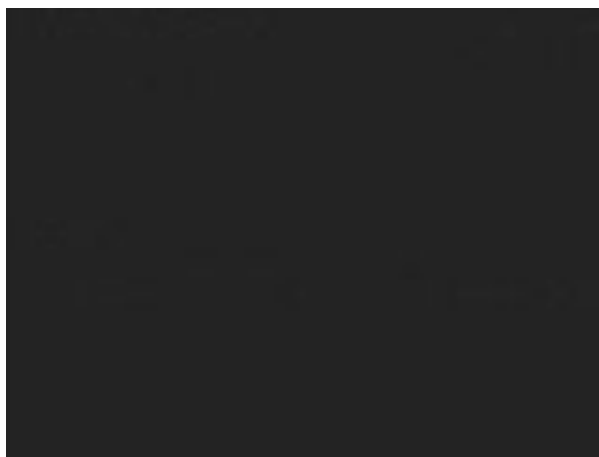


Sights Of Great Britain

LONDON



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



Constructed in the form of a Latin cross and dominated by a magnificent dome, St. Paul's Cathedral is considered the masterpiece of architect Christopher Wren.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



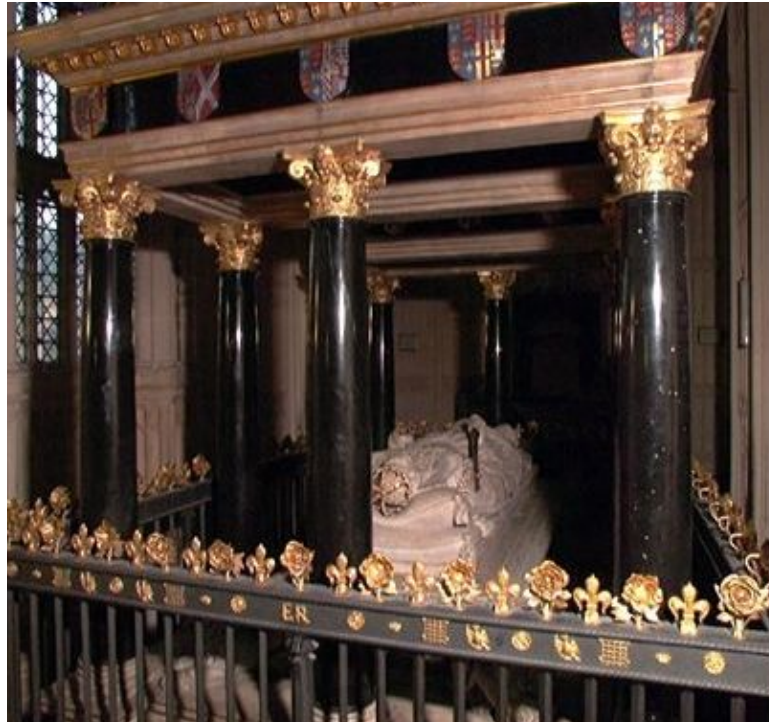
The seat of the British government is in London in the Houses of Parliament, officially the New Palace of Westminster. The current building was built in the mid-19th century and was designed by British architect Sir Charles Barry.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY



Westminster Abbey was begun in 1245 for King Henry III. The chapel of Henry VII, designed in the Tudor style, was added in 1503.

TOMB OF ELIZABETH I AND MARY I



The Latin epitaph on their tomb reads: “Consorts both in throne and grave, here sleep the two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, in the hope of one resurrection.”

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

The British Empire suffered more than 3 million casualties during World War I (1914-1918). The Tomb of the Unknown Warrior commemorates those who died during this conflict and is one of the most honored graves in the abbey.





PORTRAIT OF RICHARD II

A portrait of Richard II (1367-1400) hangs on the southwest pier of the nave. This painting is believed to be the oldest portrait of an English monarch.



**SCULPTURE
MEMORIAL TO
AUSTRALIAN WWI
TROOPS IN
VICTORIA
EMBANKMENT
GARDENS**

BOADICEA STATUE AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE



CROMWELL STATUE BY THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING





ALBERT MEMORIAL

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM





**FLORENCE
NIGHTINGALE
STATUE,
LONDON**



BIG BEN

Big Ben was originally the nickname of the bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, London, and now by association the clock and its tower. The bell, 2.7m in diameter and weighing 13 tonnes, was cast in 1858.



STATUE OF CHURCHILL AND BIG BEN



NO. 10 DOWNING STREET



The official residence of the British prime minister, where cabinet meetings are often held, is located at No. 10. The term Downing Street is often used to mean the British government.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE



London residence of the British sovereign; bought in 1761 by George III for his wife and became known as the queen's house; it was rebuilt in 1825 for George IV. Queen Victoria was the first sovereign to live there.

TOWER OF LONDON



CROWN JEWELS



The crown jewels of Britain are on display in the Jewel House of the Tower of London.

BRITISH MUSEUM



The British Museum is located in the Bloomsbury section of London. It was founded in 1753 by Sir Hans Sloane, a British physician.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL



The Royal Albert Hall (named for Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria) is one of the city's principal concert halls. Every summer it is the site of the “Proms,” a series of classical music concerts.

SAINT JAMES'S PALACE



Saint James's Palace in London was the monarch's principal residence from 1608 to 1837. It was built by Henry VIII. Today it is the official residence of Charles, Prince of Wales.

OLD BAILEY



Old Bailey is a street in the City of London, and, by association, the Central Criminal Court located there. The first courthouse was erected in 1539. The present building dates from 1907; the bronze statue of Justice surmounting its dome is a notable London landmark.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AT DUSK



Trafalgar Square is named in honour of the Battle of Trafalgar, (21 October 1805). Fought off Cape Trafalgar, Spain, between the British and Franco-Spanish fleets, the British triumph was marred by the death of Nelson at the moment of

NELSON'S COLUMN TRAFALGAR SQUARE



Admiral Nelson gained his greatest victory in 1805 against the combined French and Spanish fleet at Trafalgar. During the battle he was mortally wounded on his flagship, HMS Victory. His body was brought home and buried in St Paul's. The column was erected in 1839.

STATUE OF EROS IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS



The famous statue of Eros, the God of Love, stands at the very center of Piccadilly Circus. Eros is a mistaken identity. The sculpture was designed by Sir Alfred Gilbert to top the memorial fountain in memory of the (seventh) Earl of Shaftesbury, the renowned Victorian philanthropist. It portrays not Eros but ‘the Angel of Christian Charity.’

TATE GALLERY



The Tate Gallery was originally intended to show only British art, but its scope has been widened. It is now the National Gallery of British Paintings and of Modern Foreign Art.

BANDSTAND, HYDE PARK



Hyde Park is a royal park in central London, England. It was first opened to the public during the reign of James I, and became a popular place for riding for members of fashionable society until the end of World War I. The Albert Memorial, Speaker's Corner, and Marble Arch are situated in the park.

VICTORIA STATION



Victoria Station is London's second busiest rail terminal. It is located in the Westminster part of London. The original station was built in 1860, but it was rebuilt early in the 20th century.

WINDSOR CASTLE

CHANGING OF THE GUARD



Windsor Castle is the largest of England's castles, situated on the River Thames at Windsor. It was founded by William I and first used as a royal residence by Henry I.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL



One of the stunning achievements of the English Middle Ages was its Gothic architecture. Lincoln Cathedral was begun shortly after the Norman conquest.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY



Oxford University is the oldest university in Britain (founded in the 12th century). Prestigious university institutions include the Bodleian Library, the Ashmolean Museum, the Sheldonian Theatre (1644-8), and the Oxford University Press (founded in 1585).

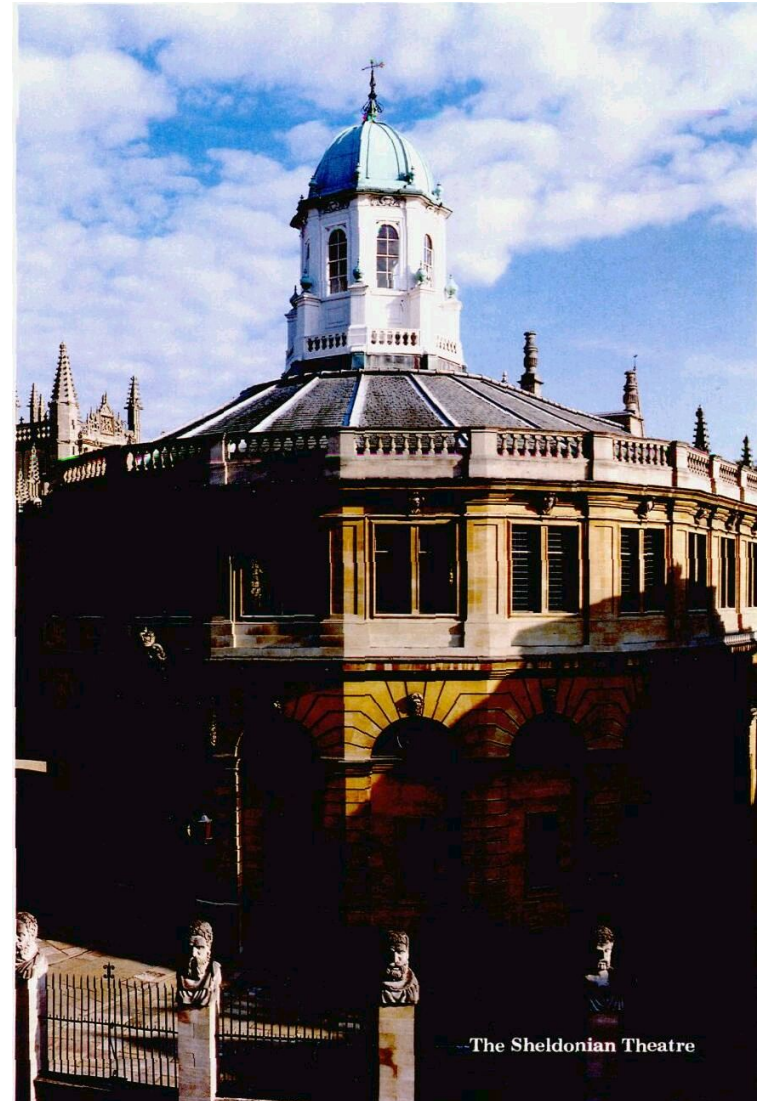
MAGDALEN COLLEGE



Magdalen College was founded in 1458 and was originally established for the study of theology and philosophy.

