"Better death than dishonour"
 Glas, Gwyrdd The colour blue or green
 Glan yrafon Glan ymor The river banks, sea shore
 Gian Conway Banks of Conway
 Gof—Gefail The smith, Smithy
 Haul, Heulog, Bryn-heulog The sun, sunny, sunny hill
 Hela, Helfa To hunt, a hunting ground
 Llwyd, Llyod The colour and the name Grey
 Llyn, Llyn owgen A Lake, The lake of Ogwen
 Lliadart A gate or gateway
 Llan A Church or church settlement
 Llandrindod The Church of the Holy Trinity
 Llanbedr, Lliansantffraid Lampeter, St. Bridget's Church
 Llandaff The Church on the Taff
 Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndro-
 bwlillanntysylliogog-
 och A church and village in Anglesey
 Merthyr, Merthyr Tydfil A martyr, martyrdom of Saint Tydfil
 Mwr, Morwr, Morddath The Sea, Seaman, Sea voyage
 Mynydd, Mynydd Du Mountain, The Black Mountain
 Mynachdy Monastery
 Mardy, Y Maer Mayor's House, Mayor
 Maesyfed, Meirionydd, Penfro Radnor, Merioneth, Pembroke
 Morgannwg, Mynwy Glamorgan, Monmouth, Carmarthen
 Pen, Penrhwi, Penmaen Hill, Hilltop, Cape or Headland
 Penmaenmawr Cape or Promontory
 Rhyd, Rhydaman, Sant, Dewi Sant Mab-sant Ford, Ammanford, Valleyford
 Tad, Tadcu, Tad Nefol Saint, St. David, Patron Saint
 Fathers, Grandfather, Heavenly Father
 Mam, Mangu Mother, Grandmother
 Teulu, Tylwyth Family, Relations
 Traeth, Tywod The Beach, Sands
 Tre, Pentre Town, Village
 Tonau'r Mor The waves of the sea
 Y wyddfa Snowdon
 Hen wlad fy nhadau The land of my fathers
 Cymru am byth Wales for ever
 Cressio cynes i Cymru A hearty welcome to Wales
 Mae Cymru'n galw Wales is calling
 Y ddraig goch a ddry gychwyn The Red Dragon brings progress
 Cas gwr na charo'r wlad ai mago Hatelful is he who loves not his native land

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