SHELDONIAN THEATRE

The Sheldonian Theatre was designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the university's public ceremonies. It can seat up to 1500 people.

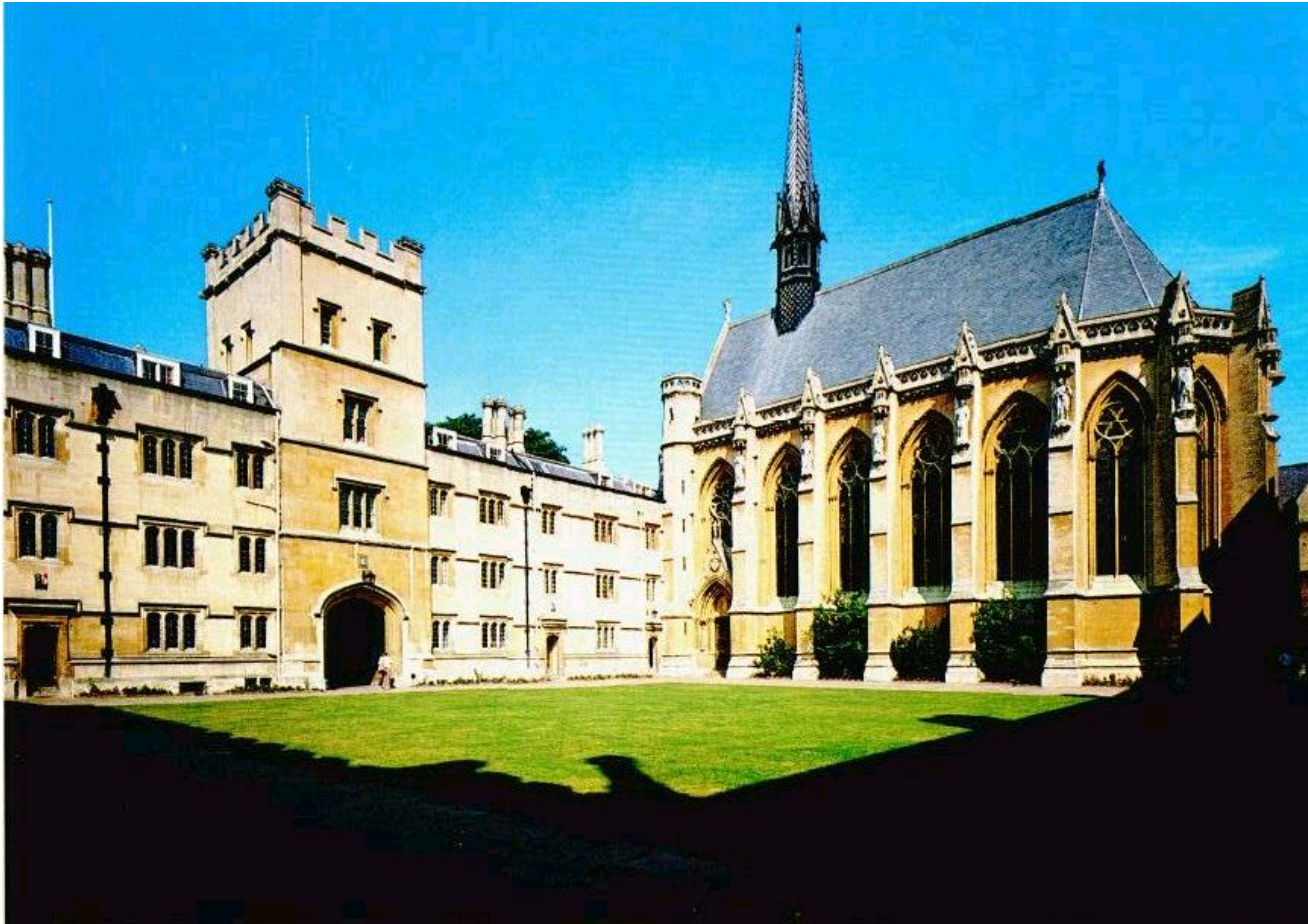


HERTFORD BRIDGE AND COLLEGE



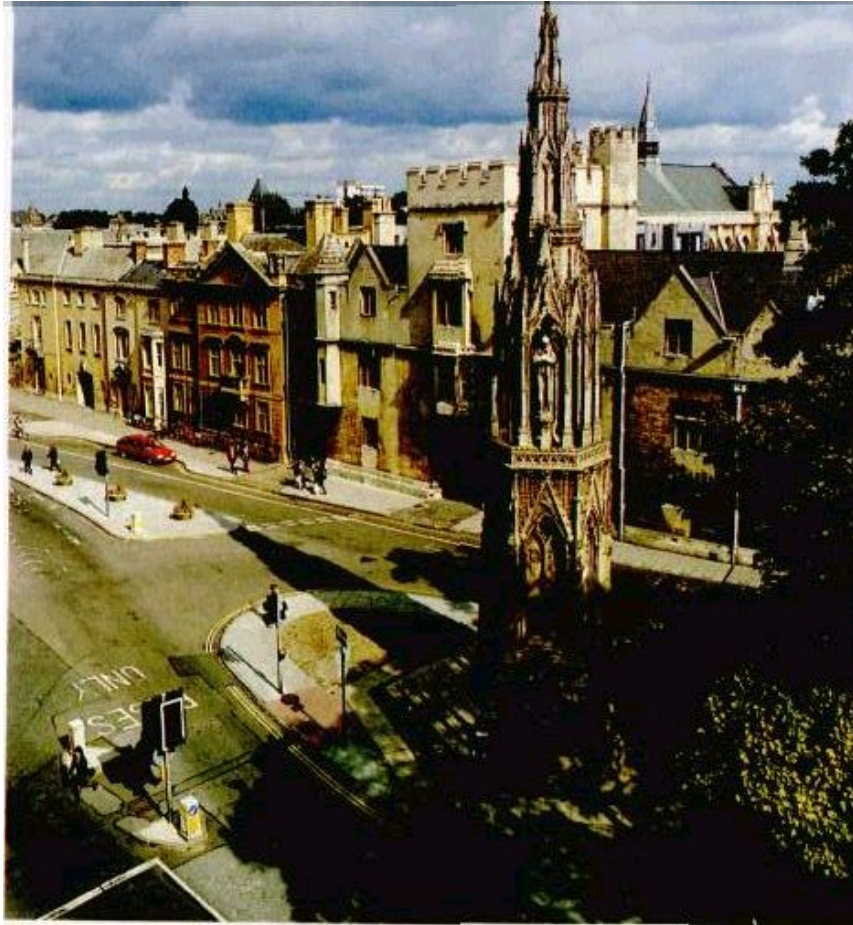
Hertford Bridge was designed in the style of the famous Bridge of Sighs in Venice (1913).

EXETER COLLEGE



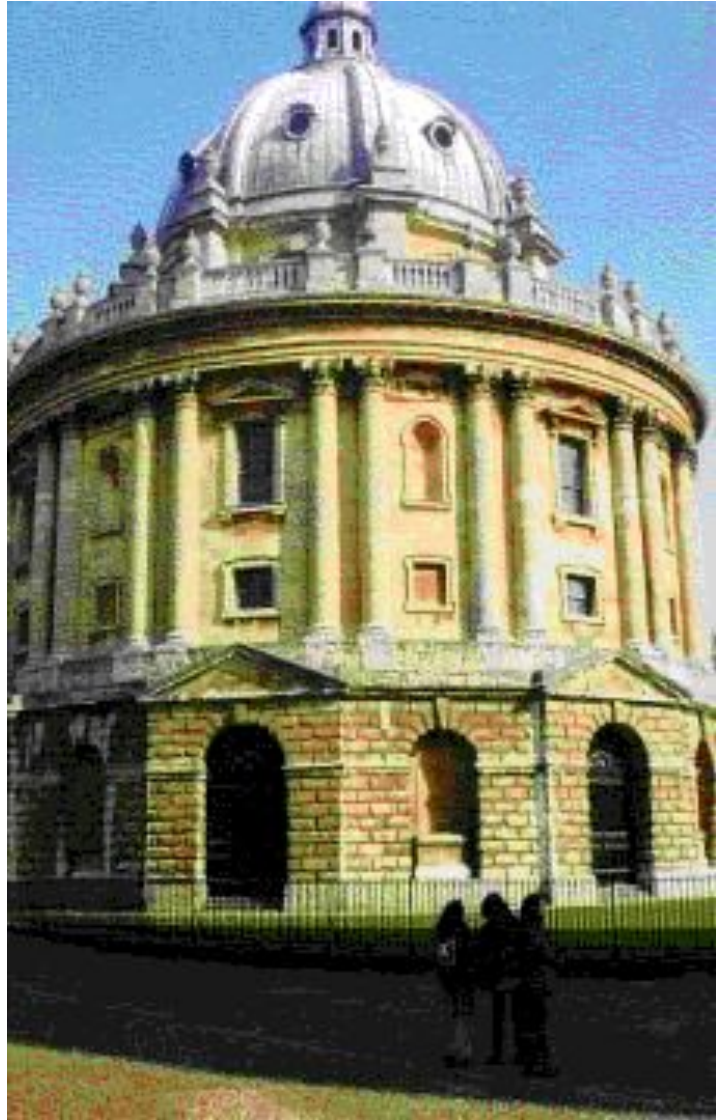
It was founded in 1314 for scholars nominated by the
Bishop of Exeter.

MARTYR'S MEMORIAL



The Memorial was erected in 1841 on the spot, where three puritans were executed for their devotion to the Church of England.

RADCLIFFE CAMERA, PART OF BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD



Bodleian Library is the university library and national depository at Oxford. It was founded in 1595 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), who restored the disused 14th-c library and laid the foundations of its now extensive holdings.

KING'S COLLEGE AND KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE



Cambridge University is the second oldest university in England, after Oxford. Prestigious university institutions include the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Cavendish Laboratory, the Cambridge University Press (founded 1534), and the University Library.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE



The College was founded in 1352 by the members of the guilds of Corpus Christi and of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

DOWNING COLLEGE

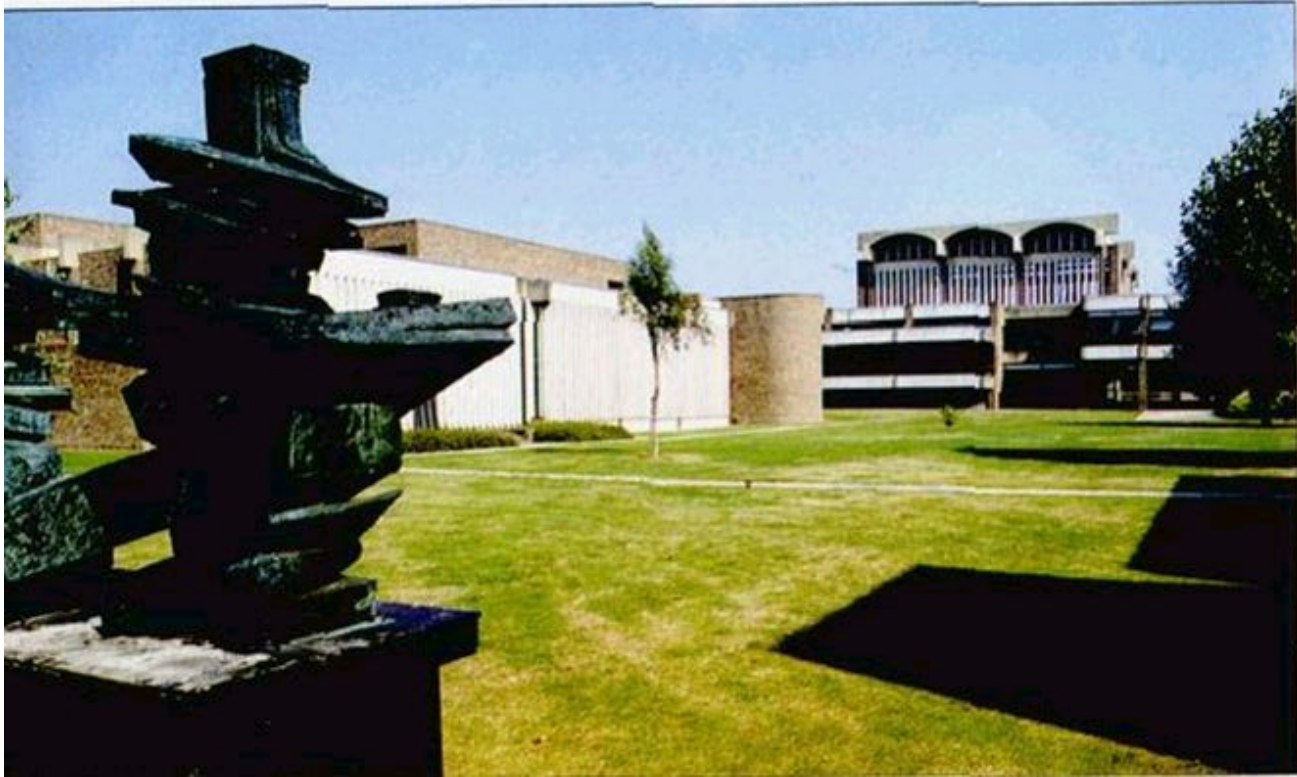


Downing College was founded by Sir George Downing, who also built No. 10 Downing Street.

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH OF GREAT ST MARY



CHURCHILL COLLEGE



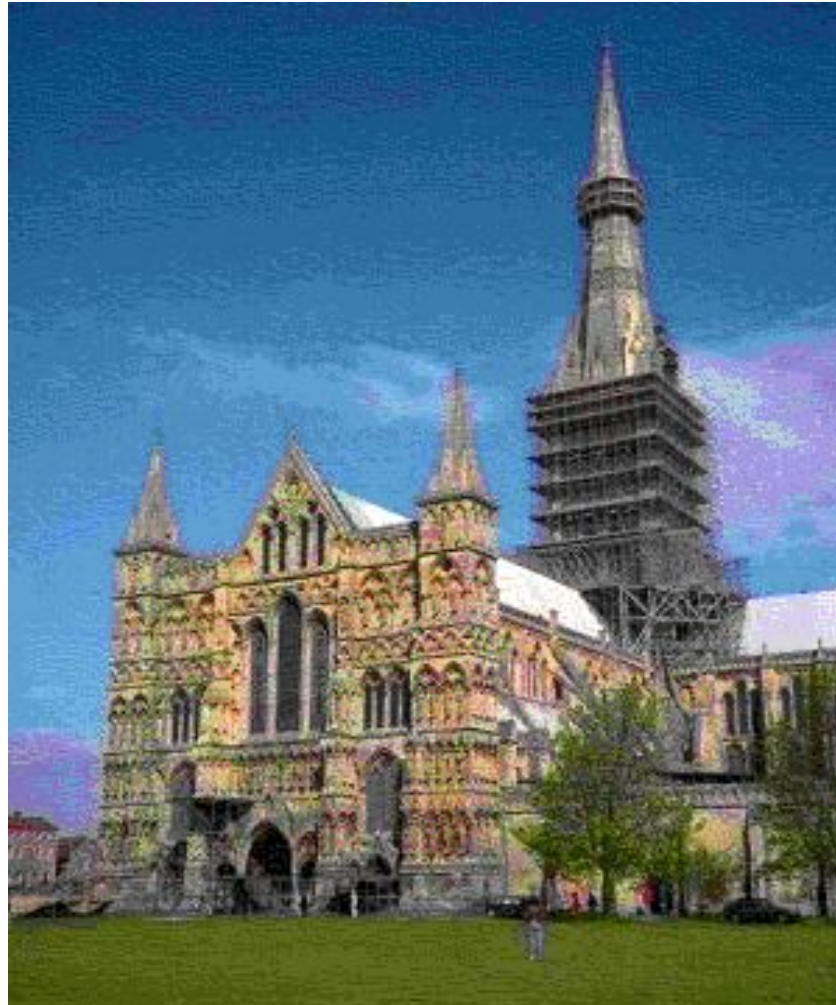
The College was founded in 1955 to show the “gratitude of the English-speaking people” to the man, who did so much to save Western values and freedoms.

BLENHEIM PALACE AND GARDENS, OXFORDSHIRE



Blenheim Palace is a Baroque palace designed by Vanbrugh, and built (1705-24) at Woodstock, near Oxford, Oxfordshire. Now it is a world heritage site. The palace, with its estate of 2000 acres, was a gift from the nation to the 1st Duke of Marlborough after his victories at the Battle of Blenheim.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL



The Cathedral is an example of English Gothic architecture. It was built between 1220 and 1260.



BRISTOL MONTAGE



Cabot Tower, Cathedral, CLIFTON Suspension
Bridge, Wills Tower

BRISTOL



Bristol, located on the Lower Avon River has been a thriving port city since the 10th century. The old docks are now being carefully restored and transformed into arts and recreation centers.

CITY MUSEUM ART GALLERY, BRISTOL

AND



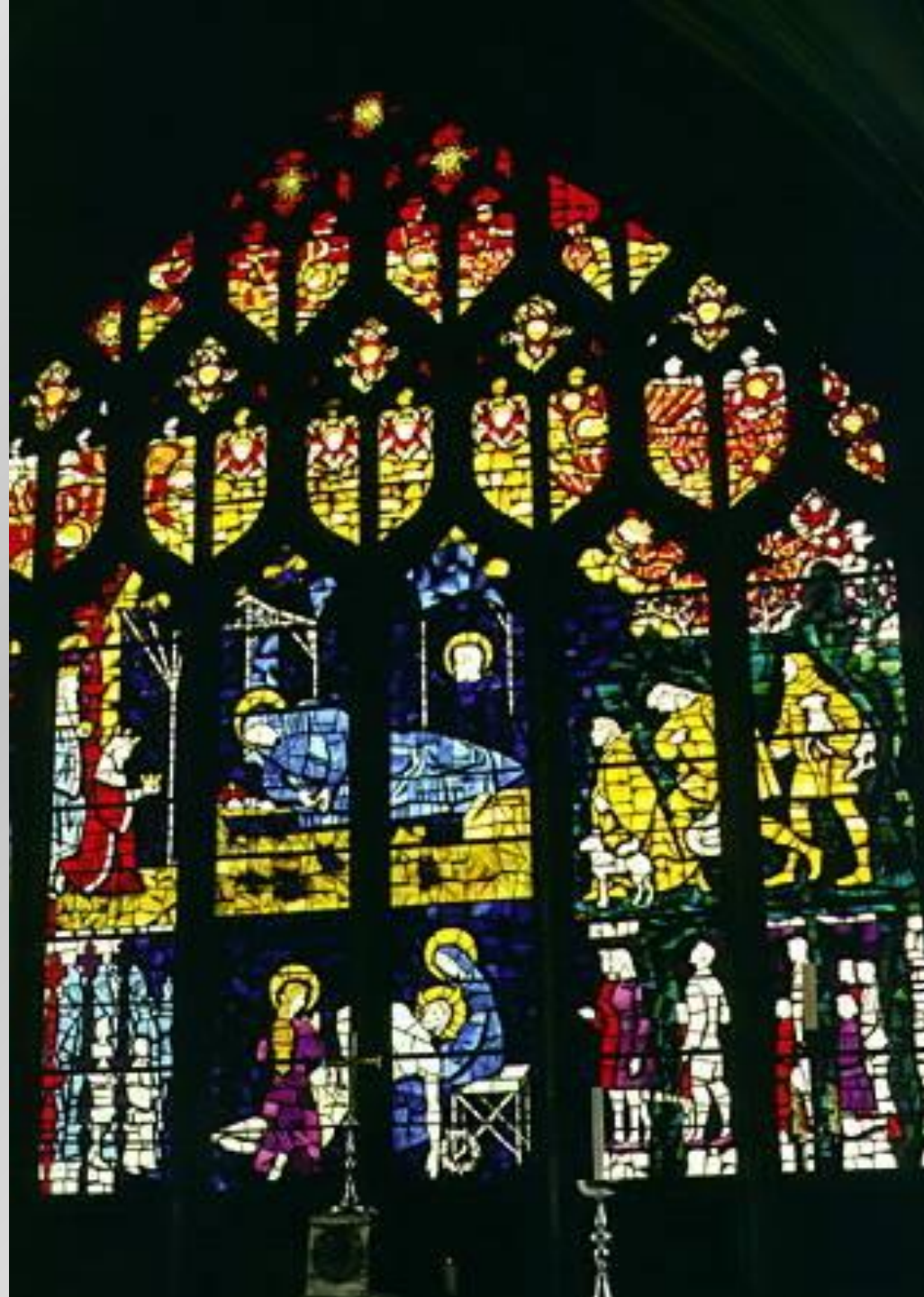


**STATUE OF
RAJAH
RAMMOHUN
ROY IN FRONT
OF BRISTOL
CATHEDRAL**

**ST MARY
REDCLIFFE
CHURCH IN
BRISTOL**



STAINED
GLASS FROM
ST MARY
REDCLIFFE





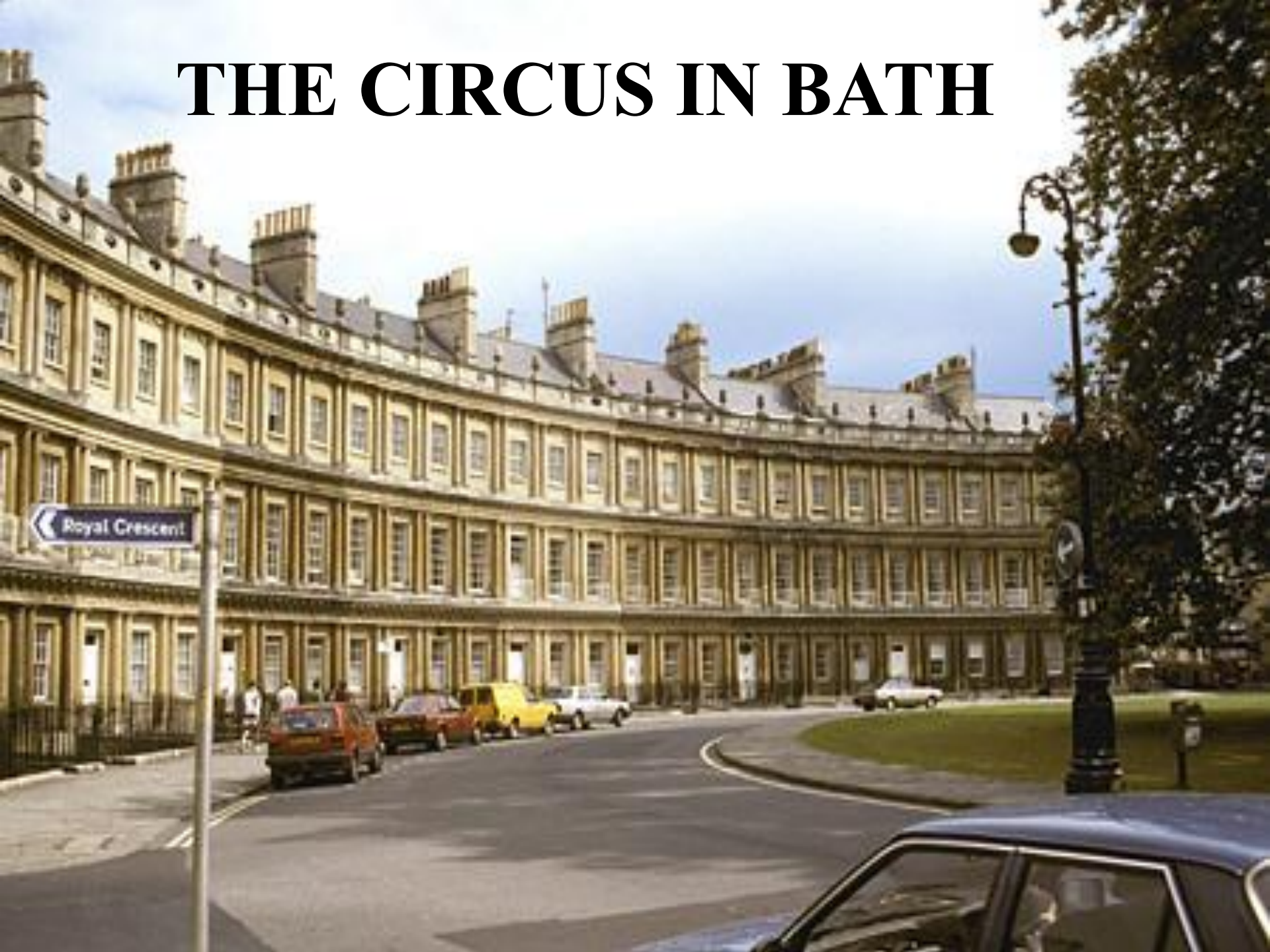
BATH ABBEY, BATH, AVON

Bath is a spa town in south-west England, on the River Avon. It is noted since Roman times for its hot springs.

PUTTENY BRIDGE IN BATH



THE CIRCUS IN BATH





THE ROMAN BATHS



TEMPERANCE FOUNTAIN

KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE RUINS IN CORNWALL, ENGLAND



King Arthur is a semi-legendary king of the Britons. According to legend, Arthur was raised unaware of his royal ancestry and became king by pulling a sword from a stone.

SITE OF KING ARTHUR'S TOMB



King Arthur is said to have fought against the invaders in a series of momentous battles. He was buried at Glastonbury.

RUINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY, YORKSHIRE



Fountains Abbey is a Cistercian monastery founded in 1132 near Ripon, North Yorkshire. The abbey ruins stand in the magnificent water gardens of Studley Royal, which were laid out in the early 18th century.



ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL



Anglican Cathedral in Liverpool, England, was designed by British architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and completed in 1978. The massive red sandstone church is the largest Anglican cathedral in the world.

CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST THE KING



The Cathedral of Christ the King was designed by British architect Sir Frederick Gibberd and consecrated in 1967. It features a circular sloping roof covering a centrally placed altar.



MANCHESTER

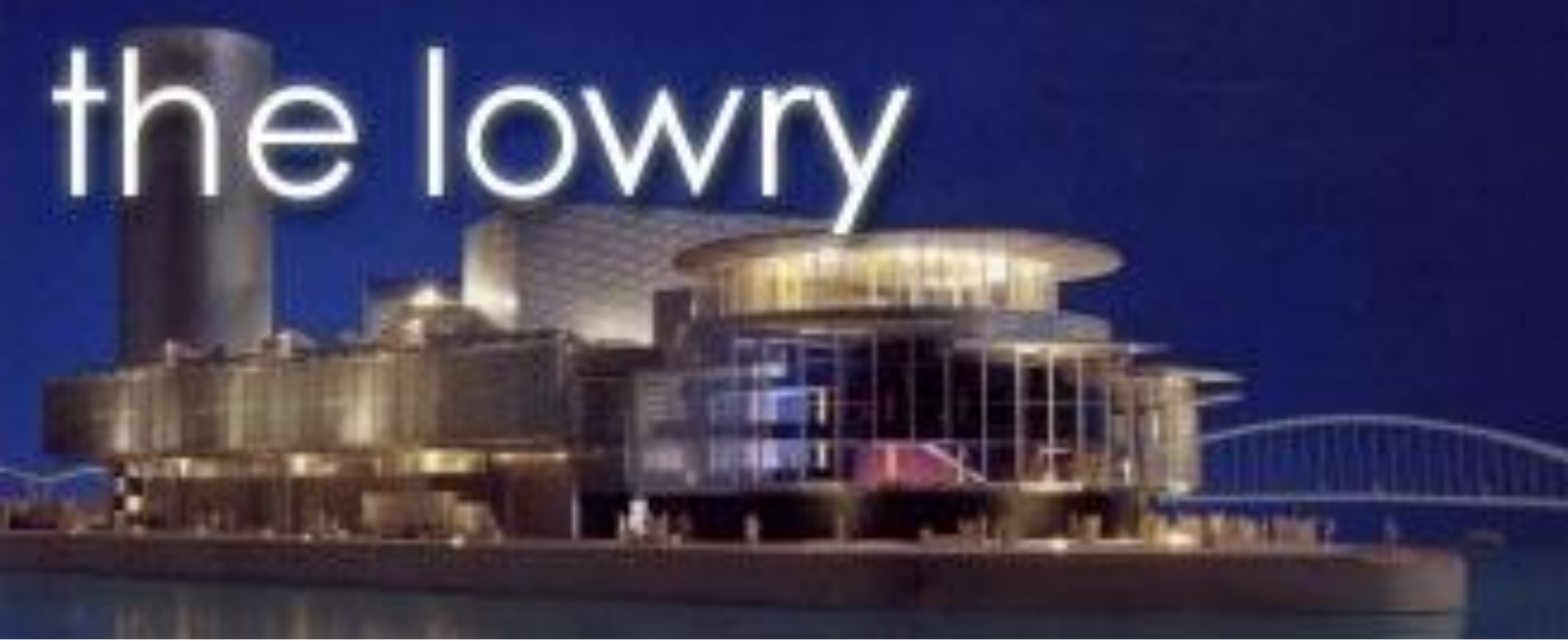


TOWN HALL



Town Hall in Manchester, England, is a Victorian Gothic building completed in 1877. Murals inside by English painter Ford Madox Brown depict the history of Manchester.

the lowry



The Lowry includes art galleries a theatre, opera and ballet. Also there's cabaret, comedy and jazz. The building captures that unusual combination of functionality and beauty, as water and light shimmer across stainless steel and glass.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM



The Museum, situated on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal, offers people displays to gain a greater understanding of the enormous impact of war on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Imperial War Museum North opened in Trafford on 5 July 2002.

THE CITY CENTRE



ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL



REFUGEE

On the small lawn of the Cathedral is Refugee, by Naomi Blake. The sculpture is dedicated to victims of racial prejudice.





**THE STATUE OF
EDMUND BURKE**

WILLIAM III



The equestrian bronze statue of William III by Rysbrack stands in Queen Square.

KING EDWARD VII



The statue of King Edward VII is by Henry Poole. It stands outside the Victoria Rooms on Queens Road.

WILLIAM PENN

The words inscribed on the scroll are: "Death is but crossing the World as Friends do the seas, they live in one another still."



JOHN CABOT

John Cabot, a bronze by Stephen Joyce, erected 1985, sits by Bush House on Narrow Quay. The Genoese master mariner sailed his ship the “Matthew” from Bristol in 1497 to discover Newfoundland, in North America.



CARY GRANT

This life-size bronze statue of Cary Grant, in Millennium Square, was unveiled on December 7th 2001. In his hand he carries a script for “To Catch A Thief”, the 1955 Alfred Hitchcock film in which he starred with Grace Kelly.



THE STATUE OF NEPTUNE





MICKLEGATE IN YORK



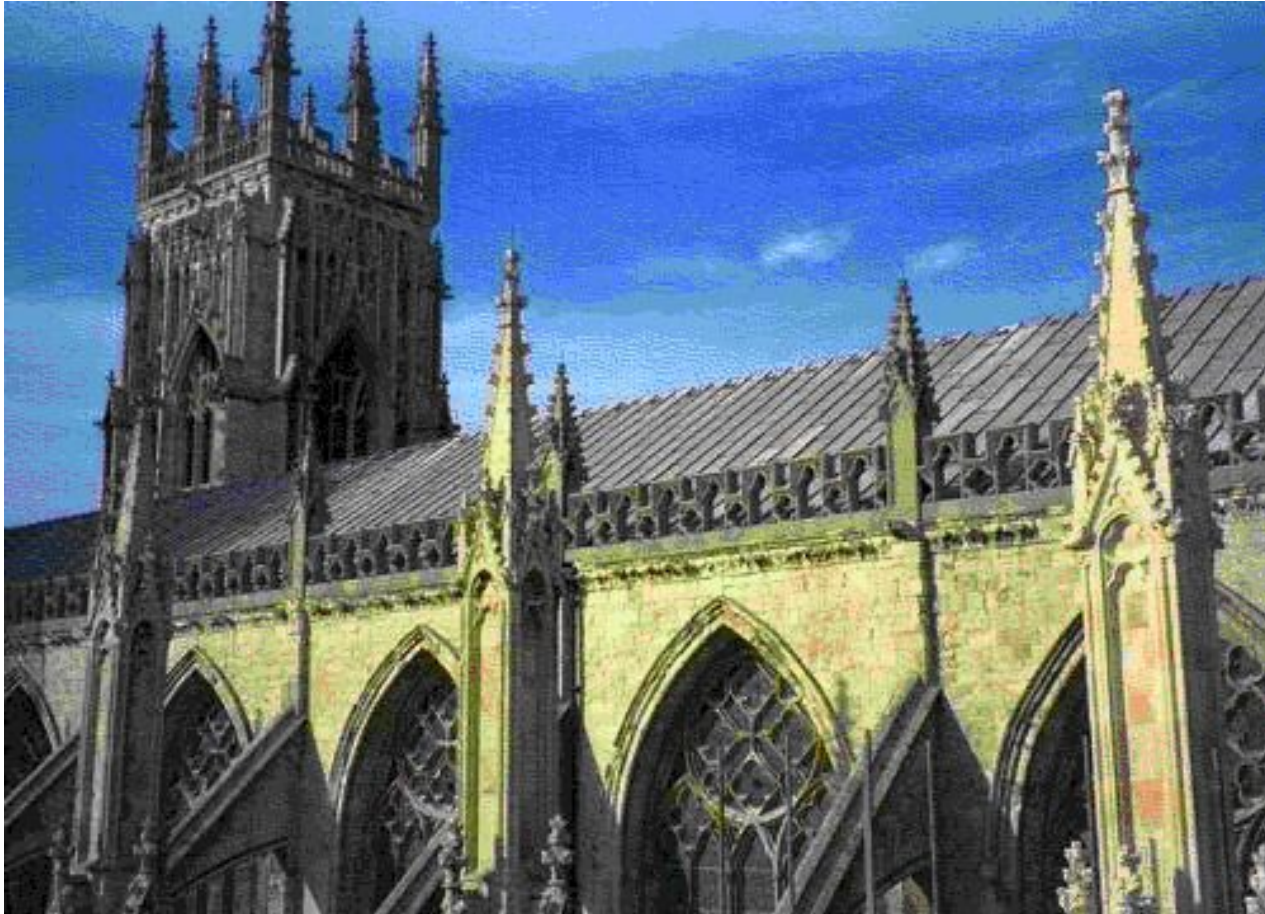
The walls surrounding the city of York are fine examples of medieval fortification. Micklegate was one of the four gates guarding the main roads in and out of the city.

OLD YORK WALLS



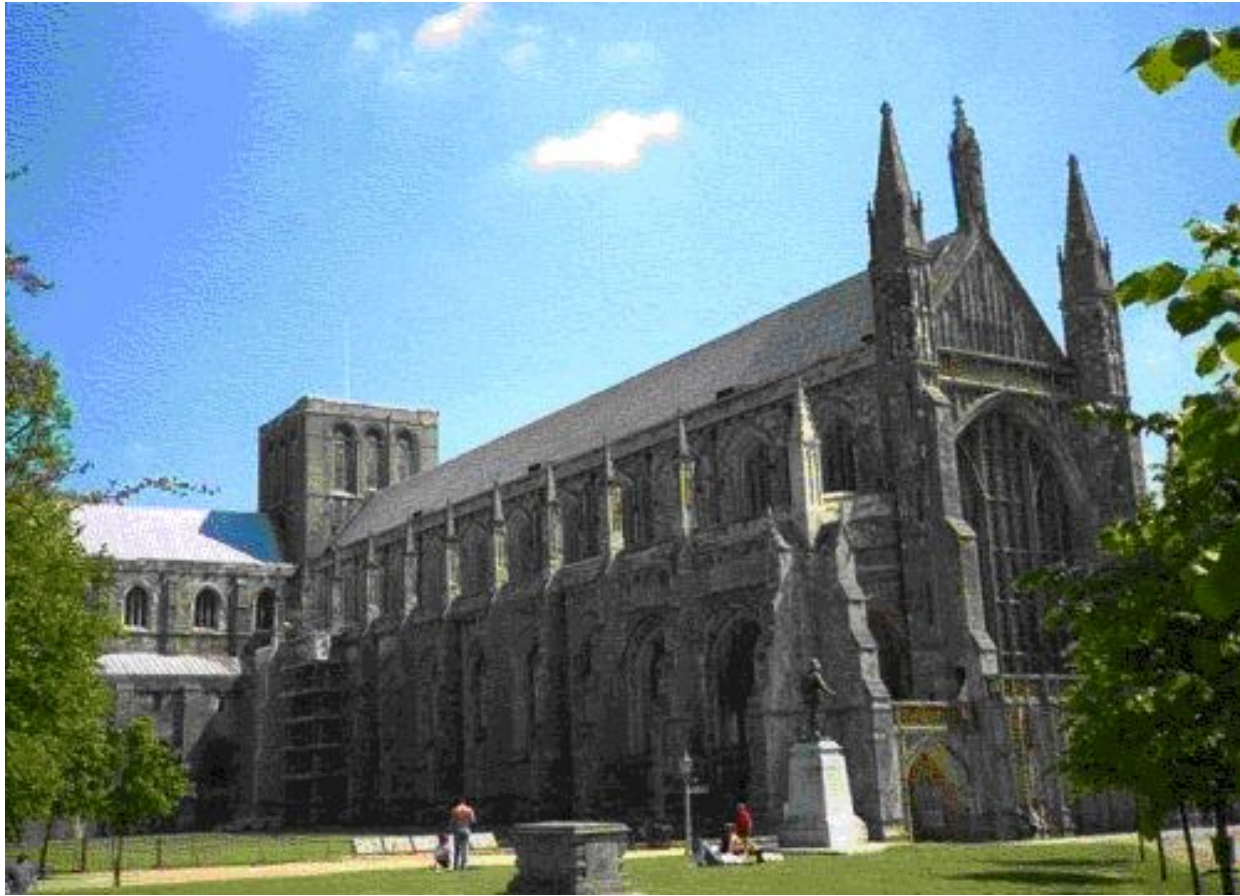
York, northern England, is situated at the confluence of the Ouse and Foss rivers.

YORK MINSTER



York Minster is the popular name for an English Gothic cathedral whose official name is the Cathedral of Saint Peter.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL



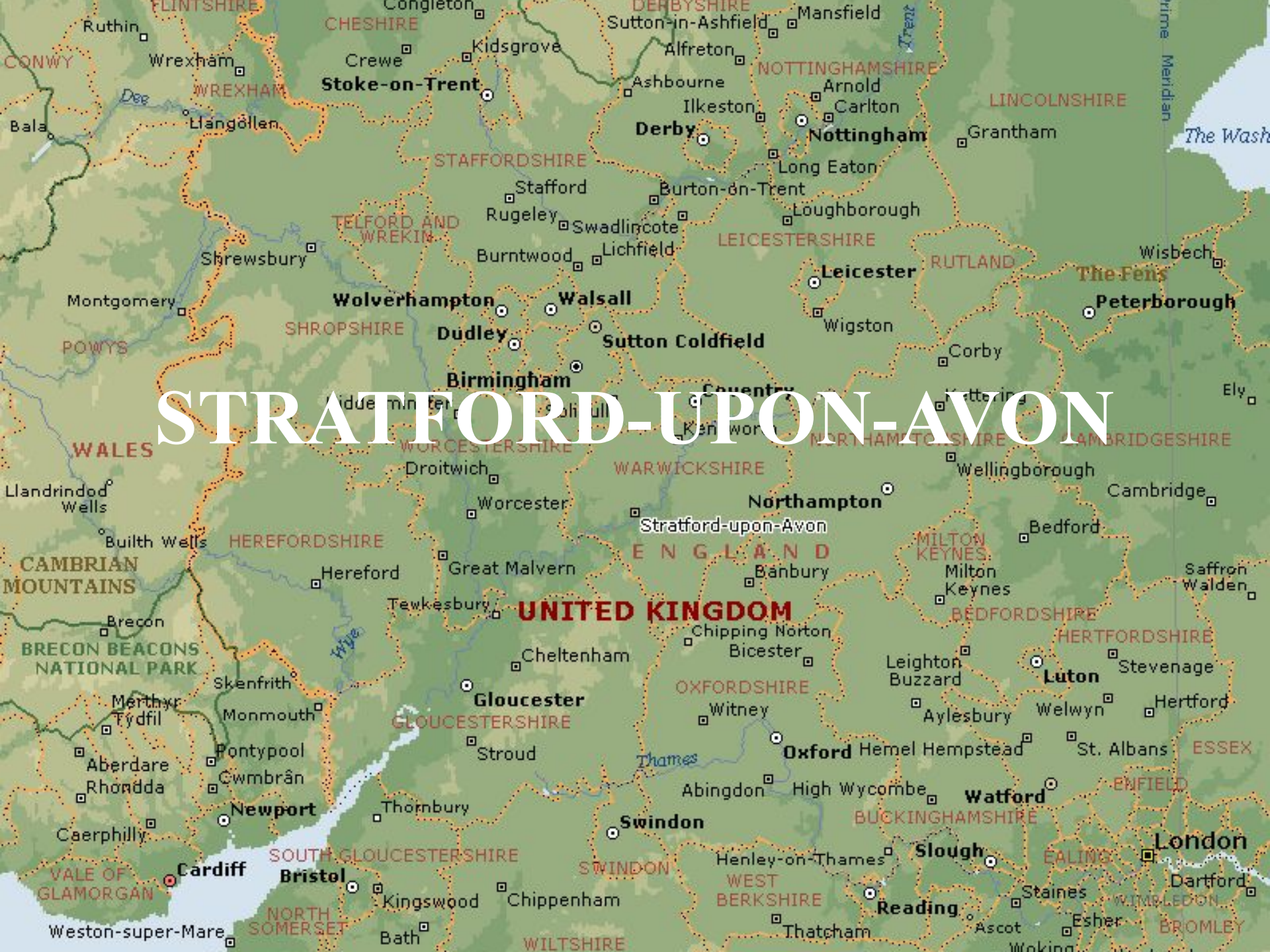
Winchester Cathedral (11th—16th-c), is the seat of the bishop of Winchester. It is the longest Gothic cathedral north of the Alps.

KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE



In Arthurian legend, the Round Table at Camelot served as a gathering place for King Arthur's knights. This replica of the Round Table can be seen at Winchester Castle in England.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON



Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare. Sights include Royal Shakespeare Theatre; Anne Hathaway's Cottage; Holy Trinity Church (where Shakespeare and his wife are buried).

SHAKESPEARE'S COTTAGE



William Shakespeare was born in this house on Henley Street in Stratford-upon-Avon in April 1564. Today, Shakespeare's birthplace is a museum, furnished as it might have been in Shakespeare's time. It also houses an exhibit on Shakespeare's life.

ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE



Anne Hathaway married English poet and playwright William Shakespeare in 1582. Pictured here is her cottage in Stratford-upon-Avon.

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE



The Royal Shakespeare Theatre is part of the Shakespeare Center, which includes a library and art gallery. Here Shakespeare's plays are performed during an annual festival that originated in 1769.

SHAKESPEARE'S BURIAL SITE



William Shakespeare, died on April 23, 1616, and was buried in the Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon. His epitaph reads: Good friend for Jesus sake forbear To digg the dust enclosed heare: Blese be ye man yt spares thes stones And curst be he yt moves my bones.



COVENTRY

UNITED KINGDOM

NEW COVENTRY CATHEDRAL





COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

Coventry cathedral was left partially in ruins as a memorial to the bombing in WWII.

STATUE OF LADY GODIVA IN COVENTRY





BIRMINGHAM

ASTON HALL



Aston Hall, a red-brick Jacobean house built in the early 17th century, stands in Birmingham's Aston Park. Charles I stayed in a room here in 1642. The house is especially noted for its paneled long gallery and fine plaster ceilings.

Sights of Scotland

EDINBURGH'S OLD TOWN STREETS



One of the loveliest cities of Europe, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was the center of a brilliant literary and philosophical circle that included David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott.



EDINBURGH CASTLE

On the summit of Castle Rock stands Edinburgh Castle, ancient home of Scottish kings, now a museum of old armor and weapons. It has been a fortress from at least the 6th century.

ROYAL MILE, EDINBURGH



The Royal Mile and Princes Street are important east-west thoroughfares. The Royal Mile ends at Holyrood Palace, where the rooms of Mary, Queen of Scots, are still preserved.

CHARLOTTE SQUARE, GEORGIAN HOUSE BY ADAMS





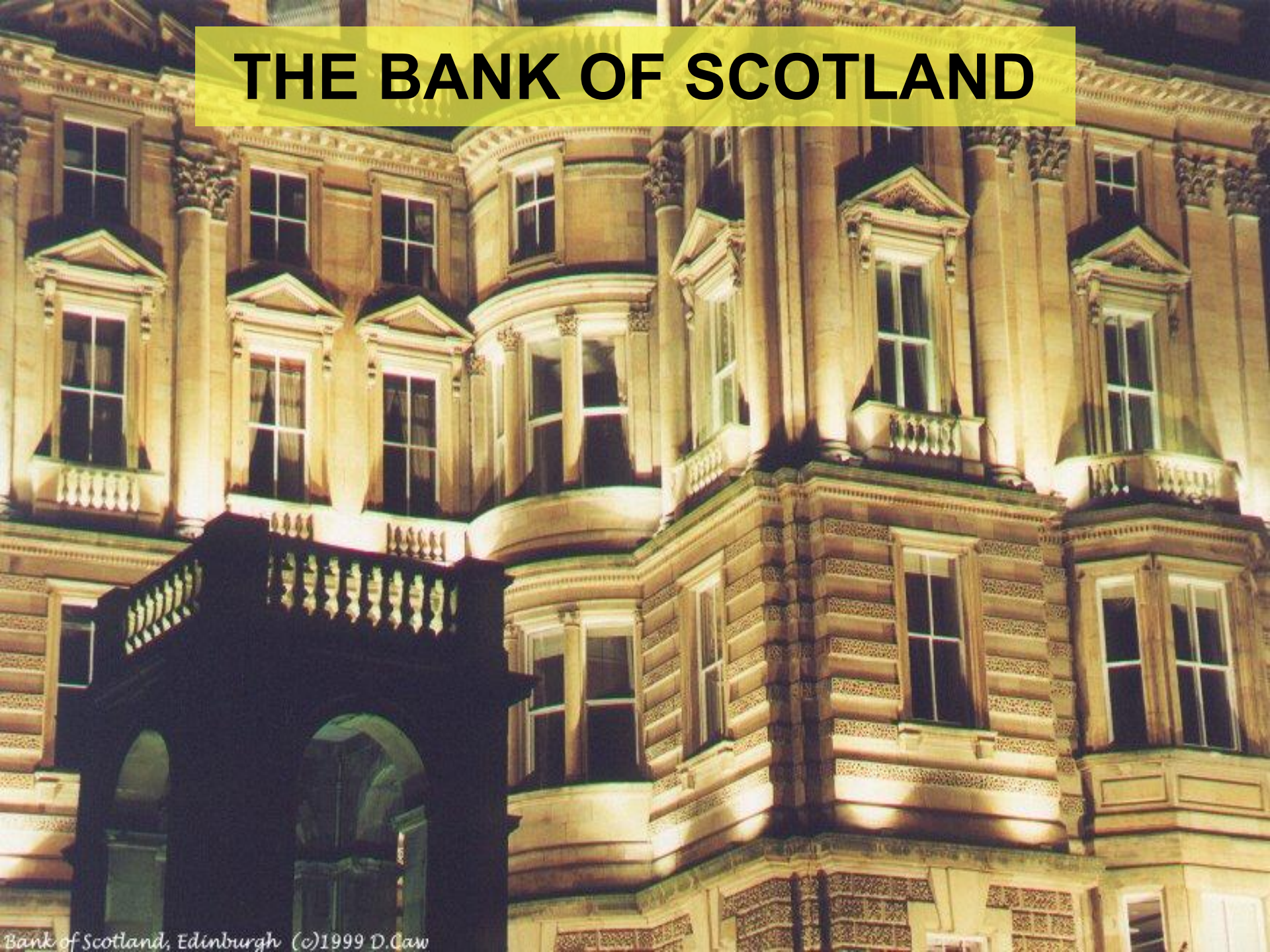
THE SCOTT MONUMENT

ST MARGARET'S LOCH



St. Margaret's Loch is one of three lochs within Holyrood Park.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND





ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY

Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh (c2001 D.Caw)

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL MONUMENT



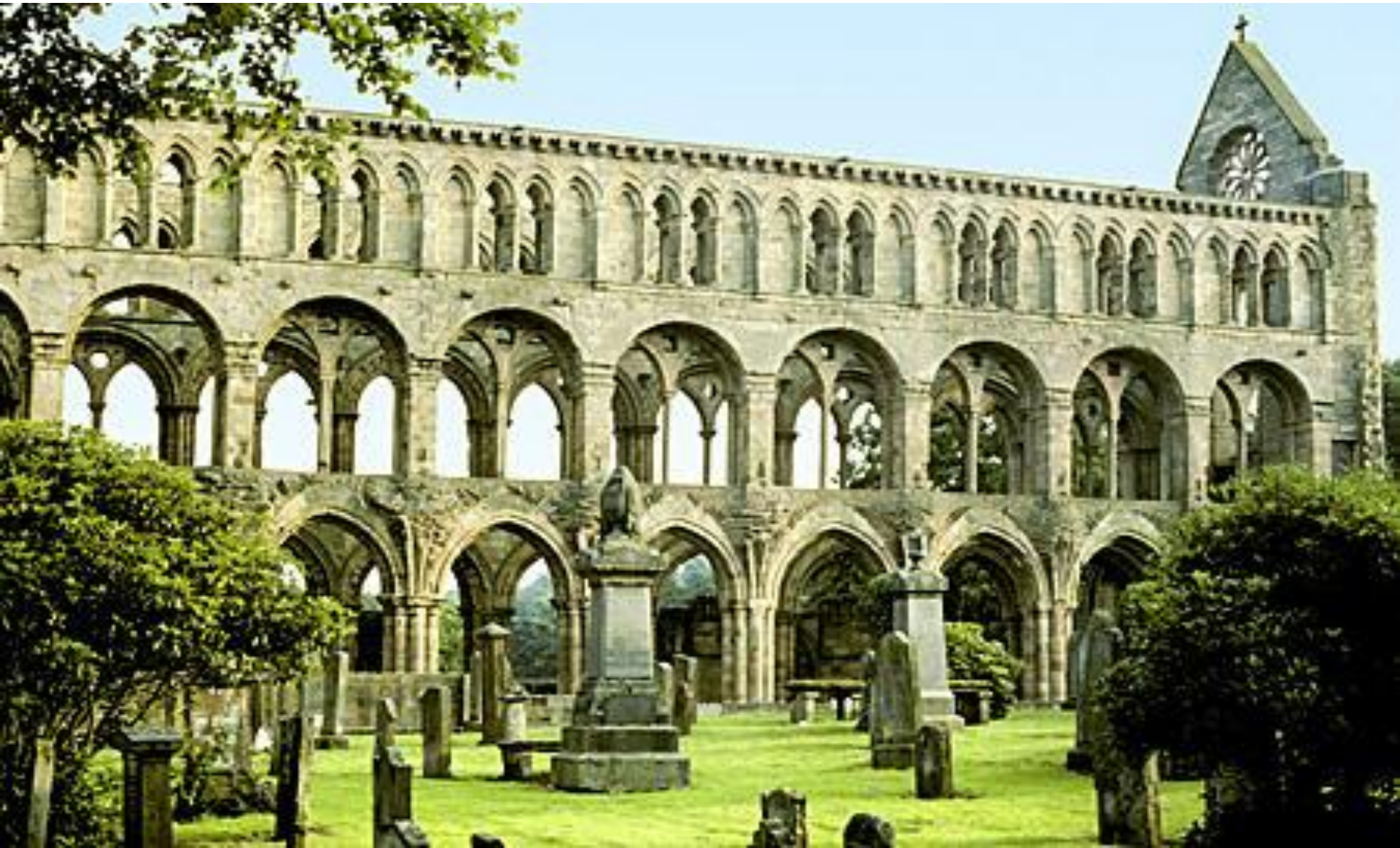
ST GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH



ABBOTSFORD HOUSE



DRYBURGH ABBEY & THE TOMB OF SIR WALTER SCOTT





CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW



PRINCESS SQUARE, GLASGOW



BUCHANAN SQUARE, GLASGOW



THE OLD SUBWAY STATION AND ST ENOCH CENTRE



INVERNESS CASTLE



CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE



Sights of Wales

CHEPSTOW CASTLE



Chepstow is the earliest stone castle in Britain, it stands high above the River Wye in south east Wales. William FitzOsborne was the architect.

DINEFWR CASTLE



With views over the Tywi Valley, Dinefwr Castle near Llandeilo was a centre of political power between 1155 and 1171.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE



The castle was built by Llewelyn, the greatest medieval ruler of Wales.

CASTELL Y BERE



DOLBARDAN CASTLE



Another of the castles built by Llywelyn, Dolbadarn has stood the test of time.

ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL



This Norman Cathedral was built to commemorate St David 700 years after his death.

TINTERN ABBEY



Founded in 1131, the abbey was the first one in Wales, but was rebuilt and redecorated Gothic style in the 13th century.

Sights of Northern Ireland



BELFAST CASTLE



Belfast Castle, constructed in the 1870s, has a Scottish baronial architecture.

BELFAST CITY HALL



Belfast City Hall has an impressive and imposing Edwardian structure.



THE DOME OF BELFAST CITY HALL

GRAND OPERA HOUSE



The grand Opera House was designed by the famous Victorian architect Frank Matcham.

STORMONT PARLIAMENT



Stormont is a big classical building which once housed the Northern Ireland Parliament.

WATERFRONT HALL

The Waterfront Hall is a concert and conference centre which can house up to 2300 people.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY



The main building was designed by Lanyon in 1849 and has a similar architecture to that of Magdalen College, Oxford.

BOTANIC GARDENS



Botanic Gardens has beautiful rose gardens, colourful flowerbeds and a Victorian Palm house.

BELFAST BOTANIC GARDENS



SIR THOMAS & LADY DIXON PARK



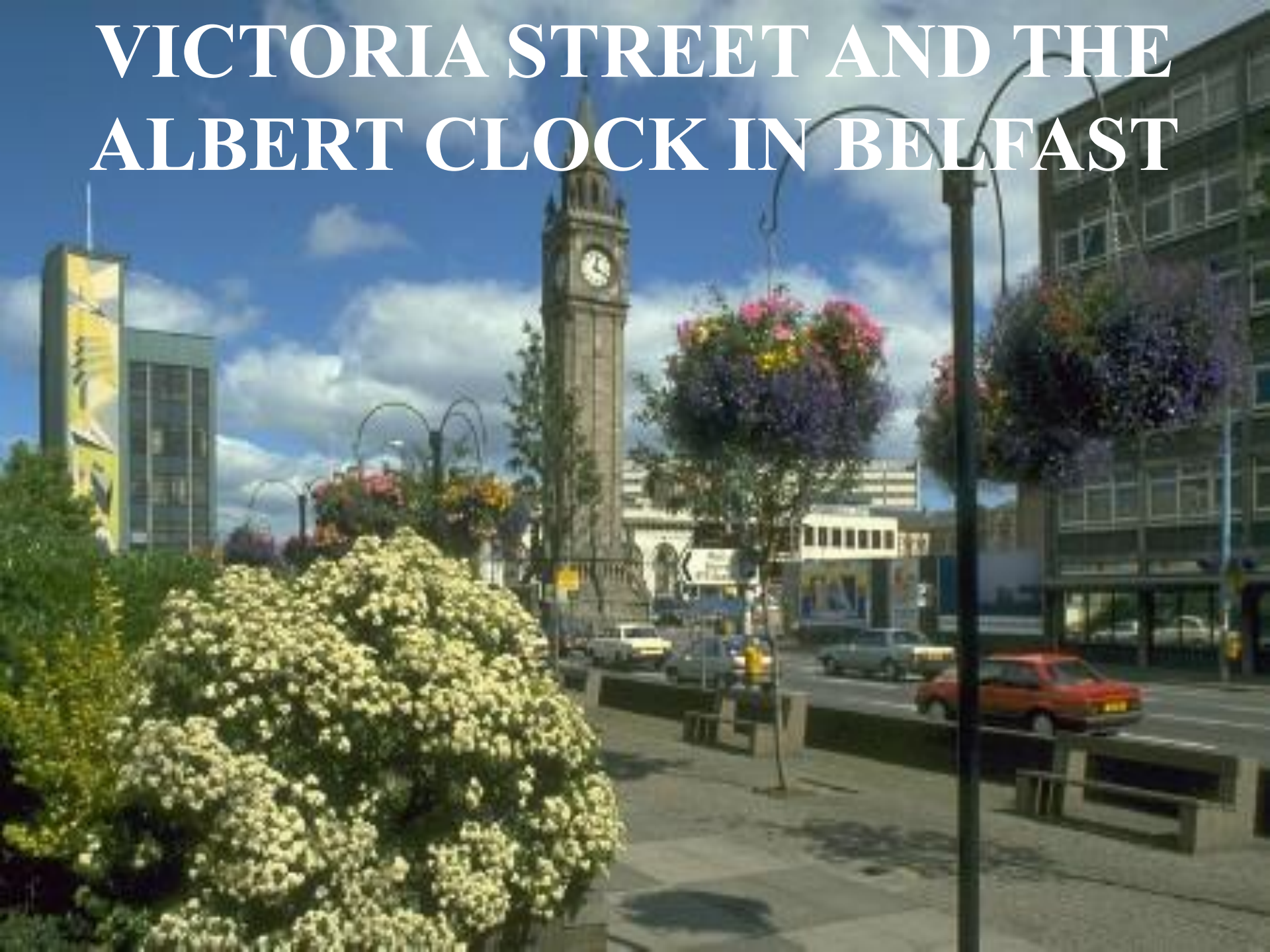
It is a large and most beautiful park containing the
City of Belfast International Rose Garden.

ST ANNE'S CATHEDRAL



It is a large Anglican cathedral in neo-Romanesque style.

VICTORIA STREET AND THE ALBERT CLOCK IN BELFAST



LONDONDERRY



THE WALLS OF LONDONDERRY WITH MARKET STALLS





BENONE STRAND & DOWNHILL CASTLE IN LONDONDERRY



ST COLUMB'S CATHEDRAL IN LONDONDERRY

**RIVER FOYLE &
CRAIGARON
BRIDGE,
LONDONDERRY**





ULSTER HISTORY PARK

ULSTER HISTORY PARK



CAVE HILL COUNTRY PARK



There are a number of walking paths and the 5 famous Neolithic caves in the Park.

GIANT'S RING



Cathedrals and Castles

EXETER CATHEDRAL



Exeter Cathedral is one of the finest of England's smaller cathedrals. It is notable for the harmony of its architecture, in an English style known as Decorated Gothic.

ELY CATHEDRAL



Begun in 1083, Ely Cathedral is an important Norman church in Cambridgeshire.

ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL



The ruins of Saint Andrews Cathedral (begun 1160) are in Saint Andrews, central Scotland. In the 8th century the relics of Saint Andrew, who was adopted as Scotland's patron saint, were brought to the town.

DAVID'S STATUE



SAINT COLUMBIA



TINTERN ABBEY *WALES*



The ruins of the abbey were made famous by William Wordsworth in the last poem of “Lyrical Ballads”.

St Guthbert's Church



WINDSOR CASTLE



WINDSOR CASTLE



Windsor Castle is the principal residence of the British royal family. A castle was built on this site by William the Conqueror about 1070, but the current complex was constructed mostly during the 19th century.

ELGIN CASTLE



RAVENS CRAIG CASTLE



CARDIFF CASTLE



Cardiff castle was constructed by the Normans in 1090. In the 19th century a wing full of richly decorated rooms was added.

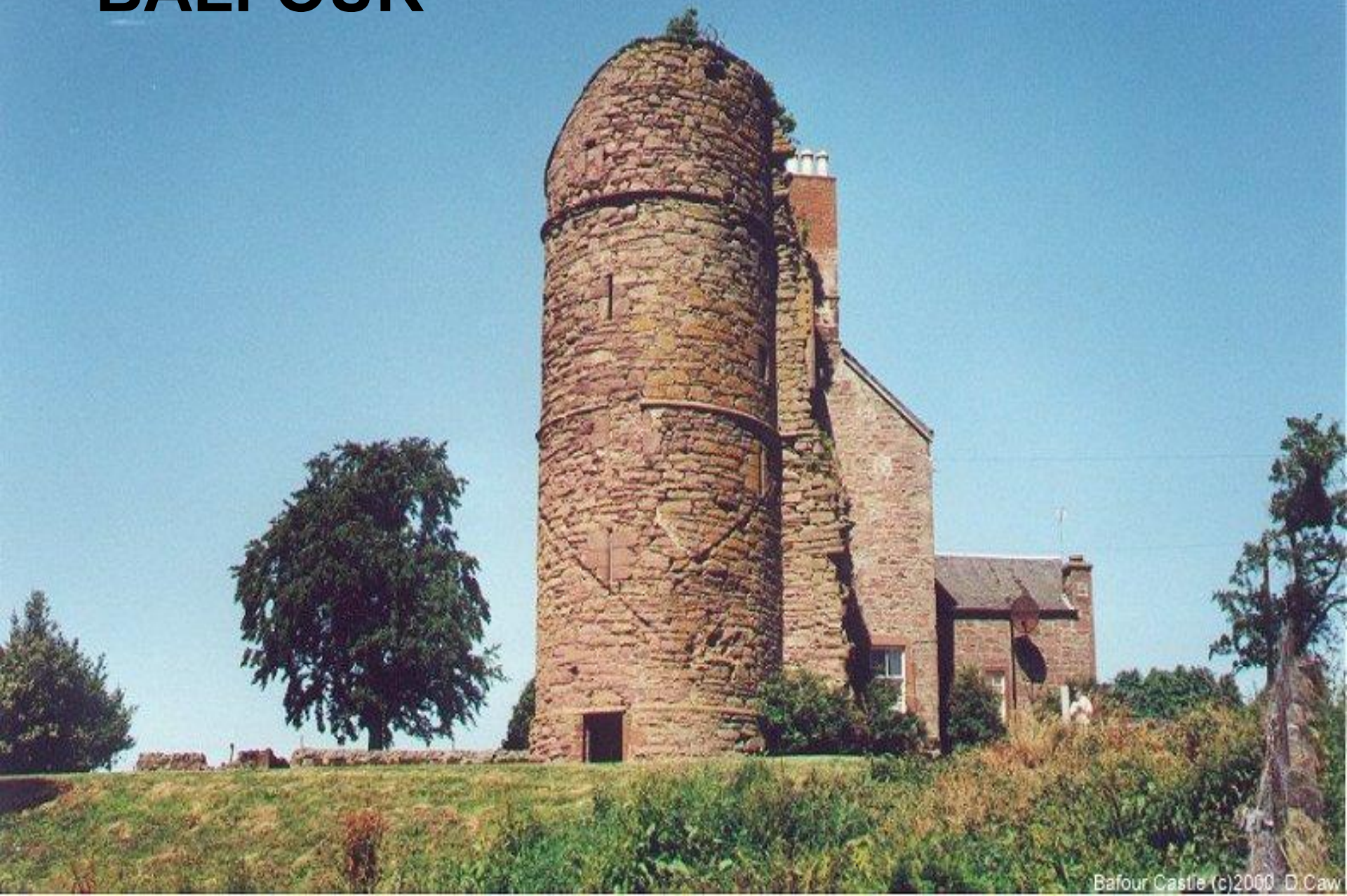
CONWY CASTLE



SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO CONWY CASTLE



BALFOUR



CRATHES CASTLE & GARDENS

BANCHORY



Building of Crathes Castle began in 1553 and was not completed until about 1596. The castle remained in the same family until 1951 when it was presented to the National Trust for Scotland.

Kilchurn Castle

Loch Awe



Kilchurn Castle comprises a series of buildings built in the mid-15th century by Colin Campbell. Today, the castle, in the care of Historic Scotland, stands as a picturesque ruin, which is accessible by steamer from Loch Awe pier.